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LEXICON PHYSICO-MEDICUM:

OR, A

NEW MEDICINAL DICTIONARY.



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Lexicon Physico-Medicum;

O R, A
New MEDICINAL DICTIONARY.

EXPLAINING THE
DIFFICULT TERMS

Used in the several
BRANCHES of the PROFESSION,

And in such Parts of
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,

As are INTRODUCTORY thereto.

With an Account of
The THINGS signified by such TERMS.
Collected from the most eminent AUTHORS.

By JOHN QUINCY, M.D.

THE TENTH EDITION,
With NEW IMPROVEMENTS from the latest AUTHORS.

L O N D O N,
Printed for T. LONGMAN, in Pater-Noster Row.
MDCCLXXXVII.



T O

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF
M O N T A G U.

MY LORD,

IT is with great pleasure that I have an opportunity of being first in an address to your Grace, since you have honoured the faculty of Physic, by taking a degree of Doctor therein, and a Fellowship in the College of London.

AND I am not at all apprehensive of being too free with your great name, because that generous disposition, which hath determined your Grace in this choice, cannot but be pleased with every

honest endeavour for improvement of the Science. As it is peculiar to great minds, to approve of all laudable attempts, and as the lowest assistances to knowledge cannot want the favours of the wisest; on this prospect alone, the following work presumes upon your Grace's patronage and encouragement.

OF all the studies which employ the faculties of reasonable men, none open the mind more, or give it a juster turn of thinking, than Physic. The rational powers are herein conducted by guides, which give the greatest delight, and the greatest certainty. The knowledge it brings both of ourselves and the whole system of beings about us, is a pursuit worthy of the most exalted spirits; and notwithstanding what enthusiasts say to the contrary, nothing more naturally leads into a relish of those passions which make men sociable and benevolent, and nothing lays so sure a foundation for all proper regards to a future state of existence. History has been just to many characters which have come down to us in this light, and they appear in as lovely, as desirable, and as glorious a splendor, as those of the greatest heroes and law-givers: even our own annals are not silent in this respect; but long has it been since a person of your Grace's eminence has vouchsafed to appear upon their records.

ON this generous condescension, your Grace will not be surpris'd to find the eyes and expectations of many turned towards you, as it gives them very pleasing views from so great an example, and encourages them to hope for a recovery of the due respects and advantages to a profession, which at present lies unhappily open to any pretensions. All attempts of this kind being chargeable with selfish regards, may have hitherto been a discouragement to its professors ; but a character superior to a possibility of such suggestions, can give the necessary weight to all instances in their behalf. Every session of the legislature gives fresh proofs of a public concern for the particular privileges even of the most inferior communities ; and yet the physician who has been regularly educated, and given reasonable and legal tests of qualification, has his way to make through a vast superiority, who have no other support but consummate assurance, and all the arts of imposture.

I AM not, my Lord, altogether a stranger to the usual air of addresses of this kind ; but I have no talent at speaking more than I know or think, any more than it can be grateful to a truly great and virtuous mind to hear such things said. As therefore it is my unhappiness not any otherwise to be acquainted with one of your Grace's eminence, but

by this public instance of your goodness and beneficence, by THAT only am I encouraged to take this occasion of declaring myself, with the most profound duty and respect,

Your Grace's most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

JOHN QUINCY.

P R E F A C E.

THERE are some things necessary to advertise the reader of, by way of Preface to the following work; both in regard to its publication, and the particulars wherein it is proposed to be more serviceable than any yet extant of the same kind.

The study of medicine has in all ages been influenced by the philosophy in vogue, because the theory thereof is inseparable from a good competency of knowledge in natural causes; insomuch that the terms of philosophical writers have been transplanted into the discourses of physicians, and rendered it frequently necessary to explain such new terms, for the use of those who have not leisure or opportunity to go the same compass, and meet with such *Præcognita* as lie in the course of more remote studies. Hence works of this nature have frequently followed any considerable alterations in the theory of

Medicine, as necessary to interpret the terms introduced thereby; and the latest of such performances have generally been preferred, for no other reason, but that they have been the newest, and most fit for modern use.

BLANCHARD's *Lexicon Medicum* has been, ever since its publication, much in request among ordinary readers, and is yet much the best of its kind for such; but it is grown now extremely defective in the respects already mentioned; because there is so much of a new turn of reasoning and speaking among modern physicians, that it is of no manner of assistance in reading them with understanding. He also abounds with terms long since entirely out of use; and improvements in Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, and in almost all the branches of the profession, have rendered the explanations, even of the most useful terms, very imperfect. CASTELLUS is indeed a work of exactness and labour, but most useful for a critical reader of the ancients; and is therefore far from being of that general and modern use as this is intended for; although what is therein of common service, is here carefully retained.

As for the usefulness of Dr. HARRISON's *LEXICON TECHNICUM MAGNUM*, in this respect, very little can be said; because he hath done nothing else but transcribed BLANCHARD, good and bad, which must therefore depend upon its original authority; and what he has added from some modern physical writers,

writers, appears to me to be in great part lame, either out of that gentleman's haste, or unacquaintance with the things themselves he undertook to explain.

IN this attempt, therefore, to supply former defects, the reader may expect so far a compliance with the lovers of etymologies and derivations, as the original significations of each term, and the reason of its application to such particular occasion ; more especially where it gives any hint or discovery of the thing expressed. And this indeed may have its use with many, at their first entry upon some of the practical branches of this science, as it is both necessary and ornamental at their initiation into a circle of difficult words, to understand them ; because it is an inseparable introduction to a knowledge of the things themselves, and a convenient testimony to others of their having such knowledge.

BUT as experience without theory will never make a physician, any more than any other practice can be obtained without an acquaintance with the rules on which it is founded ; and as he that is conducted only by appearance, without being able to reason about their minutest differences, will never see an error till past recovery, it will be found, that whoever tries the powers of his own mind, in attention upon these matters, will find no true satisfaction but upon the same assistances and means of conviction, as he obtains
any

any acquaintance with ordinary machines; and all compositions of matter. If there be any thing of science in Medicine, it is conducted by demonstration, because conversant with objects cognizable only by the evidence of sense; but without this, it is chance and confusion: and the enthusiast and the empiric are upon as good a footing as the scholar and the physician. Not that I would be here understood to speak of certainty in all instances of practice, because there are more data required to that than the nature of things can admit of: but the theorist will come at more of those data than any other, and in every step be able to compute all the chances that are risked on either side of a disputable case; whereas the empiric and the experimenter are altogether in uncertainty, having no rules to make even observation itself of real use.

It may be here necessary to excuse a fault or two charged by some upon this work since its first impression, viz. in not observing a due proportion in its parts, and including sometimes the explanation of many terms under one. As to the first, it is conceived never to abound, but where a term hath so necessary a connection with the things themselves, that a right sense cannot be given but by explaining a great deal relating thereunto: as under the words *Gland* or *Secretion*, it is of no consequence to know the signification of either, according to the common method of Dictionaries, without being taught also what concerns the mechanical structure of the one, and the laws and motion which take place in the other.

And

And this enlargement, in some instances, it has been thought proper to take notice of even in the title of this book. As to the other objections, where the explanation of one thing hath necessarily taken in many others, it was thought much more useful to give all under some principal word, and refer to that from others, than to give separate explanations under each; as under *Eye*, *Ear*, *Parts of Generation*, and the like, it hath been thought more useful to describe the whole organ together, than the several parts separately under their respective names, as most convenient so to be understood, and taking up much less room in the whole.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

TO THE TENTH EDITION.

AS improvement, and not perfection, is the pretension of this work, in order to render it still more worthy the favourable reception it hath already met with, care hath been taken in this edition to supply a number of useful and significant terms, from the best authors; and wherever later experience hath thrown a farther light on any subject treated of, such improvements have been carefully adopted.

While mathematical knowledge was considered as essential to medical skill, the first, and several succeeding editions, were published; but though a familiarity with the whole circle of Science, may be ornamental to the man, it is but a small portion that is absolutely necessary to the medical practitioner, and that may be adverted to with no great share of assiduity.

The following observation made in a late ingenious publication, will serve as a proof of this truth, at the same time that it declares the requisites for a skilful physician:—"The science he professes, is not surely that of demonstration, he will himself acknowledge; and that it is a science only of probability. How ill qualified will a merely mathematical mind be, to prescribe in cases which demand (and almost every case, in some degree, demands,) presence of mind, largeness of thought, a view to remote and possible consequences, together with that quickness, penetration, and sagacity, which must unite together to constitute the skilful physician." See *Memoirs of the Literary, &c. Society of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 385.

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Considering the conviction which this quotation carries along with it, the omission of several processes merely Algebraic, will not be censured, especially as in their stead is inserted a variety of interesting subjects, by which a species of knowledge is promoted infinitely more interesting to the medical practitioner.

As this work will probably come more under the inspection of young students, and such as have not been blessed with classical education, so as to render medical terms the most easy to be understood, we have, in conformity to the scheme, published by Dr. Wallis, in his *Nosologia Methodica Oculorum*, and other authors, inserted several names of diseases from their works, as more fully descriptive, and more easily comprehensible to such readers, particularly as we consider this plan will gain ground every day, and become in time, from its ease and utility, universal.

Such then is this edition, complete as one can make it, considering its intent, that we take the liberty of laying before the public; and we flatter ourselves it will add, though but a small mite, to the improvement, and something towards the ease and pleasure of the acquirement of medical knowledge.

Lexicon Physico - Medicum;

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A a term in *Pharmacy*, otherwise wrote *a*, *aa*, or *ana*, which being never used but after the mention of two or more ingredients, implies that they should be taken in quantities of the same species and denomination, whether by weight or measure, to form the composition wherein they occur. The word is originally Greek, *ἀνά*, a preposition which signifies *separately*, or *of each by itself*.

Aabam. In some chemical authors, it signifies *lead*. Rulandus.

Abactus. Chambers says, that with the ancient physicians it signified a miscarriage procured by art.

Abactus venter. This hath been used to signify a miscarriage. James.

Abacus Major, a trough used in the mines wherein the ore is washed. Rulandus.

Abaisir, i. e. *Spodium*.

Abalienatus, corrupted. Celsus. A part so destroyed as to require immediate extirpation. It also signifies the fault or total destruction of the senses, whether external or internal, by disease. Scribonius Largus.

Abanga, a name in the island of St. Thomas for the fruit of the palm-tree, which C. Bauhinæ calls the palma ady insulæ S. Thomæ. James.

Abaptisia. See *Abaptisison*.

Abaptisison. Thus Galen, and some others, express the saw of the instrument called the trepan; because it is generally contrived in such a manner as to prevent it from suddenly sinking into the skull, and hurting the brain, when the bone is cut through. It is derived from the negative *α*, and *βανίσω*, properly to sink

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sink under water, or to sink under. Those trepans which had knobs or a ring a little above their point, to prevent their suddenly sinking into the head; Ægineta informs us, were called *abaptista*. James.

Abartamen, lead. Rulandus.

Abarticulatio, i. e. *Diarthrosis*.

Abas, the epilepsy. Constantine.

Abawi, *Abavo*, or *Abazum*, a large tree, growing in Æthiopia, bearing a fruit like a gourd. Ray's *Hist.*

Abbreviatio. *Abbreviatio* is used by some alchemists to express a process in epitome, or a short way of performing it. See *Theatrum Chymicum*, vol. vi. p. 556, 557, 558. The principal uses of medicinal abbreviations are in prescriptions; here they are certain marks, or half words used by physicians for dispatch and conveniency when they prescribe. Thus R readily supplies the place of *Recipe*; b. s. that of *hora somni*; n. m. that of *nucis moschatæ*; elect. that of *electarium*, &c. and in general all the names of compound medicines, with the several ingredients, are frequently wrote only up to their first or second syllable, or sometimes to their third or fourth, to make them clear and expressive. Thus *Croc. Anglic.* stands for *Crocus Anglicanus*; *Theriac. Andromach.* for *Theriaca Andromachi*, &c. A point being always placed at the end of such syllables in medicine, shews the word to be incomplete. See *Characters*.

Abdelavi, the name of an Egyptian plant, whose fruit somewhat resembles a melon. Ray's *Hist.*

Abditus, included. Thus *abditus vesica* signifies included in a bladder, in Scribonius Largus.

Abditæ Cause, the secret or remote causes of distempers. James.

Abdomen, the belly. As some say, this word is from *abdo*, to hide; as

its contents lay hid in it. Martinius and others, derive it from *abdere*, to hide, and *omentum*, the caul. But Vossius says in his etymology, that it is only a termination; and says as from *lego*, *legumen*; so from *abdo*, *abdomen*. The body is generally divided into three cavities, called bellies; viz. the head, or upper belly; the breast, or middle belly; and the *abdomen*, or lower belly. The belly contains many of the principal parts of the human body, as the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, &c. and is on its inside lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. It is divided on its outer surface, into four regions, called the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric, and the lumbar. These are all contained betwixt the circumference of the false ribs, and the bottom of the ossa innominata. The belly is separated from the breast externally by the extremities of the ribs; and internally by the diaphragm; and it is terminated below by the musculi levatores ani. The bottom of the belly on its fore part is called the pudenda; and on its back part, the buttocks and anus; and underneath, betwixt the anus and the pubes, is called the perinæum. The principal arteries of the belly are the epigastric, inferior aorta, celiac, upper mesenteric, hæmorrhoidal, renal or emulgent, spermatic, lower mesenteric, lumbar, iliac, pudical, and lower epigastric arteries. The principal nerves of the belly are, the stomachic, the lower portion of the great sympathetic nerves, the two semilunar or plexiform ganglions, the stomachic, hepatic, splenic, renal, upper and lower mesenteric plexus, the nerves of the loins and sacrum, also the origin of the crural and sciatic nerves. The appendix eniformis of the sternum, the cartilaginous

filaginous portions of the last pair of true ribs; those of the first four pair of false ribs, all the fifth pair, the five lumbar vertebræ, the ossa innominata, the os sacrum, the os coccygis, form the bony sides of the cavity of the belly. The diaphragm, the muscle called *musculi abdominis*, the *quadrati lumborum*, the *psoai*, the *iliaci*, the muscles of the coccyx, and of the *intestinum rectum*, form the greatest part of the circumference of this cavity. As auxiliary parts, some portions of the *sacrolumbares*, *longissimi dorsi*, &c. might be added. From the alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained, promoted both for secretion and excretion.

Abdominal Muscles. They are five on each side. See *Muscles*.

Abducent Muscles, from *abduco*, to draw from; or those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called *adducent*, from *adduco*, to draw to.

Abduclio, a species of fracture, when a bone is divided transversely near a joint, so that each part recedes from the other. In Cœlius Aurelianus it signifies a strain; and is mentioned as one of the causes of ischiadic and psoadic pains. *Morb. Chron. lib. v. cap. i.*

Abductor, a name of the *abductor pollicis manus*, and *abductor indicis manus*; also of the *abductor pollicis pedis*.

Abductor Indicis Manus. It rises from the os trapezium, and from the superior part and inner side of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; inserted, by a short tendon, into the outer and back part of the first bone of the fore-finger. Its use is to bring the fore-finger towards the thumb. Innes.

Abductor Indicis Pedis, arises, tendinous and fleshy, by two origins, from the root of the inside of the metatarsal bone of the fore-toe, from the outside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the great-toe, and from the os cuneiforme internum; inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the fore-toe. The use is to pull the fore-toe inwards from the rest of the small toes. Innes.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Manus, arises, fleshy, from the os pisiforme; and from that part of the *ligamentum carpi annulare* next it: inserted, tendinous, into the inner side of the upper end of the first bone of the little finger. The use is to draw this finger from the rest. Innes. It is a name also of the *Flexor Parvus Minimi Digiti*.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, arises, fleshy and tendinous, from the semicircular edge of a cavity on the inferior part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the little-toe: inserted into the root of the first joint of the little-toe externally. The use is to draw the little-toe outwards from the rest. Innes.

Abductor Oculi, arises from the inferior part of the foramen opticum, between the obliquus superior and depressor, being, from its situation, the shortest: inserted opposite to the inner angle. The use is to turn the eye towards the nose. Innes.

Abductor Pollicis Manus, arises, by a broad, tendinous, and fleshy beginning, from the *ligamentum carpi annulare*, and from the os trapezium: inserted, tendinous, into the outer side of the root of the first bone of the thumb. The use is to draw the thumb from the fingers. Albinus names the inner portion of this muscle *abductor brevis alter*. Innes.

Abductor Pollicis Pedis, arises, fleshy, from the inside of the root of the protuberance of the os calcis, where it forms the heel, and tendinous from the same bone where it joins with the os naviculare; inserted, tendinous, into the internal os sesamoideum, and root of the first joint of the great-toe. The use is to pull the great-toe from the rest. Innes.

Abductor Tertii Digiti Pedis, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside and inferior part of the root of the metatarsal bone of the third-toe: inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the third-toe. The use is to pull the third-toe inwards.

Abductor Brevis Alter. See *Abductor Pollicis Manus*.

Abductor Longus Pollicis Manus, i. e. *Extensor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis Manus*.

Abductor Medii Digiti Pedis, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the middle-toe internally: inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the middle-toe. The use is to pull in the middle-toe inwards.

Abecæos, ἀβέβαιος, infirm, weak, inconstant. Castellus.

Abele, the white species of poplar.

Abelicea, a name of the pseudofantalum.

Abelmoluch, a sort of *Ricinus*, or *Palma Christi*. Ray's Hist.

Abelmofch. It is the *Hibiscus Abelmofchus* of Linnæus. Its seeds have the same odour as musk, and therefore are mixed with coffee by the Arabians, &c. to render it more agreeable.

Abessi, the alvine excrements.

Abesum, quick-lime.

Abevacuatio, a partial or incomplete evacuation of the peccant hu-

mours, either naturally or by art. James.

Abicum, a covering. Castellus.

Abies, the fir-tree. Linnæus includes it in the genus of pines, calling it *Pinus Abies*. He enumerates nine or ten varieties.

The *Silver Fir* (*Pinus Abies Alba* of Linnæus) produces the Strasburg turpentine. The tops and leaves are recommended in the scurvy.

The *Canada Fir* (*Pinus Abies Canadensis* of Linnæus) produces the Canada balsam.

The *Common Fir* (*Pinus Abies Picca* of Linnæus) produces the common turpentine, from which we have the common rosin, tar, common pitch, oil of turpentine, &c.

Abiga, a name of the ground pine (*Teucrium Chamapitys* of Linnæus.) It is probably called *abiga*, from *abigo*, to expel, because it is said to promote delivery; or perhaps from the similitude of its leaves to the *Abies*, or fir-tree. Blancard.

Abit, or *Aboit*, cerufs, or white lead. Castellus.

Ablactatio, ablactation, weaning a child from the breast; as the word, compounded of *ab*, from, and *lac*, milk, expressly signifies.

Ablatio, the taking away from the body whatever is useless or hurtful: it comprehends all kinds of evacuations. Sometimes it signifies the subtraction of a part of the diet, with a medical view; and sometimes it expresses the interval betwixt two fits of a fever, or the time of remission. Chemical *ablation* is the removal of any thing that is either finished or else no longer necessary in a process. Rulandus, Johnson, Castellus.

Ablucens, from *abluo*, to wash away, are such things as thin, purify, and sweeten the blood, or correct its acrimony. See *Detergents*.

Ablution, from *abluo*, to wash away, washing

washing the body externally by baths; or internally, by thin diluting fluids, as whey, &c. Chemical *ablution* is the purification of a body by repeated affusions of a proper liquor; this is generally to separate salts from other matters; the water dissolves them, and so carries them off with it.

Aboit. See *Abit*.

Abomasum. It is one of the ventricles of such animals as chew the cud; in whom are reckoned four, the venter, reticulum, omasum, and *abomasum*.

Abominatio. By some barbarous writers it is used to signify the same as *Fastidium ciborum*, or loathing of food.

Abortion, a miscarriage. It signifies that a woman is delivered of her burden before the due time, or before the embryo is completely formed and fitted for exclusion.

Abrahex, or *Abrahas*, a magical word, comprehending the days of the year in numeral letters. Castellus from Libavius.

Abracadabra, a cabalistical or magical word, recommended by Serenus Samonicus as a cure of the hæmitritæus. In order to have this good effect, the word must be wrote on a paper, and repeated as in the example below: it is then suspended about the neck by a linen thread.

Abacadabra was the name of a god, worshipped by the Syrians, so wearing his name was a sort of invocation of his aid. James.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Abracalan, a cabalistical or magical word to which the Jews attributed virtues equal to those of *Abri-cadabra*. Buxtorf. Selden, in his *Diis Syris*, says, that *Abracalan* was the name of a Syrian idol; so when used as an amulet, was a sort of invocation of this deity.

Abrasion, from *abrado*, to tear off. It generally expresses the wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines or humours. It is also used to express that matter wore off by the attrition of bodies against one another.

Abrasa, ulcers attended with abrasion of part of the substance

Abratban, southernwood. It was numbered by the Jewish writers amongst the seven species of hyssop. Salmassus.

Abric, sulphur.

Abrotanoides, a kind of coral, or rather of a porous, which is found in the form of *Abrotanum* on the rocks at the bottom of the sea, as Clusius, who describes it, imagines. Ray's Hist.

Abrotanum, southernwood, from *αβρος*, soft. Linnæus includes it as a species in the genus of *Artemisia*. He calls it *Artemisia Abrotanum*, and enumerates eighteen varieties.

Abrotonites, a wine mentioned by Dioscorides, impregnated with *Abrotanum* (or southernwood), in the proportion of about one hundred ounces of the dried leaves, to about seven gallons of must.

Abruptio, i. e. *Abductio*.

Abrus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Abrus, West Indian wild liquorice, a species of glycine.

Abrus, the angola seeds, a kind of kidney bean.

Abscidentia, decayed parts of the body,

body, which in a morbid state, are separated from the sound.

Abcessio, i. e. abscess.

Abcessus, an abscess, from *abcedo*, to go off. The words *αποσσημα* (*apostheme*), and *αποσσαις* (*imposthumation*), frequently used by Hippocrates, are translated by Celsus, *abcessus*, and sometimes *wonica*. Hence the word abscess generally used by modern authors to signify a suppurated phlegmon, or inflammatory tumor. These words seem originally, by their derivation, to import any sort of exclusion of morbid matter, *αφισταμαι* and *αφιστημι* signifying to recede and retire. Accordingly they are generally used by Hippocrates to express any critical removal of offending humours from the vital parts, either to some of the emunctories for an immediate discharge, as the glands of the intestines, kidneys, or skin, whence they are eliminated by plentiful stools, urine, or sweat; or to some part where they find an easy egress by the rupture of a blood-vessel, as the uterus or nose; or to some muscular part or gland, whence they cannot be so easily expelled, and therefore stagnate, and suppurate, and at last are separated in the form of pus or matter. Sometimes Hippocrates means by these words, the transmutation of one disease into another, as a quinsy into a peripneumony, or of a continual fever into a quartern, &c. And sometimes, the destruction of a part by the morbid matter of a distemper fixing upon it. Hippocrates also uses the word *αποσσαις*, to express the fracture, or exfoliation of a bone, when the parts of it which were contiguous in a state of health, recede from each other. Paulus Aegineta seems to have limited the signification of *abcessus* to suppuration, by defining (*αποσσημα*) *abcessus*, a corruption of

the fleshy parts, muscles, veins, and arteries. Of all the significations of an *abcessus*, the present surgeons confine themselves to that which is the consequence of an inflammation. James from Hippocrates, and Boerhaave.

Abcission. The most common use of this word, is to signify the dividing any corrupted and useless part of the body from the sound, by a sharp instrument. It is principally applied to soft parts of the body; for in the bones it is called amputation. Sometimes it signifies the sudden termination of a disease in death, before it arrives at its declining state. James.

Abcissio, a sinus from a morbid cause.

Abinthium, wormwood; *αψινθιον*, unpleasant, of *α* privative, and *ψιθος*, which Hesychius interprets *τετραψις*, *delestation*; others will have it *απινθιον*, i. e. not potable, from *α* priv. and *πινω*, to drink, on account of its bitterness; others derive it of *απτεθαι*, to touch or handle, by antiphrasis, because no animal touches it, on account of its extreme bitterness. The English name wormwood is from a similar one in the Anglo-Saxon language. Linnæus includes the *abanthium* (or *absynthium*) as a species in the genus *artemisia*. He calls it *artemisia absynthium*, and enumerates near forty varieties.

Absorbent, from *absorbeo*, to drink up, is such a medicine as by the softness or porosity of its component parts, either sheathes the asperities of pungent humours, or like a sponge dries away superfluous moisture in the body; and is the same with a dryer or a sweetener. Most animal concretions, shells of fishes, and solar earths, &c. are possessed of those qualities; hence their use in relieving complaints arising from acidities and sharp humours in the
first

first passages. Those chiefly in use at present, are chalk, oyster shells, crabs claws, crabs eyes, and coral.

Absorbent Vessels. They are those lacteal vessels which open with their mouths into the sides of the intestinal tube, to drink in the chyle from thence, which they discharge into the mesenteric veins. Later anatomists have applied this term to the lymphatics, which are distributed in great number throughout the whole body, and whose extremities open into every cavity thereof, absorb all superfluous moisture, and carry it back into the circulation. By means of lymphatic vessels going from the skin, water passes into the habit from baths, and fomentations; mercury also, and other penetrating substances, applied externally, as the venereal virus, &c. This compages of vessels is also called the system of absorbents.

Abstentio. Cœlius Aurelianus uses this word to express a suppression, or retention. Thus, *abstentio stercoreum*, a retention of the excrements, which he mentions as a symptom very frequent in a satyriasis. In a sense somewhat different, he uses the word *abstenta*, applying it to the pleura, where he seems to mean, that the humour of the inflamed pleura is prevented, by the adjacent bones, from extending itself.

Abstergents. See *Detergents*.

Abstinence. It is either general, from all sorts of aliment, or particular, from some kinds of food only. Erasistratus made a strict *abstinence* supply the place of bleeding, in inflammations and fevers. Galen.

Besides the usual senses of *abstinence*, Cœlius Aurelianus uses it to signify a suppression. Thus, *Chron. lib. ii. cap. 9. Abstinencia hæmorrhoidarum veterum*, signifies a suppression of habitual hæmorrhoids. Sometimes in this author, it signi-

fies a compression: thus, *Acut. lib. iii. cap. 17. Spiritus ob abstinentiam clausus*, means the wind shut up in the intestines by compressure, thereby causing the iliac passion. The verb *abstinere* also, in the above mentioned author, frequently signifies to *restrain*, or *suppress*. James.

Abstraction, from *abstrabo*, or *abtrabo*, to draw from, is a power peculiar to the mind of man, whereby he can make his ideas, arising from particular things, become general representatives of all of the same kind. Thus when the eye represents whiteness in a wall, a man can abstractedly consider the quality of whiteness, and find it attributable to many other things besides; as to snow, or milk, or the like; and this quality, whatsoever it be, considered apart from the concrete, or the subject in which it adheres, is said to be taken in the abstract. This is the doctrine of Mr. Locke, and others who wrote before him; but it has since his time been called in question; for some there are who deny all such abstract ideas, and tell us, that a general abstract idea is a mere nothing, all the ideas we have being constantly particular; so that they would say, it is impossible to think of white, abstractedly or independent of some subject wherein it is lodged. Whether this be true or no, every man may best know by his own experience; but the point well cleared, would open a new scene in the doctrine of qualities, and possibly overset a great part of our present philosophy about them. This term is also used in pharmacy, for the drawing off, or exhaling away a menstruum from the subject it was put to dissolve.

Abstraction, from *abstrabo*, or *abtrabo*, to draw from, is used by Ludovicus, and some other writers in pharmacy, to distinguish the na-

tural spirit of aromatic vegetables, from that artificial one which is procured from them by fermentation. Castellus from Libavius.

Absus, the Egyptian lotus. *Ray's Hist.* In Linnæus's system of vegetables, it is the Egyptian four-leaved cassia. A species of *Cassia*.

Abutige, a town in Egypt, famous for producing the very best opium. It is within the territories of Thebes. Schulzsius.

Abutilon. This word is Arabic. It is the *sida abutilon* of Linnæus, or Indian mallow.

Abyssus. Gulielmus Manens calls by this name the *materia prima*, or first matter, of which all things are formed. *Theatrum Chymicum*, p. 274. It is also used by chemists to express a proper receptacle for the feminal matter, from which all things are formed. Castellus, from Libavius.

Acacalis. Gorraeus says it is supposed to take its name from the nymph *Acacalis*, who was ravished by Apollo. Dioscorides says it is the fruit of an Egyptian shrub like a tamarisk, the infusion of which is mixed with collyria, to sharpen the sight. *Dioscorides*, lib. i. cap. 118. Dale relates that the pods are in use, and are astringent. Hefychius explains *ακακαλις*, the flower of the narcissus.

Acacia, from *ακκω*, to *sp. rper.* A thorn. Linnæus adds the *acacia* to the genus *mimosa*.

Acacia Egyptiaca, the Egyptian thorn. It is the *mimosa Nilotica* of Linnæus.

Acacia Germanica, German *acacia*. The medicine formerly kept in the shops under the names of *acacia Egyptiaca*, was the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *acacia Egyptiaca*. The *acacia Germanica*, is the inspissated juice of the *prunus spinosa* of Linnæus; and

the London college of physicians direct it to be made with the same fruit of our own produce.

Acacia Nilotica, i. e. *Mimosa Nilotica*, Linn.

Acacia Ferrea, an iron spoon. Rulandus. Johnson.

Acacos, from *α* priv. and *κακω*, bad. It has been applied to distempers which are not attended with danger, by Pecklinus. And to the aphthæ of children, by Cæcilus.

Acæna, a genus of plants in the Linnæan system. There is one species, viz. the *acæna elongata*.

Acai, alum water. Rulandus.

Acaid, vinegar. Rulandus.

Acaja, a kind of plum-tree growing in Brasil. *Ray's Hist.*

Acajaiba, i. e. *Anacardium occidentale*, Linn.

Acajouanum Lignum. This is not the wood of the tree that bears the acajou nuts. It is of a red colour, and never touched by worms, which renders it proper for furniture, but is not used in medicine. Geoffroy.

Acairos, from *α* priv. and *καιρος*, time. Unseasonable. It is applied to any thing that is unseasonable.

Acalar, salt.

Acaleum, tin. Castellus, from Mullerus.

Acalephe, *ακαληφη*, or *ακαλιφη*, a netle. Gorgæus. Fœsius. Constantine. It is derived from *α* priv. and *καλν*, handsome, agreeable, and *αφη*, a touch; because the touch, as it hurts, is not agreeable. It is also the name of a fish; a sea-fowl mentioned by Nicander; and a sea animal mentioned by Gellius. Constantine.

Acalypha, three-seeded mercury; a genus of plants in the Linnæan system. There are four or five species.

Acamatos, *ακαματος*, from *α* priv. and *καμνω*, to labour. By this Galen seems to signify, that position of

a limb, which is equally distant from flexion and extension, which situation the part can longest bear without weariness. Thus when we sleep, the knees are bent, that neither the flexors nor extensors of the legs may be upon the stretch. In like manner the arm is generally laid spontaneously in the most easy position, or such a one as can be longest supported without fatigue.

Acanaceus, from *ακαῶ*, *acuo*, to sharpen. All plants of the thistle kind, that are prickly, and have heads, are called *acanaceus*. Also the sharp and prominent parts of animals are frequently thus called.

Acanga, a species of *Bromelia*.

Acanor, a particular sort of chemical furnace.

Acantabolus. It is a surgeon's instrument, called also *Vossella*, like a pair of pincers, wherewith to take out any prickly substance that shall chance to stick to the œsophagus, or gullet; as also the fragments of corrupted bones, hair, or any thing that by chance remains in a wound. It is also used for that instrument wherewith people pull out the hairs of their eye-brows; from *ακανθα*, *spina*, a thorn, and *βαλλω*, *jacio*, to throw away.

Acantha, *ακανθα*, from *ακαῶ*, *acuo*, to sharpen. It signifies in general any thing that is sharp-pointed and prickly, as a thorn, or the fins of some sort of fish. Hence it has been applied to the assemblage of the acute processes of the vertebrae, each of which is called a spinal process.

Acantabolus. See *Acantabolus*.

Acanthaceus. See *Acanaceus*.

Acantha, from *ακν*, a point, and *αδω*, to flourish.

Acanthaluca, the glove-thistle.

Acanthium, cotton-thistle, a species of *onopordum*.

Acanthus, from *ακανθα*, a thorn.

The poets say that the youth *Acanthus* was metamorphosed into the flower of this herb. It is also called *branca ursina*. The bear's breech is a genus in the system of Linnæus, which he names *acanthus*, and describes six species belonging to it. The Greek word *ακανθος*, signifies a thorn, or a thistle, and is the same as *ακανθα*, being general names for all kinds of thorns or thistles.

Acanus, a species of thistle, called *Acanus Theophrasti*.

Acapnon, a name of the sampsonchum, or marjoram. It also signifies dry wood, from *α* neg. and *καπν*, *smoak*. Gorræus.

Acardios, fearful, depressed, faint-hearted. Castellus.

Acari, a small creature bred in wax, said by Aristotle to be the least object of the human sight. It also signifies a particular kind of lice that lodge in the cuticle and cutis. Castellus, from Aldrovandus and Piso.

Acarna, the fish-thistle, a species of *cnicus*.

Acaron, the wild myrtle. Blacard.

Acarus, i. e. *Acari*.

Acartum, red lead. Rulandus.

Acatalepsia, incomprehensibility, or uncertainty in science; the contrary of which is *catalepsis*, certain knowledge. This word is taken notice of by Castellus, and it occurs in Galen. James.

Acatalis, a juniper-berry. Constantine.

Acataposis, i. e. *Aglutitio*.

Acatastatos, from *α* priv. and *καταστασις*, which amongst other significations, implies to fix, establish, or render certain. Inconstant. This word is applied to regular fevers, where the periods of exacerbation are uncertain, and the appearances in the urine are perpetually changing. It is also applied to shivering fits in fevers, which return at irregular

gular periods ; sometimes every day, sometimes every other day, or every third day. Or it is applied to urines which are turbid, but do not deposit any regular sediment.

Acatera, the larger or black juniper. Blancard.

Acatbarfia, from *a* priv. and *καθαίρω*, to purge. It signifies an impurity of the humours. It is also applied to the fordes or impurities of wounds.

Acato, foot. Rulandus.

Acaulis, of *a* neg. and *caulis*, a stalk or stem. A plant is said to be *acaulis*, or without a stalk, whose flower rests on the ground.

Acaulos Magno Flore, C. B. The earline thistle.

Acazdir, tin. Castellus.

Accatim, *accatum*, i. e. *Anrichalcum*.

Acceleration. In mechanics, it is the increase of velocity in a moving body. It is a continual increase of motion in any body, as retardation is its decrease ; both which may be made intelligible from due attention to this axiom : the mutation of motion is always proportionable to the force impressed, and according to the direction thereof. For supposing gravity, whatever it be, to act uniformly on all bodies at equal distances from the earth's centre, and that the time in which any heavy body falls to the earth be divided into equal parts infinitely small ; let gravity incline the body towards the earth's centre, while it moves in the first infinitely small part of the time of its descent ; if after this the action of gravity be supposed to cease, the body would go towards the earth's centre equally, with a velocity equal to the force of the first impression. But now since the action of gravity still continues, in the second moment of time the body will receive a new impulse down-

wards, and then its velocity will be the double of what it was in the first moment ; in the third moment or particle of time, it will be triple ; in the fourth quadruple, and so on continually. Wherefore, since these particles of time are supposed infinitely small, and all equal to one another, the impetus acquired by the falling body will be every where as the time from the beginning of the descent. And since the quantity of matter in the body given continues the same, the velocity will be as the time in which it is acquired. See *Laws of Motion*, and s'Gravesend's *Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy*, where there are produced many experiments, demonstrating both the laws of acceleration and retardation of heavy bodies.

Acceleratory Muscles, from *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift ; or from *accelerare*, to hasten or dispatch. These belong to the penis, and are generally called

Acceleratores Urinæ, from their use in expediting the ejection of urine. They arise, fleshy, from the sphincter ani, and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous from the crus, near as far forwards as the beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis ; the inferior fibres run more transversely, and the superior descend in an oblique direction. They are inserted into a line in the middle of the bulb, where each joins with its fellow ; by which the bulb is completely enclosed. Their use is to drive the urine or semen forwards, and, by grasping the bulb of the urethra, to push the blood towards its corpus cavernosum and the glans, by which they are distended. Innes.

Accension, from *accendo*, to kindle, is the kindling, or setting any body on fire.

Accession, the same as *προξυσμος*, among

among the Greeks, and the *exacerbation* of the Latins, is the fit, or time of being worst in any intermittent disease.

Accessorius. Willis gave this name to a particular nerve, which is thus named, from *ad*, *to*, and *cedo*, *to approach*. The eighth pair of nerves rise from the lateral vales of the corpora olivaria, in disgregated fibres; and as they are entering the anterior internal part of the holes common to the os occipitis and temporum, each is joined by a nerve, which ascends within the dura mater from the tenth of the head, the first, second, and inferior cervical nerves: this has the name of *nervus accessorius*. When the two get out of the skull, the *accessorius* separates from the eighth, and, descending obliquely outwards, passes through the sterno-mastoidæus muscle, to which it gives branches, and afterwards terminates in the trapezius muscle of the scapula. *Monro*.

Accib, lead.

Accidens, an accident. It is what cannot subsist of itself, but hath a necessary relation to something else. And an effect or distemper is said to be accidental, which does not flow necessarily from the first cause, but from casual interpositions. And it is by some writers used pretty much in the same acceptation as the term *Symptom*.

Accipitrina, i. e. *Hieracium*, or hawkweed.

Acclivis, i. e. Obliquus ascendens internus.

Accretio, accretion, from *ad*, *to*, and *cresco*, *to increase*. It signifies nutrition, and growth. See *Nutrition*.

Havers, in his *Osteology*, says, that the nutritious particles being separated by the glands, placed every where on the sides of the arteries, are carried into those small nervous

pipes or interstices of the fibres, where the spirits move, so that they fall in the way of the spirits' motion; which he supposed to be twofold; one direct, and the other rotatory. While an animal is capable of *accretion*, and the particles of which the solids consist are not entirely united at their extremities, but capable of receding from one another, both endways and laterally, the spirits act upon the nutritious particles by their rotatory motion, by which they carry them to the sides of the fibres and bony strings, driving some against the sides of their parts, and forcing them out laterally; others they drive into the interstices between the extremities, thereby lengthening any series of them; and thus the parts of an animal body increase both in thickness and longitude. But after the particles are united at their extremities, and no longer capable of making room to lodge the nutritious parts out of the way of the direct motion of the spirits; then the spirits come to act upon the nutritious matter by that motion, and so drive it through the nervous channels, that it has not the liberty of stopping and adhering; upon which the *accretion* of the animal ceases.

Accubitus, lying together in the same bed, but without any venereal commerce.

Accurtatoria. *R. Lully* uses this word for an epitome, or a *Synopsis*.

Accusatio. The same as *Indicatio*, *Castellus*.

Acedia, ἀκρῖα, from α priv. and κρῖος, *care*, carelessness, neglect. *Hippocrates* sometimes uses this word, in his *Treatise on the Glands*, to signify fatigue or trouble.

Accephalos, from α priv. and κεφαλή, *a head*. This is applied to monsters born without heads, of which there have been instances.

Acer,

Acer, the maple-tree. So called, according to Vossius, of *acris*, because of the very great hardness of the wood. It is a genus of plants in Linnæus's system. There are eleven species, and four varieties.

Acer, scandens. The maple seeded *Banisteria*. It is a species of *banisteria*, viz. the *banisteria angulosa*.

Aceratos, from *a* priv. and *κεραιω*, or *κεραυρις*, to mix; unmixed, uncorrupted. It is applied sometimes to the humours of the body by Hippocrates. Paulus Ægineta mentions a plaster of this name, but probably means *Aceron*. See *Acerides*.

Acerb, from *acerbus*, sour, harsh. It signifies somewhat acid, with an addition of roughness; as most fruits before they are ripe. Sometimes, figuratively, it signifies prickly, *σποφραι ακανθαι*. Dioscorides.

Acerides, from *a* priv. and *κερος*, wax. Plasters made without wax are thus called. Galen.

Acerosus, of *acus*, from *αχυρον*, chaff. It is an epithet of the most brown and coarse sort of bread, made of flour not separated from the bran. James.

Acessis, *ακεις*, a remedy, or cure.

Acessa, distempers which are curable. Gorræus.

Acessides. Thus the chimneys of furnaces, where brass was made, were called. Dioscorides.

Acessis, a factitious sort of chrysocola, made of Cyprian verdigrise, the urine of children, and nitre. Pliny.

Acessoris, *ακισορις*, from *ακος*, a cure. It signifies strictly a female physician, and is used for a midwife.

Acessrides, *ακισριδες*, from *ακισμαι*, to cure. Midwives were so called among the Greeks. Hippocrates uses the word in this sense, at the latter end of his treatise *De Carnibus*.

Acetabulum. It signifies a large cavity in a bone, which receives another convex bone, for the convenience of a circular motion of the joint thus articulated.

It is also a name of the *Umbilicus Veneris*.

Several glands are called *acetabula*. See *Cotyledones*.

Acetabulum was also a measure used by the ancients, which answers to one eighth part of our pint. Dr. James says, it seems to have taken its denomination from a vessel in which vinegar was brought to their tables, which probably contained about this quantity, and was called *acetabulum*, from *acetum*, vinegar. He farther adds, that this derivation is quoted by Chambers from Agri-cola; and that it hath the greater appearance of being right, because *οξυακον*, which is exactly the same measure, seems to be in like manner derived from *οξος*, vinegar.

Acetaria, salads.

Acetarium Scorbaticum, a kind of medicine, or rather pickle, recommended by Bate; in which he advises scorbutical patients to dip their victuals before they eat it. It is thus made: take of the leaves of scurvy-grass, three ounces; white sugar, six ounces; salt of scurvy-grass, one ounce; beat them all together, and add six ounces of the juice of oranges.

Acetated vegetable Alkali, i. e. *Sal diureticus*.

Acetated volatile Alkali, i. e. *Sp. Mindereri*.

Acetosæ, of *acetosus*, eager, sour. Sorrel. In Linnæus's system of vegetables, it is a species of *Rumex*.

Acetosa Esurina, esurine spirit of vinegar, or Hungary vinegar. When vinegar is concentrated, it creates an appetite; hence this name.

Acetosella, sheep's sorrel. A species of *Rumex*.

Aceto-

Acetofella, wood sorrel. A species of *Oxalis*.

Acetofella is also a name of the genus *oxalis*.

Acetum, vinegar, the production of acetous fermentation. Beaumé says, the acid fermentation is the second degree of the spirituous fermentation; or it is an intestine motion, which continues, or which is artificially renewed, among the particles of a liquor that has undergone the vinous fermentation, and the effect of which is to convert the wine into an acid liquor, by combining the spirituous part of the wine with the other principles more intimately than before. When vinegar is newly made, the first portion of liquor that distils from it is inflammable, containing a good deal of spirit of wine; but when it is old, this portion of spirit is so combined with the other principles of the vinegar, that it is no longer perceptible in distillation.

Acetum Radicale, radical vinegar, i. e. *Acetosa esurina*.

Acetum Radicatum. Boerhaave thinks it is the *Tartarus regeneratus*.

Achabi, alum water. Johnson.

Achates, agate; which see. It takes its name from a river in Sicily, so called, where it was first found.

Acheir, from *a* priv. and *χερς*, a hand. Without hands. Galen.

Achemenis. An herb mentioned by Pliny.

Achicolum. By this word Cælius Aurelianus, *Acut.* lib. iii. cap. 17. expresses the fornix, tholus, or sudatorium of the ancient baths, which was a hot room where they used to sweat.

Achillea, yarrow. A genus of vegetables in the Linnæan system. This genus includes twenty-seven species and varieties. It is also the name of the herb called Achilles's iron wort.

Achillea Montana. Five-leaved

mountain ragwort. These took their name from Achilles.

Achilleion, a sort of sponge proper for making tents; so called from the use Achilles is said to have made of it. Goræus.

Achilleios, a sort of maza made of Achillean barley. Goræus.

Achilleis, a large sort of barley mentioned by Theophrastus. Galen says it was thus named from a husbandman, who was named Achilles. But it seems most probable that it derived its name from being the largest and best barley, as Achilles was the best warrior in the Grecian army.

Achilleius, i. e. Achillis (tendo).

Achillis (tendo). Homer describes this tendon, which was probably thus named by the ancients, from their custom of calling every thing thus, that had any extraordinary strength or virtue. Some say it is thus named from its action in conducting to swiftness of pace, the term importing so much. This tendon is formed by the union of those of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, which are inserted into the os calcis.

Achiote, the red grains of the achiotl, made into lozenges, for mixing with chocolate, or for dyeing.

Achiotl. It is the *bixa orellana*, Linn.

Achlates, a sort of wild pear that grows on the mountains of Crete. Raii Spinof. &c.

Achiys, darkness, cloudiness, and is generally applied to a close, foggy air, or a mist. Hippocrates, in his *De Morb. Mulier.* lib. ii. signifies by this word condensed air in the womb. Galen interprets it of those, who, during sickness, lose that usual lustre and loveliness observed about the pupil of the eye, during health. Others express by it an ulcer on the pupil of the eye, or the scar left there by an ulcer. It is an opacity of

of the cornea; the same as the caligo cornea of Dr. Cullen.

Achmadium, a corruption of the word *Achman*.

Achman, an Arabic word for antimony.

Achne, chaff; the froth of the sea; or water in general; or any thing that is light and soft. It also sometimes signifies lint.

Achor, $\alpha\chi\omega\varsigma$. It is the *Crusta lactea*, or milk scab of authors. In England it is called the *Scall'd head*. This kind of sore is full of perforations, which discharge a humour like ichor, whence the name *achor*. When the perforations are large, resembling the cells of a honeycomb, and the matter discharged is of the consistence of thin honey, it is called *Cerion*. When this scabby sore is on the hairy scalp, it is called *Tinea*, from its perforations being small, like those formed by moths; but when the face only is scabbed, it is called *Crusta lactea*. When the perforations are large, it is called *Favus*, by some writers. Dr. Cullen arranges the *Tinea* as a genus in his class *Locales*, and order *dialyses*. Mr. Bell, in his *Treatise on Ulcers*, ranks it as a variety only of the *Herpes pustulosus*.

Achoristos, from α priv. and $\chi\omega\rho\iota\varsigma$, *separate, inseparable*. It is understood of accidents, symptoms, or signs, which are inseparable from particular things. Thus, a pungent pain in the side is an inseparable symptom of a pleurisy. Caelsius.

Acbras, sapota, or mammee sapota, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables. There are four species.

Achreion, from α priv. and $\chi\epsilon\rho\iota\alpha$, *usefulness, useless*. It is applied by Hippocrates to the limbs, which, through weakness, are become useless. Foesius.

Achroi, from α priv. and $\chi\epsilon\rho\alpha$, *colour. Pale*.

Achy, a species of *Cassia* growing in Arabia, called also *Daphnitis*. Goræus.

Achyrantha, a species of *Illecebrum*.

Achyranthes, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables.

Achyron. This properly signifies bran, or chaff, or straw. Hippocrates, in his *De Morbis Mulierum*, most probably means by this word, bran. *Achyron* also signifies a straw, hair, or any thing that sticks upon a wall.

Achyrophorus, i. e. *Seriola*.

Aciçs, from α priv. and $\alpha\iota\upsilon\varsigma$, *strength, vigour*. It signifies weak, infirm, or taint, and in this sense it is used by Hippocrates. *De Morb. lib. iv.*

Acida, acid. It may be distinguished by its proper taste; it effervesces with mild alkali; it changes the blue juices of vegetables and the tincture of heliotropium to a red colour. Bergman.

Acid salts are an order in the class of salts. Edwards.

The property of *acids* in their peculiarly affecting the palate, is generally attributed to a particular class of salts, called *acid salts*, supposed to be solid spiculae, sharp pointed at both ends. *Acids* are either vegetable or mineral; the first are native, as the juices of lemons, oranges, &c. or artificial, as those produced by fermentation and distillation. There are three kinds of *acids* peculiar to the mineral kingdom: the vitriolic, nitrous, and marine. All these are highly corrosive; inasmuch as not to be safely touched, unless largely diluted, or mixed with such substances as abate their corrosiveness; mixed hastily with vinous spirits, they raise a violent effervescence, attended with a copious discharge of noxious fumes: by this addition the *acid* is dulcified

or obtunded. They effervesce strongly with alkaline salts, and form with them neutral ones, that is, such as discover no marks, either of an *acid* or an alkaline quality. The vitriolic is the strongest of all the *acids*, the most ponderous of all known liquors. The skilful addition of a minute portion of phlogiston or inflammable matter, destroys its acidity, and changes it into a solid, insipid concrete, the common sulphur of the shops: combined with the mineral alkaline earths, it forms an insipid and scarce soluble crystalline mass; with fixed alkaline salts, a neutral salt, likewise very difficultly soluble. With alkaline salts and earths duly prepared, it composes salts of easy solution; the cathartic salt of Glauber, the bitter purging salt of mineral waters, the austere astringent salt, alum. The nitrous *acid* is next in strength to the vitriolic. Inflammable matters mixed with this *acid*, on being heated red, deflagrate; with fixed alkaline salts it composes nitre; with volatile alkalies, a volatile nitre, soluble in spirit of wine; with alkaline earths, a bitterish or acrid concrete, which deliquesces in the air. The marine is the weakest of the mineral *acids*, but stronger than any of the vegetable. It unites with vinous spirits more difficultly than any other *acid*. With fixed alkaline salts, it forms a neutral one similar to sea-salt; with alkaline earths, an highly pungent saline liquor, which either does not crystallize, or whose crystals deliquesce in the air. It is remarkable of this *acid*, that though so much weaker than the foregoing, as to be easily expelled by either from alkaline salts or earths; it nevertheless dislodges them from metalline substances. Hence corrosive sublimate, though supposed to participate of all the three *acids*, is found upon experiment to contain

only the marine. All *acids* dissolve alkaline salts, alkaline earths, and metallic substances. The different *acids* differ greatly in their action upon these last, one dissolving only some particular metals, and another others. See *Menstruum*.

Acid Spirits. Those of vitriol, &c. are so called, but very improperly, because they are specifically heavier than water, and are nothing else but sharp salts divided and fused in phlegm. Sir Isaac Newton and M. Homberg have furnished us with a very pretty theory of acids, as to the manner of their action, which proceeds from their attractive powers, and pointed figures of their saline spicula; and M. Homberg has an ingenious way of estimating their different forces, which he finds to be in proportion to their gravities.

Aciduleæ, a diminutive of acid, are medicinal springs, impregnated with aerial, earthy, inflammable, saline, or metallic particles. Those that are cold have been termed *aciduleæ*, to distinguish them from those that are hot, called *Thermæ*.

Mineral waters contain of earths, the aluminous, calcareous, and magnesia; and these only as united with fixt air, the vitriolic acid, or marine acid: the calcareous earth with vitriolic acid is gypsum; magnesia is in sea, Epsom, and all waters that contain sal. cath. amar.; aluminous earth is in the waters called aluminous. Of metals, none are found in mineral waters, except iron and copper; and these only as united with gas or vitriolic acid. Of acids, the only one that is pure in waters, is what is called fixt air; and all waters that are acid, are so from this air alone: the vitriolic acid is always combined with phlogiston, earth, alkaline salt, or metal; the nitrous acid is only occasionally on the surface of the earth, from the fuggage of towns; the muriatic is most

is most frequent, but always combined with the mineral alkaline salt. The vegetable fixed alkaline salt is only a very little and by accident in waters, from putrefaction, or with the nitrous acid: the fossil alkaline salt is the only one that is found in waters in a separate state; it is also found there in combination. Of neutral salts there are only the sal. cathar. amar. and sal. cath. Glauberi found in waters. Of fossil oils, the naphtha, petroleum, Barbadoes tar, British oil, &c. are found on the surface of waters. Sulphur, when in water, is always combined, and in the state of hepar; calcareous earth and alkaline salt are the mediums to render it miscible with water.

Acidum Æthereum, i. e. vitriolic acid.

Acidum Aluminosum, i. e. vitriolic acid.

Acidum Catholicum, i. e. vitriolic acid.

Acidum Muriaticum, i. e. marine acid.

Acidum Primigenium, i. e. vitriolic acid.

Acidum Sulphureum, i. e. vitriolic acid.

Acini, small grains that grow in fruits like the grape-stones; whence anatomists have called many glands of a similar formation, or that grow together, *Acini glandulosi* as those in the liver., Blancard.

Aciniformis tunica, the tunica uvea of the eye.

Acinodendron, a species of *melastoma*.

Acinos, wild basil, a species of *Thymus*.

Acinosa, i. e. *Aciniformis*.

Acinus. It signifies, strictly, a grape, but is applied to many other fruits, or berries, that grow in clusters, as those of elder and ivy; these are distinguished from *bacca*, a sort of berries that grow single, as

those of the olive, or laurel. But *acinus*, as now used, is the stone of a grape; hence *Uva exacinata*, grapes that have the stones taken out. Ray, and Dale.

Acisanthera, a species of *Rhexia*.

Acnasticos, the same same as *Homonotos*, is a species of a *Synochus*, wherein the febrile heat continues of the same tenor to the end.

Acme. In general it signifies that state of any thing, wherein it is in the most perfection, and is more especially used to denote the height of a distemper; which is divided into four periods by some writers. 1. The *Arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. The *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper.

Acnella, a species of *Verbesina*.

Acne, a small pimple, or hard tubercle on the face. Fœsius says, that it is a small pustule or pimple, which arises usually about the time that the body is in full vigour.

Acnestis, from *α* priv. and *κνησιν*, to scratch. That part of the spine of the back, which reaches from the metaphrenon, which is the part betwixt the shoulder blades, to the loins. This part seems to have been originally called so in quadrupeds only, because they cannot reach it to scratch.

Acnida, Virginian hemp. A genus in Linnæus's system of vegetables. It hath one species only, viz. the *Acnida cannabina*.

Acoc, *ακον*, the sense of hearing.

Acoclios, *ακοιλιος*, from *α* priv. and *κοιλος*, the belly, without belly. It is applied to those who are so wasted, as to appear as if they had no belly. Castellus from Galen.

Acotus, *ακοτος*, an epithet for honey, mentioned by Pliny, because it has no sediment, which is called *κοιτα*. Constantine.

Aconion,

Aconion, a particular form of medicine among the ancient physicians, made of powders levigated, and probably like *Collyria* for the disorders of the eyes.

Aconite, i. e. *Aconitum*.

Aconite (winter), a species of *Hel-leborus*.

Aconitifolia, a name of the *Ana-podophyllum Canadense* Morini, mentioned in Boerhaave's Index.

Aconitum, wolf's-bane. *Aconitum*, from *akon*, a whetstone, or rock, because it grows on rocky or stony places, according to Pliny, which etymology Ovid follows, where he says,

*Quæ, quia nascuntur dura vivacia
caute*

Agrestes aconita vocant.

Others of *α* priv. and *κονος*, dust, because it grows without earth; others of *ακων*, *ακν*, a dart, because the barbarians used to poison their darts therewith. Others again, of *ακον-ξυζαι*, to accelerate, because it hastens death. It is a genus of vegetables in the Linnæan system. It hath twenty-four species and varieties; the chief of which are the *Lycocot-num*, *Napellus*, and *Anthora*.

Acontias, i. e. *Cenchrus*.

Acopis, from *α* priv. and *κοπος*, weariness, the name of a stone like glass, marked with spots of a gold colour, thus named, because oil, wherein it has been boiled, is said to be a remedy against weariness. Pliny. Constantine.

Acoton, from *α* priv. and *κοπος*, weariness. It signifies originally whatever is a remedy against weariness, and is used in this sense by Hippocrates, *Aph.* viii. lib. ii. But in time, the word was applied to certain ointments.

Acopa. According to Galen and Paulus, the *Acopa Pharmaca* are remedies for indispositions of body

which are caused by long or vehement motion. So are medicines against lassitudes.

Acor. It is sometimes used to express that sourness in the stomach contracted by indigestion, and from whence flatulencies and acid belchings arise.

Acordina, Indian tummy. *Rulandus*.

Acoria, from *α* priv. and *κορεω*, to satiate; insatiability. In Hippocrates it means a good appetite and digestion.

Acorites Vinum, a wine mentioned by Dioscorides made with *aborus*, liquorice, &c. infused in wine.

Acortinus. A lupin. *Rolandus*.

Acorus, sweet flag, sweet rush, or spice-wort, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables. It hath but two species.

Acorus (false), *Pseudo acorus*.

Acosmia, from *α* priv. and *κοσμος*, order, irregularity, principally in fevers, with respect to the crisis and critical days. *Castellus* from *Pollox* says, they who were bald used to be called *Acosmoi*, because they had lost their great ornament the hair; for *κοσμος* signifies ornament as well as order.

Acoustica, from *ακουειν*, to hear, remedies against deafness are thus called.

Acracy, *ακρασια*, debility or impotency, from relaxation, or a lost tone of the parts.

Acrati, an Arabic word which seems to mean the same as *Satyrasis* in men, and *Furor Uterinus* in women. *Castellus* from *Avicenna*.

Acraipala, from *α* priv. and *κραζειν*, to mix, intemperance. But this word is often used by Hippocrates

to signify weakness or inability for motion.

Acratia, from α priv. and $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$, strength. Inability for motion.

Acratisma, a breakfast among the old Greeks, consisting of a morsel of bread, soaked in pure unmixed wine. The derivation of this word is the same as *Acrasia*, because the wine used on this occasion was not mixed with water. Castellus.

Acratomeli, the same as *Mulsum*, i. e. wine mixed with honey.

Acre. It signifies the end or extremity of the nose.

Acraa, the extremities, among which are reckoned the arms, legs, nose, and ears.

Acrid. Dr. Grew says, that *acrids* properly belong to compound tastes. They are not simply sour or pungent, nor are they simply hot; but the characteristic of acridity consists in pungency joined with heat.

Acrifolium, any plant with a prickly leaf.

Acrimony, expresses a quality in bodies, by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others. A saline *acrimony* may considerably affect the ferous humours of the body, too much dissolve, or unfit them for repairing the body, and even destroy the texture of the smaller solids; also occasions gnawing pains, and the muriatic scurvy. The acid *acrimony* causes the heart-burn, &c. Similar effects, in a less degree, may arise from a too free use of pricked wines, vinegar, spices, &c.

Acrisia, from α priv. $\kappa\rho\iota\omega$, to judge or separate, a turbulent state of a disease, which will scarce suffer any judgment to be formed thereof.

Acriviola, of *acer*, sharp, and *viol*, violet, i. e. sharp violet, commonly called *Nasturtium Indicum*, Indian cress.

Acrobystia, the extremity of the prepuce; from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\beta\upsilon\omega$, to cover.

Acrocheiria, from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, a hand, an exercise amongst the ancients. Probably a species of wrestling, where they only held by the hands.

Acrocheiris, from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, a hand. Gorræus says, it signifies the arm from the elbow to the ends of the fingers; $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ signifying the arm, from the scapula to the fingers ends.

Acrochordon, Ακροχορδων , from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\chi\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha$, a string. It is that species of wart which Wiseman calls *Penfile*. Galen describes it as a round excrescence on the skin, with a slender base: and that it hath its name because of its situation on the surface of the skin. The Greeks call that excrescence an *acrochordon*, where something hard concretes under the skin, which is rather rough, of the same colour as the skin, slender at the base, and broader above. Their size rarely exceeds that of a bean.

Acrocolia, from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\kappa\omega\lambda\omicron$, a limb. These are the extremities of animals, which are used in food, as the feet of calves, swine, sheep, oxen, or lambs, and of the broths of which, jellies are frequently made. Castellus from Budæus adds, that the internal parts of animals are also called by this name; in English *giblets*.

Acrolenion. Castellus says it is the same as *Olecranon*.

Acromion, from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\omega\mu\omicron\varsigma$, the shoulder. That part of the spine of the scapula that receives the extremity of the clavicle.

Acromphalion, from $\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\omicron$, extreme, and $\omega\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron$, the navel, the tip of the navel. Gorræus.

Acron, the top or flower of plants of the thistle kind.

Acropathos, from *ακρῶς*, *extreme*, and *πάθος*, *a disease*. It signifies literally a disease at the top or superior part. Hippocrates in his treatise *De Sufferstatione* applies it to the internal orifice of the uterus; and in *Prædix.* lib. ii. to cancers, which appear on the surface of the body.

Acroposthia, from *ακρῶς*, *extreme*, and *ποσθῆν*, *the preuce*, the extremity of the prepuce: that part which is cut off in circumcision.

Acrospelos, a Greek name of the *Bromus Dioecoris*, or wild oat-grass. *Gorræus*.

Acropichum fern, or rusty back; a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Filices* or ferns, and class of *Cryptogamiæ*. He enumerates thirty species.

Acroteria, the extreme parts, as hands, feet, ears, nose, &c.

Acroteriasmus, the amputation of an extremity, from *ακρωτία*, *extremities*, and this from *ακρῶς*, *summus*.

Acrothymion, from *ακρῶς*, *extreme*, and *θύμῶν*, *thyme*, a sort of wart, described by Celsus, as hard, rough, with a narrow basis, and broad tops; the top is of the colour of thyme; it easily splits and bleeds. This tumor is also called *Thymus*.

Acno, red coral. *Rulandus*.

Actæa, hane-berries, or herb Christopher, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables. It hath six species.

Acte, the elder-tree.

Actinc, the herb *Bunias*, or *Napus*. *Gorræus*.

Actinobolismus, irradiation. It is applied to the spirits, conveying the inclinations of the mind to the body; it is also called *Diradiatio*.

Actio, action. The words *ætion*, and active principles, in physic, have been made use of to express some divisions of matter, that are,

by some particular modifications, comparatively active in respect of others; as the chemists call spirit, oil, and salt active, because their parts are so disposed to motion, in comparison of those of earth and phlegm: but in a strict sense, all motion in matter is rather passive; and there is no active principle, unless we so call that known property of gravitation, or attraction, on which the Newtonian philosophy is founded. The functions of the body are called *ætions*. See *Animal Functions*, *Natural Functions*, and *Vital Faculty*.

Ætual. This word is applied to any thing endued with a property or virtue which acts by an immediate power inherent in it: it is the reverse of potential; thus, a red-hot iron or fire is called an actual cautery, in contradistinction from caustics, which are called potential causteries. Boiling water is actually hot; brandy, producing heat in the body, is potentially hot, though of itself cold.

Ætuation. That change wrought on a medicine, or any thing taken into the body, by the vital heat, which is necessary, in order to make it act and have its effect, is called its *ætuation*. *Castellus*.

Acuitas, acrimony. *Castellus*.

Acuitio. To acuate, from *acuo*, to sharpen, the sharpening an acid medicine by an addition of something more acid; or, in general, the increasing the force of any medicine, by an addition of something that hath the same sort of operation in a greater degree.

Aculei, the prickles or thorns of vegetables. *Blancard*.

Aculeosa, a name of the *Carduus Polyacanthos*. *Ray's Hist. Plant.*

Aculeus, in *Botany*, a prickle, or sort of armature, belonging to the

fulera of plants, proceeding from the cortex, as in the rose-bush, bramble, &c.

Aculon, or *Aculos*, the fruit or acorn of the *Ilex*, or scarlet oak. *Gorræus*, &c.

Acumen, a sharp point. This term was introduced into anatomy by *Daventer*, in his *Ars Obstetricandi*. He calls the protuberances of the ossa innominata, the ossa sedentaria, which he says are the *acumina* of the ossa pubis; and he calls the os coccygis, the *acumen* ossis sacri, the pointed part of the sacrum.

Acupunctura, acupuncture, bleeding performed by making many small punctures.

Acureb, lead. *Rulandus*.

Acuron, a name of the *Alisma*. *Dioscorides*.

Acus Pastoris, a name of the *Scaudix*, the shepherd's needle, or Venus's comb.

Acus Moschata, i. e. *Geranium Moschatum*.

Acusticus, belonging to hearing. It is applied to the auditory nerves, and to medicines, or instruments, used to preserve or restore the sense of hearing. *Castellus*.

Acusio, nitre. *Rulandus*.

Acutenaculum. *Heister* calls the *Portaiguille* by this name; it is a handle for a needle, to make it penetrate easily when stitching a wound.

Acutus Morbus, acute disease. It is any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of the blood, terminates in a few days, and is attended with danger. It is opposed to the chronic disease, which is slow in its progress, and not so generally dangerous.

Acyfis. In *Vogel's Nosology*, it is a defect of conception, or barrenness in women.

Acyrus, German leopard's bane.

Adamita. So *Paracelsus* calls the stone in the bladder.

Adamitum, a name for the hardest white stones, which *Paracelsus* says are a species of *Tartar*.

Adam's Needle. *Yucca*.

Adamus, Adam. So the alchemists have named the philosopher's stone.

Adarces, a saltish concretion found about the reeds and grass in marshy grounds in *Galatia*. It is lax and porous like bastard sponge. It is used to clear the skin with in leprosy, tetters, &c. *Dr. Plot* gives an account of this production in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*.

Adansonia, *Adanson*, a genus in the *Linnæan system of vegetables*: it is also called *Æthiopian four-gourd*, and *Monkey's-bread*. It hath one species, viz. the *Adansonia Babobab*. This tree is the largest production of the whole vegetable kingdom. The trunk is not above twelve or fifteen feet high, but from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet round. The lowest branches extend almost horizontally, and as they are about sixty feet in length, their own weight bends their extremities to the ground, and thus form an hemispherical mass of verdure of about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty feet diameter. The roots extend as far as the branches; that in the middle forms a pivot, which penetrates a great way into the earth, the rest spread near the surface thereof. This tree grows mollly in the west coast of Africa. The bark is called *Lale*. The fruit is of the size of a lemon, of an acid taste: and when dry it is powdered, and sold in Europe under the name of *Terra Sigillata Lemnia*.

Adariges, i. e. *Sal Ammoniac*.

Adaruech, i. e. *Orpiment*.

Adarticulatio, i. e. *Arthrodis*.

Addephagia, from *adn*, abundantly, and *φαγειν*, to eat: Insatiability, a voracious

voracious appetite. The same as *Bulimy*, which see.

Adder's Tongue. See *Ophioglossum*.

Additamentum, additament, a term of chemistry, which signifies any material mixed along with a principal ingredient, to fit it for the designed operation. Thus salts are distilled from bone-ashes, brick-dust, or the like, to prevent their running together, and make them afford their spirits with the greater ease. In anatomy it is the same as *Epiphysis*. Castellus says that the large *Epiphysis* of the ulna, at the elbow, was called *Additamentum Necatum*.

Additamentum Colli, a name of the *Appendicula cæci*.

Adducens, i. e. *Rectus internus oculi Musc.*

Adducens Humeri, i. e. *Pectoralis Musculus*.

Adducens Muscles, from *ad* and *duco*, to bring to; are those that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body whereto they are annexed.

Adductor, i. e. *Adductor pollicis pedis*.

Adductor Brevis Femoris. It arises, tendinous, from the os pubis near its joining with the opposite os pubis below, and behind the *adductor longus femoris*. It is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor, to the beginning of the insertion of the *adductor longus*. Innes.

Adductor Indicis Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, by two origins, from the root of the inside of the metatarsal bone of the fore-toe, from the outside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the great-toe, and from the os cuneiforme internum. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the fore-toe. Its use is to pull the fore-toe inwards from the rest of the small toes.

Adductor Femoris Primus, i. e. *Adductor longus femoris*.

Adductor Femoris Quartus, i. e. *Adductor magnus femoris*.

Adductor Femoris Secundus, i. e. *Adductor brevis femoris*.

Adductor Femoris Tertius, i. e. *Adductor magnus femoris*.

Adductor Longus Femoris. It arises, by a pretty strong roundish tendon, from the upper and interior part of the os pubis, and ligament of its syncondrosis, on the inner side of the pectinalis. It is inserted, tendinous, near the middle of the posterior part of the linea aspera, being continued for some way down. Innes.

Adductor Magnus Femoris. It arises a little lower down than the *Adductor brevis femoris*, near the symphysis of the ossa pubis; tendinous and fleshy, from the tuberosity of the os ischium; the fibres run outwards and downwards. It is inserted into almost the whole length of the linea aspera, into a ridge above the internal condyle of the os femoris; and, by a roundish, long tendon, into the upper part of that condyle, a little above which the femoral artery takes a spiral turn towards the ham, passing between this muscle and the bone. Innes.

Adductor Medii Digiti Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the roots of the metatarsal bones of the second and third toes. It is inserted, tendinous, into the outside of the root of the first joint of the second-toe. Its use is to pull the second-toe outwards. Innes.

Adductor Metacarpi Minimi Digiti Manus. It arises, fleshy, from the thin edge of the os unciforme, and from that part of the ligament of the wrist next it. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inner side and anterior part of the metacarpal bone of this finger. Its use is to bend

and bring the metacarpal bone of this finger towards the rest.

Adductor Minimi Digiti Pedis. It arises; tendinous and fleshy, from the inside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the little-toe. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the little-toe. Its use is to pull the little toe inwards.

Adductor Minimum Digitum, i. e. Adductor pollicis manus.

Adductor Oculi. It arises from the inferior part of the foramen opticum, between the obliquus superior and depressor, being, from its situation, the shortest. It is inserted opposite to the inner angle. Its use is to turn the eye towards the nose.

Adductor Pollicis, i. e. Adductor indicis manus.

Adductor Pollicis Manus. It arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone that sustains the middle-finger; from thence its fibres are collected together. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inner part of the root of the first bone. Its use is to pull the thumb towards the fingers. Innes.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis. It arises, by a long thin tendon, from the os calcis, from the os cuboides, from the os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second-toe. It is inserted into the external os sesamoideum, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great-toe. Its use is to bring this toe nearer to the rest. Innes.

Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the roots of the metatarsal bones of the third and little-toe. It is inserted, tendinous, into the outside of the root of the first joint of the third-toe. Its use is to pull the third-toe outwards. Innes.

Adec, four milk, or butter-milk. Rulandus,

Adelos, from *a priv.* and *δανω,* to bite, an epithet of those medicines which relieve from pain, by removing the uneasy sensation caused by the stimulation of acrimonious medicines, &c. Castellus.

Adelia, a genus in Linnæus's system of vegetables. It hath three species.

Adelphia, a relation; so Hippocrates calls distempers that resemble each other.

Ademonia, of *a priv.* and *δανω,* a genius or divinity or fortune. Hippocrates uses this word for uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety felt in acute diseases, and some hysterical fits.

Aden, a gland. Blancard says it sometimes signifies the same as bubo.

Adenantha, bastard flower-fence, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables. It hath two species.

Adenes Canadensis, i. e. potatoes.

Adenography. It is a treatise of the glands, from *αδην,* a gland, and *γραφω,* to write.

Adenoides, from *αδην,* a gland, and *ειδω,* a form, glandiform, or like a gland. This word is also used for the *Prostatee*, which see.

Adenosus Abscessus, a hard crude tubercle, resembling a gland, difficult to be resolved.

Adelphagia, i. e. Adelphagia.

Adeps, fat, sometimes is distinguished from *Pinguedo*, and applied only to the harder fat commonly called suet; but by most writers they are used indifferently.

Adepta (Medicina.) So Paracelsus calls that which treats of the diseases that are contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

Adepta Philosophia, adept philosophy. It is that philosophy, whose end is the transmutation of metals, and an universal remedy.

Adepts. Such are called so as pretend to some extraordinary skill in

in chemistry, from *adipisco*, to obtain; but these have too often proved either enthusiasts or impostors: and such Paracelsus, Helmont, and their followers have been thought. The professors of the *Adepta Philosophia* are also called *adepts*.

Adequate, expresses an equality in all the properties of two bodies, from *ad*, to, *æquo*, to be equal to; and thus *adequate* ideas are such images or conceptions of an object, as perfectly represent it.

Adbatoda. So Tournefort called the *Justicia*; it is the Malabar nut-tree, which is a species of *Justicia*.

Adhesion. For the most part, if any of those parts in the thorax or or belly lie in contact, and inflame, they grow together. The lungs frequently adhere to the pleura.

Adiachytos, from *a* neg. and *διαχωω*, to diffuse, scatter, or be profuse, decent in point of dress. Hippocrates thinks the dress of a fop derogatory from the physician; though thereby he hides his ignorance, and obtains the good opinion of his patients.

Adiantum, maiden-hair, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Filices*, ferns. He enumerates twenty species.

Adiantum Nigrum, black maiden-hair, a species of *Asplenium*.

Adiaphorous, a term which implies the same with neutral; and is particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid nor alkaline nature.

Adiapneustia, from the privative particle *a* and *διαπνέω*, *perspiro*; is a diminution or obstruction of natural perspiration, and that in which the ancients chiefly placed the cause of fevers.

Adiarrhæa, from *a* priv. and *διαρρέω*, to flow out, or through, a total suppression of all the necessary evacuations.

Adibat, mercury.

Ad ce, a nettle.

Adiposæ Arteriæ. They are branches from the phrænic arteries, which are spread on the fat that covers the kidneys.

Adiposa Membrana. The cellular membrane is so called, where it contains a white granulated matter, capable only of being fused by heat. Dr. Hunter says, it is a composition of ductile membranes, connected by a sort of net-work. He farther observes, that it is composed of two kinds of cells, viz. the reticular, which communicate with each other, and the adipous, which do not communicate. But those that are reticular are more properly the cellular membrane.

Adipo a Vena, or *Vena renalis*. It is a vein arising from the descending trunk of the cava, which spreads itself on the coat and fat that covers the kidneys.

Adiposi Ductus, called also *Sacculi*, and *Vesiculæ adiposæ*, are passages which convey the fat into the interslices of the muscles, or to the parts between the flesh and the skin. Or, they are the bags or ducts containing the fat.

Adipsia, from *a* neg. and *διψα*, thirst, want of thirst.

Adipson. So the Greeks called medicines, &c. which abate thirst. Hippocrates applied this word to oxymel.

Adipos. So the Greeks called the Egyptian palm-tree, whose fruit, before it is ripe, is said to be the *Myrobalans*. The tree is called *adipos* because its fruit quencheth thirst. Theophrastus calls this tree *Balanos*. *Adipos* is also a name for liquorice.

Adjutorium, from *ad*, and *juvo*, to help, a name of the *Humerus*, from its usefulness in lifting up the fore-arm.

Adjuvantia, i. e. *Juvantia*.

Admella, i. e. *Acmella*.

Adnascentia. See *Adnata*.

Adnata. It is also called *Albuginea*; and is generally confounded with the *Conjunctiva*, which see. The *adnata* is thus formed; five of the muscles which move the eyes, take their origin from the bottom of the orbit, and the sixth arises from the edge of it; they are all inserted by a tendinous expansion into the anterior part of the *Tunica sclerotica*; which expansion gives the whiteness peculiar to the fore part of the eye. It lays betwixt the *sclerotica* and *conjunctiva*.

Adnata. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are inseparable, as the hair, wool, fruits, horns; or else accidental, as fungus, mistleto, and excrescences.

Adnata. Those offsets which, by a new germination under the earth, proceed from the lily, hyacinth, &c.

Adoc. Milk. Rulandus.

Adolescens, expresses that part of life between the end of childhood, and a man's full strength, and is reckoned the most healthful.

Adonis, birds-eye or pheasants-eye. A genus in Linnæus's vegetable system. It includes seven species.

Adonis Flower, i. e. *Adonis*.

Adopter, in *Chemistry*, a large round receiver with two necks diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of the retort, and the other is joined to another receiver, in order, in certain distillations, to give more space to the elastic vapours.

Ador, a sort of corn called *Spelta*.

Ados, water in which red-hot iron is extinguished.

Adoxa, tuberous muschatel, a genus in Linnæus's system of vegetables.

Ad pondus omnium, the weight of

the whole, signifies, that the last prescribed ingredient ought to weigh as much as all the others taken together.

Adra Riza. Blancard says the root of the *Aristolochia* is thus named.

Adrachne, strawberry-bay.

Adraganth, i. e. *Gum Dragant*.

Adram, i. e. *Sal Gem*.

Adraragi, garden saltiron.

Adrebolon, from *αδρος*, large, and *βωλος*, a globe, bole, or mass. Indian bdellium, which is coarser than the Arabian.

Adstrictio. Costiveness. It either expresses the styptic quality of medicines; or the retention of the natural evacuations, by the rigidity of the respective emissaries.

Adstrictory. Astringent.

Adstringens. Astringent.

Adulteration. It is the debasing medicine with bad ingredients, or putting one thing for another for the sake of greater profit. He who *adulterates* or counterfeits medicines is often not only a robber but also a murderer.

Adunatos, i. e. *Adynamia*.

Adusta, adust, burnt, scorched, or parched; from *aduro*, to burn.

Aduslion. Also called *Siriasis*; an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, with an hollownefs of the eyes, a pale colour, and a dry body.

Adustum. Burning, or a burn.

Adventitious, is any thing that accidentally, and not in the common course of natural causes, happens to make a part of another; as the nodes and glands in strumous cases are said to be *adventitious* glands in distinction from those which are naturally produced.

Ady. A palm tree in the Island of St. Thomas; its called *Abanga*, by the natives. The Portuguese call its fruit *Carpoces* and *Caricoffe*.

Adyna.

Adynamia. Ἀδυναμία, from *a* priv. and δύναμις, strength or force, weakness or impotence from illness. Also lassitude, and sometimes it signifies sleepiness. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is the name of an order in the class of neuroses: and by *adynamice*, he means those diseases which consist in a weakness or loss of motion, in either the vital or natural functions.

Ædoia, from αἶδω, modesty. The same as *Pudenda*, by which is meant the parts subservient to generation in both sexes.

Ædopsiphia. Sauvage and Sagar use this term to signify a status from the bladder, or from the womb, making its escape thro' the urethra or the vagina.

Ægagropilus, from αἰγᾱγρος *rupicapra*, a wild goat, and πῖλος, *globulus* a ball. Hieronymus Velschius wrote a treatise on the virtues of this. It is a ball found in the stomach of deer, goats, hogs, horned-cattle, as cows, &c. It consists of hairs which they have swallowed from licking themselves. They are of different degrees of hardness, but have no medicinal virtues. Some rank these balls amongst the *Bezoars*.

Ægeiros. The poplar. Foësius interprets it the black poplar.

Ægedes. A disorder of the eyes mentioned by Hippocrates. Foësius thinks the disease consists of small cicatrices in the eye, caused by an afflux of corrosive humours upon the part. But in one passage of Hippocrates, Foësius says it signifies small white concretions of humours which stick upon the pupil, and obscure the sight.

Ægilops, a disorder in the angle of the eye. See *Ægylops*.

Ægilops. The large acorned Spanish oak, with prickly cups. It is a species of *Quercus*.

Ægilops. Wild fescue-grass. It is called *ægilops* from its supposed

virtue in curing the disorder so named. See *Dioscorides*, lib. iv. cap. 139. It is a species of *Bromus* in the Linnæan system.

Ægilops. The name of a genus in Linnæus's system of vegetables. He enumerates six species.

Æginetia. Malabarian broomrape. A species of *Orobanchæ*.

Ægiphila, a genus in the Linnæan system of vegetables. There is but one species, viz. the *ægiphila Martinicensis*.

Ægis, a film on the eye.

Æglia, i. e. *Ægides*.

Ægoceras, from αἶξ, a goat, and κέρας, a horn, *œnugreek*, so called, because the pods were supposed to resemble the horns of a goat. Also a name of *Bouceras*, which see.

Ægolethron, from αἶξ, a goat, and λήθος, *desiccation*. Tournesort says it is the *Chamærododendron*.

Ægonychon. Gromwell, from αἶξ, a goat, and ονύξ, a hoof, because of the hardness of the seed.

Ægopodium. Goutweed, a genus in Linnæus's system of vegetables. There is but one species, viz. the *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

Ægopricon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Ægoprofopon, the name for a *Collyrium* for the eyes when inflamed.

Ægritudo Bovina. See *Bovina affectio*.

Ægylops, from αἶξ, a goat, and ὤψ, an eye, goat's-eye; a disease so called, because goats are said to be subject to it. It is the fistula lachrymalis just when it begins to discharge pus.

Ægyptia Muscata, i. e. *Abelmosch*.

Ægyptia Ulcera. Also called Syrian ulcers. Aretæus describes an ulcer of the tonsils and fauces by these names; they are attended by a burning pain; the matter discharged from them infects the whole frame, and the patient is rendered miserable by the offensive smell.

Ægyptiaca, i. e. *Papyrus*.

Ægypt

Ægyptica Balf. i. e. *Balf. Gilead.*

Ægyptiacum. It is an ointment (but improperly so called) consisting only of honey, vinegar, and verdigrise. It hath its name of *Ægyptiacum* from its being said to be of Egyptian origin. Mesue is its supposed author.

Æolipile, is a round hollow ball, made of iron, brass, copper, &c. and furnished with a neck, in which there is a very slender pipe opening to the ball. Sometimes the neck is made to screw into the ball, that the cavity may the more readily be filled with water. But if there be no screw, fill it with water thus: heat the ball red-hot, and then throw it into a vessel of water; the water will run in at the small hole, and fill about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cavity. And if after this the *æolipile* be laid on or before the fire, so that the water and vessel become very much heated, the vaporous air will be forced out with very great noise and violence; but it will be by fits, and not with a constant and uniform blast. Perhaps they may be sometimes of use to blow the fire, where a very quick and strong blast is required. And they may serve to scent or perfume a room, by filling them with perfumed instead of common water. They are commonly used in Italy, to cure smoky chimnies, which they do by being hung over the fire, and carrying up the smoke thereof along with the steam that issues out of their orifice.

Æon, the spinal marrow.

Æonion, i. e. *Sedum Majus*.

Æora, from *αἰωρεω*, to lift up, to suspend on high, gestation. A species of exercise used by the ancients, and of which Aetius gives the following account. *Gestation*, while it exercises the body, the body seems

to be at rest. Of the motion there are several kinds. First, Swinging in a hammock, which at the decline of a fever is beneficial. Secondly, Being carried in a litter, in which the patient either sits or lies along. It is useful when the gout, stone, or such other disorder, attends, as does not admit of violent motions. Thirdly, Riding in a chariot, which is of service in most chronical disorders; especially before the more violent exercises can be admitted. Fourthly, Sailing in a ship or boat. This produces various effects, according to the different agitation of the waters, and in many tedious chronical disorders is efficacious beyond what is observed from the most skilful administration of drugs. These are instances of a passive exercise.

Æquilibrium, is when either equal weights at equal distances, or unequal ones at reciprocally proportionable distances from the center, make the arm of any libra or ballance to hang even; so that they equiponderate, and not outweigh one another: In such a case we say the balance is in *æquilibrio*, a common term in mechanics.

Æquinox. Its when the days or nights are of equal length. Aetius places the vernal equinox on the 23d of March, and the autumnal on the 23th of September; Paulus Ægineta make the autumnal a day sooner. The modern astronomers generally fix them about the 20th of March, and the 23d of September.

Æra. Darnel.

Æritis, i. e. *Anagallis*.

Ærologice. That part of medicine which treats of air, explains its properties and use in the animal œconomy, and its efficacy in preserving and restoring health.

Æromuli. Honey; also a name for

for manna, from *arg*, air, and *μηλι*, honey.

Aerophobi, from *arg*, air, and *φοβος*, fear. According to Cælius Aurelianus, some phrenetic patients are afraid of a lucid, and others of an obscure air; and these he calls *aerophobi*.

Aerophobia, a symptom of the phrenitis; also a name of the *Hydrophobia*.

Ærosus (*Lapis*.) So Pliny calls the *Lapis Calaminaris*, upon a supposition that it was a copper ore.

Ærugo, the rust of any metal; but particularly of copper, which when reduced to a rust by means of vinegar, is called verdigrise.

Æschynomene, bastard sensitive plant, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Æschynomenous Plants, of *ασχνομενοι*, I am ashamed, sensitive plants. Those are thus called, that give some tokens of sense. They contract on touching them, as if sensible of the touch, hence called sensitive.

Æsculus, horse-chefnut. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species with two varieties.

Æstates, freckles in the face.

Æsthephara, incineration, or burning of the flesh, or any other part of the body.

Æstuarium, æstuary, or stoves for conveying heat to all parts of the body at once; a kind of vapour-bath. Amb. Parey calls an instrument thus, which he describes for conveying heat to any particular part; and Palmarius *De Morb. Contag.* gives a contrivance under this name for sweating the whole body.

Æstuatio, the boiling up or rather the fermenting of liquors when mixed.

Æstus Volaticus, sudden heat, which soon goes off, but which for

a time reddens the face. Vogel and Cullen place this word as synonymous with *Phlogosis*, or external inflammation. Sauvage ranks it as a variety of the erythematous inflammation.

Æthales, from *αει*, always, and *θαλλω*, to be green, house-leek.

Æther. It is understood of that medium or fluid, in which all other bodies float; but some explain themselves to mean by this term the whole atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it. But *æther*, in propriety of language, signifies a fine, fluid, subtile substance or medium, much rarer than air, and every way diffused in the interstellar spaces of the world, so that it possesses infinitely more room than all the solid matter of the universe put together. An *æther*, endowed with all the properties an ingenious philosopher could require, might help to explain many phænomena of nature, and has for this purpose been adapted by sir Isaac Newton, and offered as the immediate cause of gravity.

Æther, a very singular liquor, obtained by distillation from a mixture of pure alcohol and concentrated oil of vitriol, which differs both from essential oils and ardent spirits, though in certain respects it resembles them both. Its chief properties are that it is lighter, more volatile, and more inflammable than the most highly rectified spirit of wine. It dissolves oils and oily matters with great ease and rapidity. It differs from spirit of wine in not being miscible with water. If a small quantity of *æther* be added to a solution of gold in aqua regis, and the whole shaken together, the gold separates from the aqua regis, joins the *æther*, and remains dissolved therein. As a medicine it is said to be highly penetrating, discutient.

and

and anodyne in nervous spasms, and such like complaints.

Ætheria Herba, i. e. *Eryngo*.

Æthiopis Mineralis, æthiops mineral, so called from its colour, which is like αἰθῶψ, a blackmoor, from αἶθω, to burn, and ὤψ, the countenance. It is a preparation made with equal parts of sulphur and quicksilver.

Æthiopis Vegetabilis, végétale æthiops. It is produced by burning the sea-wrack in the open air, by which it is reduced to a black powder. The soap boilers call it *Kelp*.

Æthna, subterraneous, invisible, sulphureous fire, which calcines rocks in the earth. The igneous meteors about burning mountains are called *Ethnici*.

Æthelices, from αἶθω, to inflame, or burn, superficial pustules in the skin raised by heat, as boils, fiery pustules.

Æthusa, fool's parsley, a genus in Linnaeus's system of vegetables. He enumerates three species.

Ætia, αἰτία, the cause of a distemper.

Ætiologia, ætiology, from αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, a discourse, a discourse or treatise on the causes of distempers, and their symptoms.

Ætita, i. e. *Ætites*.

Ætites, eagle-stone, also called *Lapis aquilæ*, so called, because it is said to be found in an eagle's nest. According to Edwards's *Elements of Fossilogy*, it is of the class of earths; the genus is clay; and it, with the *Geodes*, may rank under a species which may be named *figured clay*. It is a roundish stone of the pebble kind, from the size of a hazel-nut to that of a wall-nut, with a hollow in it, in which is a smaller stone, loose, and that rattles when shaken; it is generally of a dark russet, or of an ash colour. They are found among gravel in many countries, but the best comes from the East Indies.

Ætoi Phlebes, eagle veins. According to Ruphus Ephesius, the veins that pass through the temples to the head, were thus called.

Ætolion, i. e. *Granum cnidium*.

Ætonychium, from αἶγος, an eagle, and ὄνυξ, a claw, or nail, i. e. *Lithospermum*.

Affection, is applied on many occasions where the name of the distemper is put adjectively, as hypochondriacal *affection*, and the like. This term is also sometimes used in physics, much in the same sense as properties, as the *affections* of matter are those properties with which it is naturally endued.

Affinity, in *Chemistry*, is a term which corresponds to attraction in the mechanical philosophy, and denotes the tendency which the constituent parts of bodies have to unite, and the power by which they adhere when united: it is sometimes called elective attraction, or the power of combination. From this *affinity* most of the phenomena in chemistry may be accounted for: the nature of this universal affection of matter is distinctly laid down in the following propositions. First, if one substance hath any *affinity* with another, the two will unite together, and form one compound. Secondly, it may be laid down as a general rule, that all similar substances have an *affinity* with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite; as water with water, earth with earth, &c. Thirdly, substances that unite together lose some of their separate properties; and the compounds resulting from their union, partake of the properties of those substances which serve as their principles. Fourthly, the simpler any substances are, the more perceptible and considerable are their *affinities*; whence it follows that the less bodies are compounded, the more

more difficult it is to analyse them ; that is, to separate from each other the principles of which they consist. Fifthly, if a body consists of two substances, and to this compound be presented a third substance that hath no *affinity* at all with one of the two primary substances aforesaid, but has a greater *affinity* with the other than these two substances have with each other, there will ensue a decomposition, and a new union ; that is, the third substance will separate the two compounding substances from each other, coalesce with that which has an affinity with it, form therewith a new combination, and disengage the other, which will then be left at liberty, and such as it was before it contracted any union. This may be exemplified in the common way of procuring the magnesia alba, &c. Sixthly, two substances, which, when apart from all others, are incapable of contracting any union, may be rendered capable of incorporating together in some measure, by combining with a third substance, with which each of them has an equal *affinity* : as oil and water may be formed into an emulsion by means of a volatile alkali, &c. Seventhly, a body which of itself cannot decompose a compound consisting of two substances, becomes nevertheless capable of separating the two by uniting with one of them, when it is itself combined with another body, having a degree of *affinity* with that one sufficient to compensate its own want thereof. In that case there are two *affinities* and thence ensues a double decomposition and a double combination.

Macquer distinguishes the following *affinities*, or rather different states in which *affinities* are met with in the operations of chemistry ; though otherwise he admits of one species only.

Affinity of Aggregation. It is the power which causes two homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere after they are united. Such, for example, is the cohesion of two polished surfaces applied to each other, or the movement which two drops of a homogeneous liquor, placed near each other, make to come into union.

Simple Affinity of Composition. This is such from which new combinations result. Such are the solutions of bodies in acids, e. g. if white marble is put in some nitrous acid, it dissolves in this liquid, and the compound which results has properties participating of those of the acid and the earth.

Compound Affinity. Instances of this kind are those of heterogeneous bodies which have mutually an equal *affinity*, whence results a mixture without any decomposition. But the compound hath properties different from those of each of the bodies separately, e. g. if four drams of lead and as much tin are melted together, and two drams of mercury are added to this mixture, the mercury unites with the two bodies, because its *affinity* to each of them is nearly equal ; and the product is eager, brittle, and more fusible than the tin and lead separately.

Affinity by means of a Medium.

Affinities of this kind are those of bodies which are unable to enter into union except through the addition of some other body which has an *affinity* with each of the primitive bodies. If water is poured upon white marble, no union takes place ; but on adding nitrous acid the water and marble unite. The nitrous acid is the proper medium for uniting calcareous earths with water.

Affinity of Decomposition. This is when the result is a decomposition and new combination. To a solution

tion of white marble in the nitrous acid, add fixed alkali; this will unite with the acid, and precipitate the earth of the marble.

Reciprocal Affinity. These *affinities* are those whence reciprocal decompositions proceed, e. g. nitre is decomposed by the vitriolic acid, because this acid disengages the acid of the nitre, and combines with its alkaline basis. Thus it formed a vitriolated tartar. But this same nitrous acid which hath thus been detached by the vitriolic acid, being afterwards mixed with the vitriolated tartar, disengages the vitriolic acid in its turn, takes possession of its alkaline basis, and forms with it a true nitre, the same that existed before these operations.

Double Affinity. Double *affinities*, or *affinities* of four bodies, are those from which result two decompositions and two new combinations, from the reciprocal changes of the several bodies. Such are the decompositions of vitriolated tartar and Glauber's salt by all metallic solutions in the nitrous acid, and also by vinegar of lead, &c.

Geoffroy (the physician) was the first who thought of comprizing in a table, the fundamental relations or *affinities* in chemistry. Geller, Bergman, and others have enlarged it. The following are a few instances of *affinities* arranged according to the tables of Geoffroy, &c.

ACID of VITRIOL.	Nitrous acid.	Marine acid.	Vegetable alkali.	Mineral alkali.	Volatile alkali.	Mercury.	Magne- sia.
VEGETABLE ALKALI.	Vegetable alkali.	Vegetable alkali.	Acid of vitriol.	Acid of vitriol.	Acid of vitriol.	Marine acid.	Acid of sugar.
MINERAL ALKALI.	Mineral alkali.	Mineral alkali.	Acid of nitre.	Acid of nitre.	Acid of nitre.	Acid of vitriol.	Acid of phospho- rus.
MAGNESIA.	Magnesia.	Magnesia.	Marine ac.d.	Marine acid.	Marine acid.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of vitriol.
VOLATILE ALKALI.	Volatile alkali.	Volatile alkali.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of tartar.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of nitre.
IRON.	Iron.	Iron.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of lemon.	Acid of nitre.	Marine acid.
LEAD.	Lead.	Lead.	Distilled vinegar.	Distilled vinegar.	Distilled vinegar.	Distilled vinegar.	Acid of tartar.
ARSENIC.	Arsenic.	Arsenic.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.	Acid of borax.
MERCURY.	Mercury.	Mercury.	Sulphur.	Sulphur.	Sulphur.	Aerial acid.	Acid of lemon.
ANTIMONY.	Antimony.	Antimony.	Expressed oils.	Expressed oils.	Expressed oils.		Distilled vinegar.
SILVER.	Silver.	Silver.	Lead.	Lead.	Copper.		Aerial acid.
CLAY.	Clay.	Clay.	Copper.	Copper.	Silver.		Sulphur
WATER.	Water.	Water.	Water.	Water.	Gold.		
PHLOGISTON.	Phlogiston.	Phlogiston.			Water.		

N. B. The upper line in this table contains the names of various matters; and in the several divisions under each head are the names of other matters, whose *affinities* to those in the first line have been ascertained. That which is nearest to the first named substance at the top of each division, hath the strongest *affinity*, and so on successively.

Affion,

Affion, an Arabic name for opium.

Afflatus, a vapour, or as the country people call it, a blast: it affects the body suddenly with a disease: it is a species of *Erysipelas*.

Affrodina, Venus.

Affusio, pouring a liquor upon something; but sometimes it means the same as *suffusio*, a catarrh.

Afsun, opium.

Africanus Flos, the African flower. Gerard speaks of four sorts. Linnæus calls this genus by the name of *Tagetes*.

Aga Cretensum. The small Spanish milk-thistle.

Agalælia, from α priv. and $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$, milk, a defect of milk in child-bed.

Agalætos, an epithet given to a woman who hath no milk when she lies in.

Agalaxis, a defect of milk.

Agallochum, aloe wood, or the aromatic aloe. It is not certainly known what it is, farther than that it is the wood of a tree, which grows in China, and the interior parts of the East Indies. It is brought into Europe in small pieces, of a very fragrant smell. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim in water; though most writers say it is very heavy.

Agallochum, a name of the Calambac wood.

Agalugi, a name of the *Agallochum*.

Agallugun, a name of the *Agallochum*.

Agaric. See *Agaricus*.

Agaricus, agaric, or mushroom, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates twenty-eight species.

Agaricus, a name of the *Fungus Laricis*, the *Lac Lunæ*; and the *Marga Candida*.

Agaricus Mineralis, i. e. *Lac Lunæ*.

Agaricus Muscarius, (Linn.) the reddish mushroom called *Bug-agaric*. It is poisonous.

Agaricus Piperatus, Linn. pepper-mushroom, or pepper agaric. It is poisonous.

Agaricus Quercus, agaric of the oak. It is the *Boletus Ignarius* of Linnæus. From its readiness to catch fire it is called touchwood. It grows in the form of an horse's hoof; externally it is of a dusky ash colour, and internally of a dusky red; it is soft and tough. It is said that the best grows on oak-trees, but that which is found on other trees is generally as good. It hath been extolled for preventing hæmorrhages after amputations, but, as a styptic, it does not appear to excel dry lint.

Agate. It is a genus in the order of *Quartz*. It is a quartzose stone, which possesses all the characters of flint; accompanied with an elegant and delicate appearance. Edwards.

Agatha, agate.

Agave, American aloe, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species and varieties. The species called *agave Americana* was first brought into Europe by Cortusus, A. D. 1651.

Age. One life, one hundred years; or a certain stage of life. The ancients reckoned six stages of life, viz. *Pueritia*, childhood, which is the fifth year of our age; *Adolescentia*, youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth properly so called to the twenty-fifth year; *Juventus*, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year; *Virilis ætas*, manhood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth year; *Senectus*, old age, from fifty to sixty; *Crepita ætas*, decrepid age, which ends in death. Blancard.

Agem. Persian Lilac.

Agnesia. Venereal impotency in man. Vogel. It is synonymous with anaphrodisia, and with dyspermatismus, in Cullen's *Nosology*.

Agent, is improperly sometimes attributed to menstruums, or such bodies

bodies as in mixture have the greatest share of motion.

Agr. The common earth or soil.

Ager Naturæ. The womb.

Ageratum. Sweet maudlin. It is called *ageratum* because its flowers preserve their beauty a long time. It is the *Achillea ageratum* of Linnæus.

Ageratum. Bastard hemp agrimony, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Ageratum Latifolium Serratum, i. e. *Balsamita*.

Ageratus Lapis. A stone used by cobblers to polish women's shoes. It is gently astringent.

Ages. The palm or hollow of the hand.

Agglutination. It is properly the glueing two bodies together; but generally imports the addition of new substance, or giving a greater consistence to the animal fluids, whereby they are rendered fitter for nourishment. See *Incrassating*.

Agglutinatio Pilorum. A reducing the hair of the eyelids that grow inwards to their natural order, which is done by any glutinous matter on a probe, and drawing the hairs out, and fixing them where they should remain.

Aggregatæ (Glandulæ). Small glands are lodged in the cellular coat of the intestines next to the villous; but as they do not appear in an uninjected gut, many anatomists suspect them only to be little bits of separated wax.

Aggregate; from *ad* and *grego*, to gather together. The sum arising from the addition of two or more bodies together.

Aghestia, from *a* priv. and *γευστα*, taste, want or loss of taste. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is a genus in the order *Dyspepticæ*, and class *Locales*. The causes are fever or palsy. This word sometimes signifies a fast, or-fasting.

Agiabalid. An Egyptian tree, also called *Lycium*. Its fruit is bitterish and styptic, the leaves are four and astringent.

Agis. The thigh.

Agitatorii Convulsive diseases, or those called clonic. See *Clonic Spasm*.

Aglaetatio. Defect of milk.

Agloxis. Defect of milk.

Aglia, i. e. *Agides*.

Aglithes. The division or segments of a head of garlick, which we call cloves.

Aglutitio. Obstruction of the *Oesophagus*, or difficulty of swallowing.

Agme, from *αγα*, to break. A fracture.

Agnacat. A tree which grows about the Isthmus of Darien; it resembles a pear-tree, both as to its general appearance and its fruits; the pulp of which is highly provocative of venery. *Rai Hist.*

Agnanthus, from *αγρος*, chaste, and *ανθος*, a flower. The chaste-flower. It is not noted for any medical use.

Agnata, i. e. *Adnata*.

Aguina Membrana, vel *Pellicula*. Actius calls one of the membranes which involve the fœtus by this name, which he derives from its tenderness. It is the *Amnios*.

Aguina Laſuca. Lamb's lettuce.

Agnia from *a* priv. and *γνωστω*, to know. It is when a patient in a fever forgets his acquaintance.

Agnus Castus. The chaste-tree. It is a species of the *Vitex* of Linnæus.

Agnus Castus, a sort of willow called Abraham's balm. Also a name of the *Plama Christi*, whose oil is called the oil of *agnus castus*.

Agnus Scythicus, the Scythian lamb. This hath been pretended to be a plant which grows in Russia, Tartary, &c. It is described as growing in the resemblance of a lamb;

lamb; but the truth is, that when a plant is found, which, or whose root, hath some distant resemblance of a lamb, the lamb-like appearance is increased by art, and then covered with the skin of a young lamb that had been cut out of the ewe, for this purpose.

Agomphiasis. It is when the teeth are loose in the sockets.

Agone, henbane.

Agonia, from α priv. and $\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, an offspring, sterility.

Agonia, from $\alpha\gamma\omega$, a combat, or struggle, agony, as when there is a struggle between life and death. Also fear and sadness of mind.

Agonos, from α priv. and $\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, an offspring, or $\gamma\omicron\mu$, barren. Hippocrates calls those women so who have not children, though they might have if the impediment was removed.

Agostus, from $\alpha\gamma\omega$, to bring, or lead, that part of the arm from the elbow to the fingers; also the palm or hollow of the hand.

Agresta, verjuice. It is also called *Omphacium*. It is the juice of unripe grapes. The oil from unripe olives is by some named thus. In England the juice of crab-apples is converted into a vinegar, and called *verjuice*.

Agria, holly; also a malignant pustule, of which there are two sorts; one is small, and casts a roughness or redness over the skin, slightly corroding it, smooth about its centre, spreads slow, and is of a round figure; this sort is cured by rubbing it with the fasting spittle. The second ulcerates, with a violent redness and corrosion, so as to make their hair fall off; it is of an unequal form, and turns leprous; its cure is the application of pelltory of the wall in the manner of a poultice.

Agriampelos, from $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, wild,

and $\alpha\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a vine, the wild vine. Gerard says it is the black briony.

Agriolea, from $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, wild, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\alpha$, an olive, the wild olive.

Agriofolium, i. e. *Aquifolium*.

Agrimonia, agrimony, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Agrimony (bastard hemp) i. e. *Ageratum*.

Agrimony (hemp), see *Eupatorium*.

Agrimony (water hemp), see *Bidens*.

Agriocardamum, scitica cresses.

Agriocastanum, earth-nut, or pig-nut.

Agriococcimela, from $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, wild, $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a berry, and $\mu\alpha\lambda\epsilon\alpha$, an apple-tree, i. e. *Prunus sylvestris*.

Agriomela, the crab-apple.

Agriom, i. e. *Peucedanum*.

Agriophyllum, i. e. *Peucedanum*.

Agrioriganum, wild *Origanum*, or wild marjoram.

Agriostari, a sort of wheat called *Triticum Creticum*.

Agripalma, mother-wort.

Agripalma Gallis, mother-wort.

Agrippæ, those children which are born feet foremost, because Agrippa the Roman was said to be so born.

Agrostis, Αγρως , from $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a field, the grass which only groweth in the fields.

Agrostis, bent-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-nine species and varieties.

Agrostis, couch-grass; also the white briony.

Agrumina, onion, leeks. Castellus.

Agrypnia, from α priv. and $\iota\pi\omicron\varsigma$, sleep, long watching, when persons cannot sleep. It is the same as *Coma vigil*.

Agrypnocoma, i. e. *Coma vigil*.

Ague. Intermitting fever, whether there is a cold fit or not, is of no great moment as to the intentions of cure, that being more accidental than essential herewith; although

indeed the term *aguc*, if from *algor*, coldness, as some will have it, is applicable only where the cold fit is sensible. See Digression II. concerning *agucs*, &c. in the Explanations of Sanctorius's *Medicina Statica*.

Agyrta, from *αγρῆς*, a crowd of people, or a mob; or from *αγρεῖν*, to gather together, formerly expressed certain strollers who pretended to strange things from supernatural assistances; but of late it is applied to all quacks and illiterate dabblers in medicine.

Abamella, i. e. *Acmella*.

Abius, salt-stone.

Abmella, i. e. *Acmella*.

Abochoetl, an Indian name for the *Abias Mexicana*.

Abouai, a species of *Cerbera*.

Ahorvai Theveti Clusii, a fruit in Brasil, the size of a chestnut, white, and shaped like the *Water caltrops*; it is poisonous. Miller takes notice of two species.

Abusai, the sulphur of *Arsenic*.

Aies, potatoes.

Aiiocai, i. e. *Ahorvai*.

Ailmad, an Arabian name for *Antimony*.

Aipi, i. e. *Cassada*.

Aipima Coxera, i. e. *Cassada*.

Aipipoca, i. e. *Cassada*.

Air, is generally understood to be that fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatable, and covers the earth to a great height; and differs from *Æther* in refracting the rays of the heavenly luminaries. For its many properties consult Boyle, Hook, and sir Isaac Newton; but the most material are the following.

The lower parts of *air* are always more compressed, than those above; and the spaces into which it may be compressed, are always reciprocally proportional to the compressing weight; and because its density is proportional to its compression, its

particles recede from each other with forces reciprocally proportional to the distances of their centres.

The specific gravity of *air* to water, according to Mr. Boyle, is in round numbers estimated, as 1 to 1000: but from comparing his experiments with the observations of Dr. Halley and sir Isaac Newton, its density appears to be nearer, as 1 to 800: and the density of mercury to water being as 14 to 1, the density of *air* to mercury will be as 1 to 11200; so that the air we breathe in takes up 11200 times the space that a like quantity of mercury would. And yet the *air* by experiment hath been found without any adventitious heat, by the force of its own spring, to possess 13000 times the space it does when pressed by the incumbent atmosphere; and therefore it may possess a space 145600000 times greater than the same weight of mercury; and by the addition of heat, it may be forced to fill a space yet much larger. Now if we consider the *air* we breathe in may be compressed into 40 times less space than that which it now fills, it may then possess a space 520000 times greater at one time than another; for $13000 \times 40 = 520000$.

Our bodies are equally pressed upon by the incumbent atmosphere, and the weight they sustain is equal to a cylinder of the *air*, whose base is equal to the superficies of our bodies. Now a cylinder of *air* of the height of the atmosphere is equal to a cylinder of water of the same base, and 35 feet high, as appears by the experiment of pumping; so that every foot square of the superficies of our bodies, is pressed upon by a weight of *air* equal to 35 cubical feet of water; and a cubical foot of water being found by experiment to weigh

weigh 76 pounds troy weight, therefore the compass of a foot square upon the superficies of our bodies sustains a quantity of *air* equal to 2660 lb. for $76 \times 35 = 2660$; and so many foot square as is upon the superficies of a body, so many times 2660 lb. does that body bear: so that if the superficies of a man's body was to contain 15 square feet, which is pretty near the truth, he would sustain a weight equal to 39900 lb. for $2660 \times 15 = 39900$, which is about 13 ton. The difference of the weight of *air* which our bodies sustain at one time more than at another is also very great. The whole weight of *air* which presses upon our bodies when the mercury is highest in the barometer, is equal to 39900 lb. The difference therefore between the greatest and the least pressure of *air* upon our bodies may be proved to be equal to 3902 lb. The difference of the *air's* weight at different times, is measured by the different height to which the mercury is buoyed up in the barometer; and the greatest variation of the height of the mercury being 3 inches, a column of *air* of any assignable base equal to the weight of a cylinder of mercury of the same base, and the altitude of 3 inches, will be taken off from the pressure upon a body of an equal base, at such times as the mercury is three inches lower in the barometer; so that every inch square of the surface of our bodies is pressed upon at one time more than another, by a weight of *air* equal to the weight of three cubical inches of mercury. Now a cubical foot of water being 76 lb. a cubical foot of mercury must be 1064 $\text{lb.} = 102144$ drams: and as 102144 drams is to a cubical foot, or, which is all one, 1728 cubical inches :: $59\frac{1}{1728}$ drams, to one cubical inch. So that a cubical

inch of mercury (throwing away the fraction, which is inconsiderable) is = 59 drams; and there being 144 square inches in a foot square, therefore a mass of mercury of a foot square base = 144 square inches, and three inches high, must contain 442 cubical inches of mercury which $\times 59$ (the number of drams in a cubical inch of mercury) makes 25488 drams: and this weight does a foot square of the surfaces of our bodies sustain at one time more than at another. Suppose again the superficies of a human body = 15 feet square, then would the body sustain at one time more than at another, a weight = $15 \times 25488 = \frac{382320}{6}$ drams ($= \frac{47790}{12}$ ounces) = $3982\frac{1}{2}$ lib. troy.

Hence it is so far from being a wonder, that we sometimes suffer in our health by a change of weather, that it is the greatest we do not always do so: for when we consider that our bodies are sometimes pressed upon by near a ton and a half weight more than at another, and that this variation is often very sudden; it is surprising that every such change should not entirely break the frame of our bodies to pieces. And the vessels of our bodies being so much straitened by an increased pressure, would stagnate the blood up to the very heart; and the circulation would quite cease, if nature had not wisely contrived, that when the resistance to the circulating blood is greatest, the *impetus* by which the heart contracts should be so too; for upon increase of the weight of the *air*, the lungs will be more forcibly expanded, and thereby the blood more intimately broken and divided, so that it becomes fitter for the more fluid secretions; such as that of the nervous fluid, by which the heart will be

more strongly contracted. And the blood's motion towards the surface of the body being obstructed, it will pass in greater quantity to the brain, where the pressure of the air is taken off by the *Cranium*; upon which force also more spirits will be separated, and the heart on that account too more enabled to carry on the circulation through all passable canals, whilst some others towards the surface are obstructed. The most considerable alteration made in the blood upon the *air's* greater or lesser pressure on the surface of our bodies, is rendering the blood more or less compact, and making it crowd into a less, or expand into a greater space in the vessels it runs in: for the *air* contained in the blood always keeps itself in *æquilibrio* with the external *air* that presses upon our bodies; and this it does by a constant *Nisus* to unbend itself, which is always proportional to the compressing weight by which it was bent; so that if the compression or weight of the circumambient *air* be ever so little abated, the *air* contained within the blood unfolds its spring, and forces the blood to take up a larger space than it did before. For further effects of the changes of *air* upon human bodies, see Mead *De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ in Corpora humana*; Wainwright's *Non-naturals*; Sanctorius's *Medicina Statica*, with *Explanations*; and particularly what here stands under the term *Respiration*. As for its elasticity and undulatory motion, by which sounds are propagated, with many other of its properties, consult 's Gravesand's *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, or rather *Wolffii Elementa Mathematicæ universæ*.

Air. It is generally understood to be that fluid in which we breathe, and which covers the earth to a great height. Beaumé defines it to be an invisible, colourless, insipid,

inodorous, weighty, elastic fluid, susceptible of rarefaction and condensation, and affecting none of our senses, unless it be that of the touch.

Air is necessary to the life of the animals which exist on the surface of the earth. When pure and detached, it is always fluid; it cannot, like water, be rendered solid. Next to fire, *air* is the lightest matter that we know of.

Air is expanded to four times its size when exposed to the heat of iron just beginning to be white: greater expansions than this cannot well be estimated, whence the more extraordinary degrees mentioned by some seems to be erroneous.

The specific gravity of *air* is to that of water, nearly as 1 to 850, or perhaps the justest medium may be as 1 to 1000.

Air appears to be a very compound body; yet, only two properties of it are known to us, viz. its elasticity, and its gravity. Its elasticity entirely depends upon fire; for if you rob it of this, it will be in a very inactive condition.

Air enters into the composition of most, if not of all bodies, existing in them under a solid form, deprived of its elasticity, and most of its distinguishing properties, and serving as their cement, and the universal bond of nature; but capable, by certain processes, of being disengaged from them, recovering its elasticity, and resembling the *air* of our atmosphere.

The peculiar nature of pure *air* we know but little of: we have no way of altogether separating it from the other matters with which in the purer state it is more or less combined, and consequently no way of ascertaining, with satisfactory evidence, its peculiar properties, abstracted from those other bodies. The permanently elastic fluids produced in distillations, and other chemical operations

operations, are very different in many essential properties from atmospherical *air*. See *Gas*.

The particles of *air* are too small for a microscope to discover, yet they are larger than those of fire, water, oil, and many other fluids, Fire pervades glass; oil, water, &c. will pass through many substances which resist *air*.

Air is the vehicle of sound, of the objects of taste, of effluvia to the nose; this appears from observations made on the tops of high mountains, where our senses become duller when nearer the plains.

Air is capable of combining with various substances; hence the atmosphere is mixed with all those matters which the *air* can dissolve.

Air dissolves water, and is also absorbed by water; *air* absorbed by water loses part of its elasticity.

Air promotes the combustion of inflammable bodies, but is altered in its properties by the application; it becomes less in bulk, and is no longer capable of maintaining fire, or of contributing to the support of animal life.

Air is diminished by exhalations of various inflammable substances, by exposure to putrefying substances, by respiration of animals.

Air may be totally and almost instantaneously absorbed by charcoal heated red-hot.

Almost all exhalations, vapours, and fumes, when in considerable quantity, make the air unfit for respiration. But animals resist much of their effects by habit.

A pure fictitious *air*, possessed of all the known properties of atmospherical *air*, in a more eminent degree than the atmospherical fluid itself possesses, may be copiously obtained by heat from nitrous acid with almost any unphlogisticated earthy

substance, as chalk, clay, magnesia alba, wood-ashes, &c.

Aira, darnel.

Aira, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species.

Air-pump, an engine contrived to exhaust or draw out the air from vessels; in which any living bodies or other substances may be included, to shew the effects thereof. This engine has brought a deal of light both into philosophy and medicine; for the first improvement whereof, so as to make it manageable and commodious, we are indebted to Mr. Boyle.

Aistheterium, from αἰσθηματι, to perceive, the common sensory. Cartesius and others say, it is the pineal gland; Willis says it is where the nerves of the external senses are terminated, which is about the beginning of the medulla oblongata, (or top of the spinal marrow), in the corpus striatum. Blancard.

Aizoon, a species of *Sedum*.

Aizoon Semper-vivæ, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Aizoon Palustris, i. e. *A.oides*.

Ajacis Minus Album, small white larkspur, a species of *Delphinium*.

Aix la Chapelle. The medical water at this place is volatile, sulphureous, and saponaceous, powerfully penetrating and resolvent; it contains a very small portion of iron. Of the three European hot waters of note, viz. that of *Aix la Chapelle*, Bourbon, and Bath, the first is the hottest, most nauseous, and purgative; the Bath is the least possessed of these qualities.

Ajava. So the Portuguese call a seed which is brought from Malabar, and is celebrated in the East Indies, as a remedy in the colic. When the gout affects the stomach, these seeds are very effectual in dis-

pulling wind, and procuring speedy relief from this painful disorder ; Dr. Percival takes notice of of these seeds in his *Essays Med. and Exper.* vol. ii.

Ajuga, bugle, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, fourteen.

Ajuga, ground pine.

Ajuga folio integro, Poley mountain with lavender leaves.

Akmella, i. e. *Acmella*.

Akon, a whetstone.

Al, the Arabian article which signifies *the* ; it is applied to a word by way of eminence, as the Greek α is. The Easterns express the superlative by adding *God* thereto, as *the mountain of God*, for the highest mountains ; and it is probable that *Al* relates to the word *Alla*, *God* ; so *alchemy* may be *the chemistry of God*, or the most exalted perfection of chemical science.

Ala, a wing. In botany it is the hollow of a stalk which the leaf or pedicle makes therewith, and whence a new offspring usually puts forth. Sometimes it means the little branches, as when we say the stocks or stems are made with many *alæ*, because branches grow from the stock as so many *alæ*, or wings.

It also signifies a *petala* of papilionaceous flowers placed between the vexillum and the carina.

It is used to express the foliaceous membranes which run the whole length of the stem, whence it is called *caulus alatus*, a winged stem.

It is used to signify the slender membranaceous parts of some seeds, such as is observed in the fruit of the maple, &c.

Ala, an arm-pit.

Ala Nasi, or *Pinna Nasi*, the cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and which form its lower moveable part.

Ala Auris, or *Pinna Auris*. It is the upper part of the external ear.

Alabandicus (*Lapis*) or *Alabandinus*, a blackish stone intermixed with fallow. It is pellucid, and looks as if it was divided by fissures into segments

Alabari, lead.

Alabastra, the green herbaceous leaves that encompass flowers ; some say it is the bud just peeping out.

Alabastritis, alabaster.

Alabastrum, alabaster, a species of the genus of *Gypsum* that is of a solid structure ; some pieces are transparent, others opaque ; some white, others yellow. Edwards.

It takes its name from the name of a town in Egypt, near which it was found. The ancients made great use of it for boxes to contain their precious ointments or perfumes.

Alacab, *Sal Ammoniac*.

Alæ, wings. Actius calls the *Nymphæ* thus.

Alæ Abdominis, the wings of the *Abdomen*. i. e. *Labia Pudenda*.

Alæ Internæ } *Clitoridis*, i. e.

--- *Minores* } *Nymphæ*.

Alæ Magn. Os Sphenoides. So Ingrassias calls the two temporal apophyses of the *Os Sphenoides*.

Alæ Parv. Os Sphenoides. So Ingrassias calls the two thin, sharp, transverse apophyses of the *Os Sphenoides*, which form the superior orbitary fissures.

Alæmus, invincible. So the Greeks call the diamond.

Alasi, *Alasor*, and *Alasort*, alkaline salt.

Alaia Phthifis, from *αλαος*, blind, a washing from a flux of humours from the head.

Alamandina, supposed to be the *Alabandicus*.

Alambic, i. e. *Alembic*.

Alamed, antimony.

Alanabolys, i. e. *Alana Terra*.

Alana

Alana Terra, English, oker. It is light, of a pale red colour.

Alandabal, an Arabian name for bitter apples.

Alanfuta, a vein betwixt the chin and upper lip.

Ala Pouli, a species of *Bilimbi*.

Alarcs Externum, } the *Pterygoide-*
 — *Musculum*, } *us Externus*
 & *Internus*.

Alaris Vena, the inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm.

Alartar, burnt brass.

Alasalet, *Sal Ammoniacum*.

Alatan, litharge of gold.

Alaterni, a name of the *Cassine*.

Alaternoides, from *alaternus* and *ειδος*, form, or shape, a sort of *Alaternus*; it differs from *alaternus*, in having three seeds joined together in the manner of spurge. The *alaternus* hath three seeds inclosed with one common covering, and seems to be one berry until opened.

Alaternoides, a name of the *Cassine*.

Alaternus, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Alaternus (*Bastard*.) See *Phyllica*.

Alati, those who have prominent scapulæ are so called.

Alati Processus, the wing-like processes of the *Os Sphenoides*.

Alaurat, nitre.

Alba Terra, the matter of the philosopher's stone is so called.

Albadara, an Arabic name of the sesamoid bone of the first joint of the great-toe. See *Sesamoides*.

Albagiazzi, an Arabic name of the *Os Sacrum*.

Albamentum, the white of an egg.

Albanum, salt of urine.

Albara, a species of white leprosy. See *Leuce*. It also signifies the white poplar.

Albaras Nigra. So Avicenna names the *Lepra Ichthyosys*. Others name the *Lepra Græcorum* thus.

Albatio, a chemical term which signifies to whiten metal, called *blanching of metal*.

Alberas, an Arabic name for the *Staphis Agria*.

Albeson, quick-lime.

Albetad, galbanum.

Albi, sublimate.

Albicantia (*Corpora*), is e. *Willis's Glands*. See *Cerebrum*.

Albificatio, i. e. *Albatio*.

Albimec, orpiment.

Albinum, i. e. *Gnaphalium*.

Albir, pitch got from the bark of yew-trees.

Albo Romano Pulv. i. e. *Magnesia Alba*.

Albor, urine.

Albora, a sort of itch; or rather of leprosy. Paracelsus says, it is a complication of the morpew, serpigo, and leprosy. When cicatrices appear in the face like the serpigo, and then turn to small blisters of the nature of morpew, it is the *Albora*. It terminates without ulceration, but by fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils; it is also seated in the root of the tongue.

Alborea, mercury.

Albot, a crucible.

Albotat, cerufs.

Albotim, turpentine.

Albotis. See *Terminthus*.

Albuca, bastard star of Bethlehem, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Albuginea Oculi, a name of the *Adnata*.

Albuginea Tunica, the inner proper coat of the testicle is thus named, from its white and transparent colour. It is a strong, thick, white membrane, smooth on the outward surface, rough, and uneven on the inner: into the upper part of this membrane are inserted the blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics, which send branches into the testicles. This coat being distended, causes that pain which is felt when the testes are inflamed, or in the *Hernia tumoralis*.

Albugines, i. e. *Albugo*.

Albuginose Humour. So the aqueous humour of the eye hath been called.

Albugo Corallii, a name of the magistery of coral, which it hath obtained from its whiteness.

Albugo Oculorum, the white speck on the eyes. The Greeks named it *Leucoma*; the Latins, *Albugo*, *Nebula*, and *Nubecula*; some ancient writers have called it *Pterygium*, *Pannus Oculi*, *Onyx*, *Unguis*, and *Ægides*. It is a variety of Cullen's *Caligo Corneæ*. With us it hath various appellations, as a cicatrice, film, haw, a dragon, pearl, &c. Some distinguish this disorder by *nubecula* when it is superficial; and *Albugo* when it is deep. Others make the following distinctions, viz. when the speck is of a shining white, and without pain, it is called a cicatrice, when of an opaque whiteness, an *albugo*; seated superficially it hath been called a speck: and more deeply a dragon; if an abscess was the cause, its contents hardening between the laminae of the cornea, causes it to project a little, and then it is called a pearl.

Album Alvi Profluvium, the *Mucous Diarrhœa*.

Album (Bals.) i. e. *Balsam, Capivi*.

Album Canis, i. e. *Album Græcum*.

Album Græcum, the white dung of dogs. It was formerly applied as a discutient, to the inside of the throat, in quiniesies, being first mixed with honey.

Album Hispanicæ, i. e. *Album Hispanicum*.

Album Hispanicum. It is made from tin, in the same manner as *Ceruse* is made from lead.

Album Oleris, lamb's lettuce, or corn-sallad.

Album Nigrum, mouse dung.

Album Jus, white broth. Boil whiting, haddock, cod, or any such

white-grained fish, in water, with a little oil; also a small quantity of anise and leeks. When this is par-boiled, add a little salt.

Albumar, white of egg.

Alburnum, from *albus*, *cubite*, the softer and paler part of wood next the bark; artificers call it the *sap*, to distinguish it from the heart, which is deeper coloured and harder. Some call this *Adeps Arborum*.

Alburnus Ausonii, a little river-fish like an anchovy.

Alca, the bird called *Auk*, or *Razor-bill*.

Alcabest, an Arabic word to express an universal dissolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont. Some say that Paracelsus first used this word, and that it is derived from the German words *al* and *geest*, i. e. *all spirit*. Van Helmont borrowed the word, and applied it to his invention which he called the universal dissolvent. If Helmont had an universal dissolvent, what held it?

Alcabest, a name of the liquor of flints.

Alcabest Glauberi, i. e. fixed vegetable alkaline salt.

Alcalies, in *Natural History*, are an order in the class of salts. They are salts of a peculiar taste, and changing the purple juices of vegetables into a green colour. Edwards. They are farther known by their vehement attraction to acids. Bergman.

Alkali (Fossil), a genus in the order of *Alcalies*. It readily shoots into crystals of a rhombic form, Edwards.

Alkali (Volatile), a genus in the order of *Alcalies*, of a pungent smell, and which wholly sublimes in no great degree of heat; and which readily strikes a blue colour, with a salt of copper. Edwards. *Volatile alkali* is discovered not only in most parts

parts of the clays, but likewise in the sublunations at Solfatara, near Naples. Cronsted.

Alcalization, or *Alcalized*. It is when any liquor is impregnated with an alkaline salt, either to make it a better dissolvent for some particular purpose, or to load the phlegm so as not to rise in distillation, whereby the spirituous parts will rise more pure.

Alcauna, eastern privet. Also *isinglass*, and the *Anehusa*.

Alcaol, the *lac Acetosum*, five mercurius, vel philosophorum: so the solvent for the preparation of the philosopher's stone is called.

Alcara, a cucurbit.

Alcea, hollyhock, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, nine, or more; for of each species there are those with single and with double flowers.

Alcea, vervain mallow, a species of *Malva*. Thus Tournefort names the malva of Linnaeus.

Alcea Indica, yellow marshmallow. Also *Abelmofch*.

Alcea Aegyptiaca Villosa, i. e. *Abelmofch*.

Alcea, German leopard's-bane.

Alcebris Vivum, i. e. *Sulphur Vivum*.

Alchabrie, i. e. *Sulphur Vivum*.

Albachil, rosemary.

Alcharith, quicksilver.

Alchemia, or *Alchymia*, alchemy; that branch of chemistry that relates to the transmutation of metals. The Arabic particle is added by way of eminence, to distinguish it from common chemistry. See *Al*.

Alcheron (Lapis), the stone in the gall-bladder of a bull, cow, or ox, called *Bezoar bovinus*.

Alchien. This word occurs in the *Theatrum Chymicum*, vol. v. and seems to signify that power in nature by which all corruption and generation are effected.

Alchemilla. See *Alchimilla*.

Alchimelech, the Egyptian melilot.

Alchimilla, ladies-mantle, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Alchililla Montana Minima, i. e. *Percevier*.

Alchimilla Retundifolia aurea hirsuta, i. e. golden saxifrage.

Alchimilla Supina Gramin. fol. i. e. German knot-grass.

Alchitran, oil of juniper. Also the name of a dentrifice of Mesue's.

Alchimia, i. e. *Alchimia*.

Alchellea, a sort of animal food made of beef or other flesh pickled and dried, then boiled, and potted for keeping. It is used by the western Moors. See *Philos. Transf.*

Alchymy, a composition of copper with a small quantity of arsenic, which mixture resembles silver.

Alchys. In Aitken's *Elements of Surgery*, it signifies a speck on the pupil of the eye, somewhat obscuring vision.

Alcibiadion, i. e. *Anehusa*.

Alcibiadium, i. e. *Ecbium*, and *Anehusa*.

Alcimad, antimony.

Alciot, i. e. *Alchiotl*.

Alcob, sal ammoniac, also burnt brass.

Alcocalum, artichoke.

Alcoel, i. e. *Lac Acetosum*, i. e. the solvent with which the philosopher's stone is prepared.

Alcosol, antimony.

Alcohol. It is an Arabian word, much used in chemistry, signifying an impalpable powder, which the eastern women used as a kind of paint for their faces, or otherwise as an improvement to their complexions. As this powder, being an impalpable one, was called *alcohol*, this name was given to other subtle powders: so the name was given to spirit of wine exalted to its highest degree.

degree of purity and perfection. Rolsinkius, Wedelius, and others, have disputed much about the proper etymology and signification of this word; but now it is generally confined to the purest spirit of wine.

Alcohol Martis, the filings of iron rusted by adding wine to them. When the whole is rusted, pure water is added to it, until all that is urinous is washed away, and the remaining powder is the *alcohol*.

Alcol, vinegar.

Alcola, i. e. *Aphibæ*. Paracelsus says it is the tartar or excrement of urine, whether it appears as sand, mucilage, or otherwise.

Alcolita, urine.

Alcolismus, reducing any thing to powder by corrosion.

Alcone, brals.

Alcool, i. e. *Alcohol*.

Alor, burnt copper.

Alorc, a sort of stone with spots resembling silver.

Alte. Hippocrates mentions a plant by this name, and Fœsius thinks it is the elder.

Alcubritb, sulphur.

Alcyonium, bastard sponge, a spongy plant-like substance, which is met with on the sea-shore: it is of different shapes and colours. It is difficult to say what the Greeks called by this name. Dioscorides speaks of five sorts of it.

Aldibaram, a name of the sesamoid bone of the great-toe.

Alder-tree. See *Alnus*.

Alder (Berry-bearing.) See *Frangula*.

Aldrovanda, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Alec, or *Alech*, vitriol.

Alecharith, quicksilver.

Alectoria, vel *Lapis Alectorius*, from *αλεκτωρ*, a cock. It is said to be found in the stomach of a cock, some say of a capon, after it is four years old,

It is transparent, and about the size of a bean.

Alectorolophus, yellow-rattle.

Alesantes, i. e. *Flos Salis*.

Alim, copious. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet for water.

Aleipha, any medicated oil.

Alelaion. It is oil beat up with salt, to apply to tumors. Galen frequently used it.

Alema, boiled meat.

Alembæi, burnt lead.

Alembic, quicksilver.

Alembicus. This word is half Arabic and half Greek. From the Arabic particle *al*, and *αμβίξ*, which is again derived from *αμβανω*, for *αναβαινω*, to ascend. Seneca calls it in the Latin language *miliarium*; in English it is called *alembic* and *moor's-head*. It is a copper cap tinned in the inside, made like a head, in which the pipe (before worms were contrived) which passes through a tub of cold water is fixed, to receive the vapour from the vessel containing the matters to be distilled, to convey it to the receiver. This head is properly the *alembic*, and is called *alembicus rostratus*, i. e. the *beaked alembic*, to distinguish it from *alembicus cæcus*, or *blind alembic*, which is without a canal, as it is to receive dry substances that are sublimed into it. The still head is properly an *alembic*.

Alembroth, a Chaldee word importing the key of art. Some explained it by *sal mercurii*, or *sal philosophorum* & *artis*; others say it is named *alembrot* and *sal fusionis*, or *sal fixationis*. *Alembroth desiccatum* is said to be the *sal tartari*; hence this word seems to signify alkaline salt, which opens the bodies of metals by destroying their sulphurs, and promoting their separation from the ores. James.

Alemsadar, i. e. *Sal Ammon. Crud.* Rulandus.

Alezi-

Alemzadat, i. e. *Sal Ammon.*
Crud. James.

Alpenfis, a species of ash-tree which produces manna.

Ales, the name of a compound salt. When this word is used as an adjective, it signifies heaped, or crouded, or condensed. Sometimes it signifies contracted, as *the uterus being contracted.* James.

Ales Crudum, crude ales, i. e. those drops which often fall in the night in June. Johnson.

Alesch, i. e. *Alumen Plumosum.*

Aleton, meal, from αλεω, to grind. James

Aletis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, seven.

Aleuron, meal, from αλεω, to grind. Strictly, it is the meal of wheat, though commonly applied to other sorts. James.

Alexanders, *Smyrnum*, and *Olsatrum*.

Alexandria, a name of the bay-tree called *Daphne*.

Alexandrina, the laurel of *Alexandrina*.

Alexanthi, i. e. *Flos Aëris*. James.

Alexicaca, an antidote.

Alexicacon, from αλεξω, to repel, and κακον, an evil, an amulet against poison. Blancard.

Alexipharmaca, alexipharmics, from αλεξω, to repel, or drive away, and φαρμακον, poison. These sorts of medicines, though counter-poisons, yet chiefly relate to the cure of malignant fevers; but from theory, alexipharmics are what pass through the skin, or what drives the supposed poison through the pores.

Alexipharmaca, one of the names by which the Greeks expressed *Amulets*.

Alexipyreticum, *Alexipyretos*, or *Alexipyretum*, from αλεξω, to drive away, and πυρετος, fever, a remedy for a fever. James.

Alexir, i. e. *Elixir* Johnson.

Alexiteria, alexiterials, from αλεξω, and τερωα, preservative from contagion. Hippocrates used the word to express help, or remedies; but later writers use it to express remedies against the poisonous bites of animals.

Alsaeta, distillation. James.

Alsadidum, the scoria of gold, iron, or copper. Also burnt copper. James.

Alsatide, sal ammoniac. James.

Alfides, ceruse. James.

Alfol, sal ammoniac. James.

Alfusa, tutty.

Alga, i. e. *Zostera*.

Alga, also called *Ukwa*, *Fucus marinus*, grass wrack, wrake, sea-weed, or grass, and sea-moss.

Alga Marina, also called *Zostera marina*. It is gathered on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, to be burnt in ashes for the making of soap, glass, &c. Its leaves somewhat resemble those of the oak-tree in shape, with bladders of slippery matter on them. Raii Hist.

Algæ, thongs; one of the seven families or tribes in the vegetable kingdom, defined by Linnæus to be such as have their root, leaves, and caudex all in one, comprehending sea-weeds, and some other aquatic plants. In Tournefort they constitute the second genus of the second section of class xvii. and are divided into nine species. In the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus they constitute the third order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and are divided into *Terrestres* and *Aquaticæ*; the first comprehending eight genera, and the latter six

Algali, nitre. James.

Algaly, a catheter. James.

Algarab, i. e. *Anchilops*. James.

Algarot. See *Algarothi Pulvis*.

Algarothi Pulvis, *Algaroth's powder*, so called from Victorius *Algaroth*,

roth, a physician of Verona, and its inventor. It is the same as the *Mercurius Vitæ*. It is only the antimonial part of the butter of antimony, separated from some of its acid by washing it in water. It is tasteless, but violently emetic: or as Mr. Beaumé observes, it is the reguline part of the antimony deprived of all acid and almost of all its phlogiston. The small portion of phlogiston which it still contains is the cause of its emetic quality.

Algata, civet. James.

Algædo. It is when a gonorrhœa stops suddenly, and is followed by pain which reaches to the anus or to the testicles, without their being swelled; sometimes this pain reaches to the bladder, in which case, there is an urging to urine, which is with difficulty passed, and in very small quantities at a time. This pain is continued to the bladder by the urethra, to the anus by the acceleratory muscles of the penis, and to the testicles by the vasa deferentia and vesiculæ seminales. Musitanus and Cockburn have both of them written on this subject.

Algema, or *Algematodes*, uneasiness, pain. Hippocrates often used the word *αλγῆμα* to signify the disease whence the pain proceeds. James.

Algeriæ, or *Algeric*, lime. James.

Algeroth. See *Algarothi Pulvis*.

Algibic, i. e. *Sulphur vivum*. James.

Algida, algid, numb, chill, withered. James.

Algadon, a name of the *Aminia*.

Algoides. It is the *Equisetum polygonoides*. Its leaves resemble those of the *Alga*, whence its name.

Algor. In Sauvage and Sagar's *Nosology*, it seems to be a sudden chilliness affecting a person.

Albagi, a species of *Hedyсарum*.

Albandala, an Arabian name for colocynth. James.

Albanna, i. e. *Alana Terra*. James.

Albafes, a sort of pustule, called also *Hydroa*. James.

Alica, a sort of food admired by the ancients; it is not certain whether it is a grain or a preparation of some kind thereof. Salmasius says that *alica* is a sort of the *Chondrus* of the Greeks, which was grain broke into large fragments, or rather only freed from the husks, but not ground in a mill.

Alices, little red spots in the skin, which precede the eruption of pustules in the small pox. James.

Alienatio Mentis, i. e. *Delirium*.

Aliformis (*Processus*), i. e. *Pterygoideus Processus*, from *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, the shape.

Aliformes Musculi, are muscles arising from the pterygoide bone, and ending in the neck of the lower jaw, and towards the internal seat of the head.

Aliment, to nourish, includes all that is taken in as meat or drink, from whence nourishment is expected.

Alinum, arum.

Alindesis, a bodily exercise, which seems to be rolling on the ground, or rather in the dust, after being anointed with oil. Hippocrates says it hath nearly the same effect as wrestling. James.

Alinthifar, i. e. *Uvulæ procidentia*. James.

Aliocab, sal ammoniac. Castellus.

Aliquot Parts, are such parts of any number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because being four times taken, it will just measure it.

Alisma, water-plantain, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Alisma,

Alisma, German leopard's-bane. James.

Alisma Matthiloi, i. e. *Doria*. James.

Alismoides, a species of *Stratiotes*.

Alistecles, salammoniac. Rulandus.

Alitura, nutrition. Blancard.

Alkafial, antimony. Rulandus.

Alkabest, i. e. *Alcabest*.

Alkale (*Oleum Gallæ*), the fat or oil of a hen. Rulandus.

Alkali, i. e. *Alkali*.

Alkali (*Sal Fixum*), i. e. Pot ash, or the salt obtained from the lixivium of the ashes of any burnt vegetables.

Alkalia, a vessel. Rulandus.

Alkanet, a name of some species of *Achusa*.

Alkanet (*Bastard*), a species of *Lithospermum*.

Alkara, or *Alcara*, a cucurbit. Rulandus.

Alkaranum, i. e. *Dunce Viride*. Rulandus.

Alkasa, a crucible. Rulandus.

Alkekengi, the *Physalis*: also a species of *Physalis* called winter-cherry.

Alkermes, a confect made of the juice of *Kermes* berries, &c. Mesue first prescribed it.

Alkerva, an Arabian name for the *Palma Christi*, and also for the *Ol. Ricini*.

Alkes, burnt brass.

Alctran, an Arabian name for the oil of Cedar.

Alkimia, i. e. *Alchemia*.

Alkin, pot-ash. Rulandus.

Alkitram, tar. Rulandus.

Alkol, i. e. *Alcohol*.

Alkofor, camphor. Rulandus.

Alki Plumbi. It seems to be the *Sach. Sat ru*.

Ala, ale. The ancient Saxons called it *acl*, as do the Danes now. The Germans first invented it, and brought it into use.

Alamanda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Allantois, from *αλλας*, a sausage, or hog's pudding, because in some brutes it is long and thick. It is also called *Allantoides*, from *αλλας* sausage, a gut stuffed, and *ειδος*, likeness; and the urinary membrane. It is one of the membranes called the secundines. Some assert, others deny the existence of this membrane in the human species. In brutes this membrane contains the urine that is discharged from the bladder.

Allarinob, lead.

Alleluja, wood-forrel.

Allenec, tin.

Allgood. See *Bonus Henricus*.

Allbeal (*Narrow-leaved*), *Ladanum*.

Alliar Aeris, philosophical copper. It is a term used in preparing the philosopher's stone,

Alliaria, Jack by the hedge, or sauce alone, a species of *Erysimum*.

Allionia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Allicola, a name of *Petroleum*.

Allio Prassum, viper's garlick.

Alliotoxicum, from *αλλωω*, to alter, or vary; an alterative medicine.

Allum, garlick, a genus in Linnæus's botany. In this genus he includes the onion and leek; and of them all, enumerates, of species and varieties, sixty-one.

Allium Ursinum, ramson.

Allochoos, one who talks deliriously. James.

Alloguoon, from *αλλος*, another, and *γνωω*, to know, to be delirious.

Allogotrophia, a disproportionate nutrition, when one part of the body is nourished more than another. Blancard.

Allophyllus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Allotriophagia, i. e. *Pica*. In Vogel's *Nosology* it signifies the greedy eating unusual things for food. Dr Cullen places this term as synonymous with *Pica*.

Alfred.

Allseed, radiola. Also a species of *Chenopodium*.

Allspice, i. e. *Pimento*.

Allspice (*Carolinian*.) See *Calyranthus*.

Alna, water; and the first motion of a foetus to free itself from its confinement. Rulandus.

Almabri, a stone-like amber. Rulandus.

Almager, i. e. *Rubrica sinopica*. James.

Almagra, red earth. Rulandus says it is the same as *Lotio*. In the *Theatr. Chym.* it is a name for the white sulphur of the alchemists.

Almakanda, litharge. Rulandus.

Almarcarida, litharge of silver. Rulandus.

Almargen, *Almarago*, coral. Rulandus.

Almarkasita, mercury. Rulandus.

Almartack, powder of litharge. Rulandus.

Almatatica, copper. Rulandus.

Almecafide, or *Almechafide*, copper. Rulandus.

Almcliletu, a word used by Avicenna, to express a preternatural heat less than that of a fever, and which may continue after a fever. Castellus.

Almene, sal lucidum, or sal gem. Rulandus.

Almisa, musk. Johnson.

Almizadir, prepared sal ammon. Also verdigrise. Rulandus.

Almond. See *Amygdalus*.

Almonds of the Throat, improperly called the almonds of the ears. See *Tonsilla*. As they are subject to inflammation, they frequently are the occasion of what the common people call a sore throat.

Almond-tree (*African*.) See *Brabejum*.

Alnec, tin. Rulandus.

Alneric, i. e. *Sulphur ejerum*.

Alnus, the alder-tree, a species of *Betula*.

Alnus Nigra, the *Rhamnus Frangula* of Linnaeus.

Aloe, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, thirty-nine.

Aloe (*American*.) See *Agave*.

Aloe (*Aromatic*), i. e. *Agallochum*.

Aloe Brasiliensis, i. e. *Caraguata*.

Aloe Lignum, i. e. *Agallochum*.

Aloe Palustris, i. e. *Aloides*, and *Arzoon*.

Aloe (*Water*), *Aloides*.

Aloedaria, compound purging medicines, so called from having aloes as one ingredient.

Alogotrophia, from αλογος, disproportionate, and τροφω, to nourish, unequal nourishment, as in the rickets.

Alqhar, quicksilver. Rulandus.

Aloboc, quicksilver. Rulandus.

Aloides, water-aloe, or fresh-water-foldier. A species of *Siratiotes*.

Alomba, lead.

Alooc, lead.

Alopeees, the muscles called *Psoæ*.

Alopecia, baldness, or the falling off of the hair, from αλωπιζ, a fox, because the fox is subject to a distemper that resembles it: or, as some say, because the foxes urine will occasion baldness.

Alopechy, i. e. *Alopecia*.

Alopecuroides, fox-tail yellow milk vetch. A species of *Asragalus*.

Alopecurus, fox-tail, or fox-tail-grass from αλωπιζ, a fox, and ουρα, a tail, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates nine or ten species.

Alofat, quicksilver.

Alofoboc, quicksilver.

Alofantbi, flower of salt. Rulandus.

Alphabeticum Chyrnicum. Raymond Lully hath given the world this alphabet, but to what end is difficult to say. James.

A sign.

A	<i>significat Deum.</i>
B	———— <i>Mercurium.</i>
C	———— <i>Salis Pigram.</i>
D	———— <i>Vitriolum.</i>
E	———— <i>Menstruale.</i>
F	———— <i>Lunam claram.</i>
G	———— <i>Mercurium Nostrum.</i>
H	———— <i>Salem purum.</i>
I	———— <i>Compositum Lunæ.</i>
K	———— <i>Compositum Solis.</i>
L	———— <i>Terram compositi Lunæ.</i>
M	———— <i>Aquam compositi Lunæ.</i>
N	———— <i>Ærem compositi Lunæ.</i>
O	———— <i>Terram compositi Solis.</i>
P	———— <i>Aquam compositi Solis.</i>
Q	———— <i>Ærem compositi Solis.</i>
R	———— <i>Ignem compositi Solis.</i>
S	———— <i>Lapidem Album.</i>
T	———— <i>Medicinam corporis rubei.</i>
U	———— <i>Calorem fumi secreti.</i>
X	———— <i>Ignem siccum cineris.</i>
Y	———— <i>Calorem balnei.</i>
Z	———— <i>Separationem Liqueurum.</i>
Ξ	———— <i>Alembicum cum cucurbita.</i>

Alphenic, an Arabian word for barley-sugar, or sugar-candy.

Alphita, pl. of αλφίτων, the meal of barley that hath been parched. Hippocrates uses this word for meal in general; Galen says that κριμνα is coarse meal, αλευσα is fine meal, and αλφίτα is a middling sort.

Alphitedon. It is when a bone is broken into small fragments like *Alphita*, i. e. bran.

Alphus, αλφος, from αλφαινω, an old word for *to change*, because it changes the colour of the skin. It is a species of that sort of leprosy called *Vitiligo*, which is divided into the *alphus*, melas, and leuce; in the *alphus* the skin is white and roughish, not all over, but in spots; sometimes the patches are broad: it hath the same origin as the leuce and lepra, and bears the same analogy to the leuce as the scabies to the lepra; the first is superficial, chiefly affecting the skin; the second sinks deeper into the flesh: but they are

all disorders that differ only in their degrees of inveteracy. Celsus describes the *alphus* under the name of *Vitiligo*.

Alpini, small pyramidal *Campanula*.

Alpini (Bals.) i. e. balm of Gilead

Alpinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Alquifou, a sort of lead ore which, when broken, looks like antimony. It is used by potters to glaze their coarser earthen wares, and is called from thence, potter's ore. The potters mix a small portion of manganese with it, and thus give a blackish hue to the glazing.

Alrachas, lead.

Alratia, a word used by Albucahis, to signify a partial or a total imperforation of the vagina. It is an Arabic word.

Alsamach, an Arabic name for the great hole in the os petrosum.

Alsemach, i. e. *Alsamach*.

Alsinastrium, so Tournefort calls the *Elatine* of Linnæus. It is also a species of elatine in Linnæus's botany.

Alsine, from αλσος, *a grove*, because it delights in such places on account of their shade; chickweed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Asine. So Tournefort calls the *Stellaria* of Linnæus. It is also a name of some species of *Veronica*, and of the rue whitlow-grass.

Alsne Formis, water-chickweed, purslane, or blinks.

Alsinella, i. e. *Sagina*.

Alstonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Alstræmeria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Alsurengiam, an Arabic name for *Thermoplas*.

Alusor, camphor. Johnson.

Alutia,

Altaica, a species of *Sibbaldia*.

Alterantia, alteratives, or altering medicines, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. See *Cathartics*. It is now found a serviceable thing to give such medicines as are properly cathartic, by way of *alteratives* in stubborn chronic cases. Thus the *Tinctura Sacra*, for instance, given in the quantity of half a spoonful for a dose, has no immediate effect upon the intestines, so as to discharge their contents, but passes on to the farther stages of circulation.

Altercangenon, vel *Altercum*, i. e. *Hyosciamus*.

Althæa, from *αλθεα*, a remedy, marshmallow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and three varieties.

Althæa Frutex, a name of the *Hibiscus*.

Althæa foliis canabis, i. e. *Bangue*.

Althanaea, vel *Althanaeba*, orpiment.

Althebegium, an Arabian name for a sort of swelling, such as is observed in cachectic and leucophlegmatic habits, and such as is seen under the eye-lids of those who sleep too much. James.

Althevis, from *αλθειν*, to cure, or heal. Hippocrates often uses this word to signify the cure of a distemper.

Althibit. So Avicenna calls the *Laserpitium* of the ancients.

Altimar, burnt copper. Rulandus.

Altimo, the scoria of lead. Rulandus.

Altincar, a sort of factitious salt used in the separation of metals. *Castellus*

Altingat, rust of copper, or flowers of copper. Rulandus.

Altinuraum, vitriol. Rulandus.

Alith, asafœtida.

Altus. When this word is joined to *sopor*, it means sound sleep, as in a lethargy.

Aluach, pure tin. Rulandus.

Al-Ud, an Arabic name of *Agalochum*.

Aludel, a chemical subliming vessel. They are without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for; at the bottom is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed, and at the top there is a head to retain the flowers that rise up.

Aludit, mercury. Rulandus.

Alum, the herb comfrey.

Alumbair, butter.

Alumboti, calcined lead. Rulandus.

Alumen, alum, a genus of neutral salt, in the order of earthy neutral salts. It consists of the vitriolic acid, and a clayey earth; it changes the purple juices of vegetables into a red colour. Edwards.

Alumen Catenum, vel *Catinum*, pot-ash.

Alumen Glaciale. So alum that appears like ice was called by the ancients.

Alumen Plumosum, a variety of the white species of *Aleostus*; its fibres are parallel, rigid, and very brittle; glossy, and of a fine white colour; and the spicula, when rubbed for some time between the fingers, producing very intense pain and itching. Edwards.

Aluminosa aqua, alum dissolved in water in the proportion of 3i. of alum, to 3vj. of water, is thus named. The purging mineral waters are also called *aluminosæ*.

Aluxfel, a drop. Rulandus.

Alus, comfrey.

Alusar, manna. Rulandus.

Aluta Egyptia, the same as *Aluta*, leather so prepared as to be fit to spread plasters on.

Aluta,

Aluta Montana, a species of leather-stone, it is soft and pliable; and not of a laminated structure. Edwards.

Alvearium, from *alveare*, a *bee-hive*. The bottom of the concha, or hollow of the external ear; it terminates in the meatus auditorius. It is in this cavity where the ear-wax is principally lodged.

Alveoli, the sockets in the jaws in which the teeth are set. There are usually sixteen of these *alveoli* in each jaw of an adult.

Alveus. Medicinally it is applied to many tubes or canals, through which some fluid flows, particularly to ducts which convey the chyle from the receptacle thereof to the subclavian vein.

Alviduca. Applied to medicines, it means those which purge.

Alvifluxus, a diarrhœa.

Alvus, the abdomen; but in a more limited and strict sense, it expresses rather the condition of the bowels; as when a person is laxative it is called *Alvus liquida*; when costive *Alvus dura*; and when very costive *Alvus adstricta*.

Alyce, from *αλω*, to be anxious, i. e. that anxiety which is attendant on fevers.

Alypia, } i. e. *Alypum*.
Alypias, }

Alypum, from *α* priv. and *λυπη*, pain, the herb terrible, a species of *Globularia*. Also a species of spurge.

Alysmos, from *αλω*, to be uneasy, or anxious. Hippocrates uses it to express that uneasiness that is attendant on acute diseases, which makes the patient toss about, and that they cannot rest long in the same posture. Duretus distinguishes between the *αλυσμος ανεμετος*, and the *αλυσμος ναυτιδης*. The first is caused by an oppression of the vital powers, the latter by sickness in the sto-

mach; but of this *alysmos* (i. e. anxiety) there are reckoned four sorts; two with, and two without fever.

1. Without fever, from something uneasy in the stomach. Uneasiness of the stomach by sympathy, as from a stone in the kidneys, &c. produce this disorder.

2. Without fever, from vapours or spasm in the stomach, or other viscera in the belly.

3. With fever, from a difficulty of the blood passing through the lungs.

4. With fever, from a stricture of the vena porta.

Alyssoides, from its resemblance to *Alyssum*.

Alysson, a name of some species of *Veronica*. See *Draba*.

Alysson, madwort, a species of *Marrubium*.

Alyssum, madwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and two varieties. The *alyssum* of Galen is thought to be a species of *Marrubium*. The *alyssum* of Pliny is supposed to be the *Mollugo*.

Amalago, Jamaican long pepper-tree, a species of *Piper*.

Amalgama. In Chemistry it is a substance produced by mixing mercury with a metal. All metals, except iron, will *amalgamate* with quicksilver. Gold *amalgamates* most readily, silver next, lead and tin next, copper with difficulty, and iron scarce at all. To *amalgamate* gold is to reduce it to a paste by uniting it with mercury; with this paste, silver and other metals are gilt.

Amanita, the fungous productions called mushrooms, truffles, &c.

Amara Dulcis, i. e. *Solanum Lignosum*.

Amaracus. See *Majorana*.

Amaranth. See *Amaranthus*.

Amaranth (Glob.) See *Gomphrena*.

Amaranthoides. So Tournefort called the *Gomphrena* of Linnæus.

Amaranthoides, a species of *Axyris*.

Amaranthus, amaranth, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-four species.

Amaranthus Luteus, a species of *Goldilocks*.

Amaranthoides, from ἀμαρανθος, *amaranthus*, and αἶδος, *forma*, globe-amaranth, or everlasting flower.

Amarella, a species of *Gentiana*.

Amarella. So Gesner names the *Polygala*.

Amaryllis, lily-daffodil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Amasonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Amatoria, vel *Amatoria Febris*, the fever of lovers: also the *Chlorosis*. Vogel defines it to be a fever of a few hours continuance, beginning with a great degree of coldness, and arising from eager expectation.

Amatorii Musculi, the *muscles* of the eyes which move them when we are said to be ogling. When the abductor and humilis act together, they give the eyes this oblique motion. These muscles are also called obliquus inferior and superior oculi.

Amaurosis, from αμαυρω, *obscuro*, to darken. It is a decay or loss of sight, when no fault is observed in the eye, except that the pupil is somewhat enlarged and motionless. The Latins call this disorder a *Gutta serena*. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Dyscæsthesiæ*, and enumerates the species from the following causes, viz. compression, debility and its causes, spasm, and the application or swallowing of poisons. The sight fails whether the object be near or at a distance; but not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts,

occasioning the representations of flies, dust, &c. floating before the eyes; which appearances are nothing else than the parts of the *Retina* hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much stuffed and distended: so that in many of its parts all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, as it generally happens, being continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscured. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye; and whatsoever forces away the matter obstructing them, will also be able to remove the like obstructions in the arteries of any other part of the brain. For what is generally said concerning the optic nerves being obstructed in this case, is ridiculous; for the arteries must first be obstructed, because there is nothing in the nerves which was not before in the arteries: and when a nerve is obstructed it may be taken for incurable.

Amaurosis a Synchysi, i. e. *Caligo Pupillæ*.

Amaurosis a Myosi, i. e. *Caligo Pupillæ*.

Amba, a name of the mango-tree.

Ambarum, ambergris.

Ambarvalis, from the Latin word *ambire*, a name of the *Polygala*, or milk-wort.

Ambe, αμβη, a lip, edge, or border, an instrument used in dislocations of the humerus. Galen explains the word *ambe*, by ὀψωδης παρὰ τῆς αἰχμῆς, an eminence like a border, and says, that the whole machine takes that name, because its extremity runs out with an edge like the lip or brim of a pot, towards the interior cavity, which, as well as the edge or border of any thing on the

the top or extremity, are signified by the word *ambe*.

Ambe, a name of the tree called *Manga*.

Amela, a Turkish, Arabian, and Persian name for a tree called *Charamais*; in English, the purging cornered hazel-nut.

Amber. It is a genus in the class of inflammables; on burning it gives a peculiar fragrant odour. Edwards.

Amberboi, serrated-leaved, fistulous-flowered, sweet sultan, a species of *Centaurea*.

Amber-tree. See *Anthospermum*.

Ambi, i. e. *Ambe*.

Ambia Monard, a yellow liquid bitumen, smelling like *Tacamahacca*. It flows from a fountain near the Indian sea; its medicinal properties are the same as those of *tacamahacca*, or of *coranna*.

Amblofis, from *αμβλω*, to cause abortion, a miscarriage.

Amblotica, medicines which occasion abortion. Blancard.

Amblygnmos, from *αμβλυν*, dull, dullness of sight. Hippocrates uses this word, and *Amblyosmos*, to express the same thing.

Amblyopia, from *αμβλυν*, dull, and *οψ*, the eye. It is an obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect in the organ. In Cullen's synopsis it is placed as synonymous with *Amakrosis*, and with *Dysopia*.

Amblyosmos, i. e. *Amblygnmos*.

Amba, i. e. *Manga*.

Ambon, the edge of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.

Ambonensis, a species of *Rumphia*.

Ambra. See *Amber*.

Ambra cineracea, i. e. *Ambra-grisea*.

Ambra-grisea, ambergrise, a genus in the class of inflammables; it is generally foul and opaque; when burning, it yields a peculiar fragrant smell. Edwards. Some take it to

be a vegetable matter; others a mineral; but from some accounts inserted in the *Philos. Transactions* it is most probably an animal matter, and the produce of the spermaceti whale. Mr. Atkins relates that it was found in the urine-bladder of that fish. Dr. Schwedier thinks it is its excrements.

Ambrette, the French name of *Abelmosch*.

Ambroma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Ambrosia, was a founding title given to medicines which were pretended of uncommon efficacy for supporting the principles of life, and procuring a kind of immortality; but such terms are now not met with.

Ambrosia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Ambrosia Campestris, swine's cresses, and Ruellius's buckthorn.

Ambrosinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Ambulatio, walking. Celsus says, that if moderately used, it strengthens a weak stomach; that it is best if up and downhill, except in great weakness. If the viscera are weak, riding is to be preferred to walking. Walking preserves, and riding recovers health the best.

Ambulativa, a species of *Herpes*.

Ambulo, the name of a disease, called also *flatulentus*, and *furius*, and *status furiosus*. It is a distention or inflation attended with pain, and variously periodical. See D. D. Joh. Michael. *Prax. Clin. Special. Cas.* 19.

Ambusta, burns. Dr. Cullen places these as a variety of *Phlogosis erythema*.

Ambustio, from *amburo*, burning, or scalding.

Ambutua, i. e. *Parcira Brava*.

Amedanus, i. e. *Alnus Vulg.*

Amelanchier, a sort of bilberry; the *Vitis Idæa zita* Clusii of Parkinson.

Amelanchier, a species of *Mespilus*.
Also a variety of *Cydonia*.

Amella, i. e. *Aemella*.

Ameloides, a species of *Cineraria*.

Amellus, an herb in France that takes its name from the river Mella in that country. Different botanists describe it differently.

Amellus, climbing Jamaican calea, a species of *Calea*.

Amellus, star-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Amellus, blue Italian star-wort, a species of *Aster*.

Amelpodii, the name of four different trees in India, viz. *Amelpodi*; *H. M. Belutta Amelpodii*; *Siouanna Amelpod*; *Karetta Amelpodi*.

Amen, common salt. Rulandus.

Amenorrhœa, from α priv. $\muηναιος$, monthly, and $\xiω$, *fluo*, a defect or want of the menses. This is Dr. Cullen's generic term for defective or suppressed menses. He places this genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Epischeses*. His species are, 1. *Emanfio mensem*; that is, when the menses do not appear so early as is usually expected. 2. *Suppresso mensem*, when, after the menses appearing and continuing as usual for some time, they cease without pregnancy occurring. 3. *Amenorrhœa difficilis*, vel *Menorrhagia difficilis*, when this flux is too small in quantity, and attended with great pain, &c.

Amenuos, from α priv. and $\muειρος$, strength, weak, feeble. In this sense Hippocrates often uses this word.

Amentaceous Flowers. In Botany, they are such as have an aggregate of stamens hanging down in form of a rope or of a cat's tail, as the male flowers of the mulberry, &c. These are also called *Juli*, and in English catkins.

Amentia, from α priv. and *ment*, the mind, foolishness, a defect of imagination, idiotic insanity, a slight

degree of madness. Dr. Cullen defines it to be the weakness of the mind in judging, from either not perceiving or not remembering the relations of things. He ranks this disease in the class *Neuroses*, and the order *Vesaniæ*. His species are, 1. *Amentia Congenita*, natural stupidity, i. e. from the birth. 2. *Amentia Senilis*, dotage or childishness, from the infirmities of age. 3. *Amentia Acquisita*, when from accidental injuries a person becomes stupid or foolish.

Amentum, from $\alpha\mu\alpha$, *vinculum*, a bond, or thong, or catkin. See *Amentaceous Flowers*.

Amentum, scissile alum. Rulandus.

Ameri, a name for indigo.

Americanum Balf. i. e. *Balsam. Peru.*

Americanum Tuberosum, potatoes.

Amethysa Pharmaca, from α priv. and $\muειν$, wine, medicines which either prevent, or take away, the intoxicating effects of wine.

Amethysca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Amethysus, amethyst. It was so called from a supposition that it prevented drunkenness. It is a precious stone; a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Amethysts* are met with amongst the species of four different genera, in the order of quartz. Edwards.

Amianthus, amianth, a genus in the order of fibrous stone; its fibres are pliable and soft when separated, and of different colours. Edwards.

Amiantus, i. e. *Amianthus*.

Amiculum, a covering for the pubes, when the boys exercised in the Gymnasium. It is also used in the same sense as the word *Amnios*.

Amidum, i. e. *Anylum*.

Amine (Gum), i. e. *Gum Anime*.

Amiria, the name of a sort of cotton-tree.

Amisadu, prepared sal ammoniac.

Amma, the name of a girdle or truss, used in ruptures to hinder the intestines

intestines from bearing down too much.

Ammania, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and one variety.

Ammi, bishop's-weed, a species in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and one variety.

Ammi, a species of *Sison*.

Ammoides, a species of *Scfeli*.

Ammion, cinnabar.

Ammites, vel *Ammonites*, from ἀμμος, sand, a sandy stone. Some are small as poppy-seed; others large as a hazle nut. When as large as a pea they are called *Mineral bezoar*. They are found near Berne in Switzerland.

Ammium, i. e. *Aumi*.

Ammochosia, a remedy for crying the body, by covering it with hot sand or salt. It is of the same efficacy as insolation. Salt is better than sand.

Ammoniac Salt (*Common*), a genus of neutral salt in the order of *Alkaline neutral Salts*. It is composed of the muriatic acid and the volatile alkali; it is volatile in a small degree of heat; its alkali is extricated in pungent vapours on the admixture of quick-lime; its acid is extricated in white fumes, on pouring concentrated vitriolic acid upon it. Edwards.

Ammoniocal salt, is a general name for such neutral salts as have a volatile alkali for their basis. That whose acid is the acid of sea-salt was called *sal ammoniac*, and as the first known, it gave name to all the rest. The name *ammoniac* is derived by Salmasius from one of the Cyrenæic territories, Ammonia; by others, from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa; by others from the Greek ἀμμος, sand, or ἀμμωνιακον, sandy, the salt being said to have been found plentifully in Ammonia, and near Ammon's temple, in sandy grounds. The *sal ammoniac* of the ancients is

commonly supposed to have been a species of *Sal Gem*. The true modern *sal ammoniac* is never found native, at least not in any tolerably pure state. The common *sal ammoniac* is an artificial preparation, which, until very lately, was made only in Egypt. It is now produced in England and other countries.

Ammoniacum (*Gum*), gum Ammoniac. It is brought from the East Indies. It is a gummi-resinous juice. The pieces that are white, clear, dry, and large, are the best.

Ammoniacus Vegetabilis (*Sal*), i. e. *Spiritus Mindereri*.

Ammonis Cornu, Ammon's horn. It is a fossil of different colours, but most frequently that of an ash, and in shape resembles the horn of a ram. It receives its name from the custom of consecrating rams-horns in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the deserts of Libya.

Ammonites. See *Ammites*.

Ammonitrum, from ἀμμος, sand, and νιτρον, nitre. In our glass-houses this is called *friz*.

Arma Alcalizata. Paracelsus says it is water which runs through lime-stones, and so is impregnated with lime. Rulandus calls it *Amnis Alcalizatus*.

Amnesia, or *Amnestia*, from ἀpriv. and μνησις, memory. Forgetfulness. Some use this word as synonymous with *Amentia*.

Amnion, or *Amnios*. Martinius thinks it is derived from, or hath its name in allusion to ἀμνιον, a vessel which the ancients used for the reception of blood in sacrifices. It is the internal membrane which surrounds the fœtus: it is thin and transparent, soft, tough, smooth on its inside, but rough on the outer. Dr. Hunter says that it runs over the internal surface of the placenta, and makes the external covering of the funis umbilicalis, to which it is

most firmly united ; and that viewed in a microscope, it appears to have blood-vessels, but they are lymphatics.

Amnis, i. e. *Anna Alcalizata*.

Amogabriel. Cinnabar.

Amomi. The Dutch call Jamaica pepper thus.

Amomis, a fruit resembling *Amomum* ; it is also called *Pseudamomum*.

Amomum. Ginger, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Amomum, a species of *Sison*.

Amomum Plinii. See *Pseudo Capsicum*.

Amomum, a name of the *Cassia Caryoph*. Also of Jamaica pepper.

Amor Insanus. The same as *Erotomania*.

Amoris Poma. Love-apple. It is the *Solanum Lycopersicum* of Linnæus. In Italy they are eaten with oil and vinegar.

Amorge. The fæces of oil.

Amorpha. Bastard indigo, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Amosleus, i. e. *Osteocolla*.

Amotes. Potatoes.

Ampar, i. e. *Amber*.

Ampelion. Vine-leaves, or the tendrils of vines. Hippocrates commends them for making into pessaries, to promote the menses with.

Ampelites. Canal-coal. It is more bituminous than that in common use with us.

Ampeloprasum. Great round-headed garlic, a species of allium.

Ampelos. Briony.

Amphemerinos, from *αμφι*, a Greek preposition, signifying a revolution, and *εμερα*, a day, a quotidian fever.

Amphiarthrosis, a mixt sort of articulation partaking of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis* ; it resembles the first in being moveable, and the latter in its connection. The pieces which compose it have not a particular cartilage belonging to each of

them, as in the diarthrosis, but they are both united to a common cartilage, which being more or less pliable, allows them certain degrees of flexibility, though they cannot slide upon each other ; such is the connection of the first rib with the *Sternum*, and of the bodies of the *Vertebrae* with each other.

Amphibius, Amphibious, of *αμφι*, *ambo*, and *βιoς*, *vivo*. Animals are thus called, that live both on land, and in the water : The *amphibious* animals, according to Linnæus, are a class whose heart is furnished with one ventricle and one auricle, in which respiration is in a considerable degree voluntary.

Amphiblestroides, from *αμφιβλεστρον*, a net, and *ειδος*, form or shape, the retina or net-like coat of the eye. It is a soft, white, and slimy substance, which is thus named, because if it be thrown into water, it resembles a net. It shoots from the center of the optic nerve, and consists of the medullary substance of it ; and expanding itself over the vitreous humour, is extended as far as the *Ligamentum Ciliare*, or the ligament of the eye-lids. If the whole eye was to be considered as a flower growing to the brain by the optic nerve, this tunic would be the flower itself, and the other two the *Sclerotica* and *Choroides*, be only in the nature of a stem. This seems to be the principal organ of sight, and receives the visible species within the eye, after the same manner as a white wall, or a piece of white paper in a darkened room, receives and represents the visible species which are intronitted through a little hole, so as to form what we now call the *Camera obscura* ; by seeing whereof the nature of vision may be prettily explained.

Amphibranchia, from *αμφι*, about, and *βραγχια*, the gills of a fish. The fauces, or parts about the tonsils.

Amphicaustis. A sort of wild barley. Some

Some (but not medical writers) use this word to express the *pudenda muliebræ*.

Amphideon or *Amphideum*. The *Ostineæ*, or mouth of the womb.

Amphidiarthrosis. So Winslow calls the articulation of the lower jaw, which is partly by a ginglymus, and partly by an arthrodia.

Amphimerina. See *Amphemerinos* for its etymology. Excepting a very few instances, it is an intermitting fever of the quotidian tertian kind. It is the continued quotidian of Linnæus and Vogel: others rank it as a remittent.

Amphimerina Catarrhalis. A catarrh from cold.

Amphimerina Anginosa. A symptomatic kind of quinsy, called by Huxham, *Febris anginosa*, by others the mucous quinsy, and the erysepe-latous quinsy.

Amphimerina Tussiculosa. A catarrh from cold; also the whooping-cough.

Amphimetrion, from ἀμφι, about, and μετρα, the womb. The parts about the womb.

Amphiplex. According to Rufus Ephesius it is the part situated betwixt the *Scrotum*, *Anus*, and internal part of the thighs.

Amphipneuma, from ἀμφι, about, and πνευμα, the breath. A difficulty of breathing.

Amphisuila, is an anatomical knife, that is edged on both sides, from ἀμφι, utrinque, on both sides, and σμῖλη, cultellus, a knife.

Amphitane, i. e. *Chryfocolla*.

Amphodonta, from ἀμφι, on both sides, and οδον, a tooth. By this word Hippocrates expresseth animals that have teeth in both jaws.

Amphora, is a measure mentioned by ancient physical writers, containing eight gallons; of oil 72 pounds; of wine 80 pounds, and of honey

180 pounds, as Castellus informs us.

Amipotis. The recess or ebb of the tide. Hippocrates uses this word to express the recess of the humours from the circumference to the center of the body.

Ampulla, a vessel shaped with a belly, as a bottle or jug. In *Cbemistry* all bellied vessels are called *ampullæ*, as boltheads, receivers, cucurbits.

Ampullascens. The *alevus ampullascens* is the most tumid parts of Pecquet's duct.

Amputare Vires. To render a person weak

Amputare Nervos. To take away the strength.

Amputatio, amputation, from *amputo*, to cut off. It is the cutting off any limb, or part of the body.

Amputatio Vocis. A loss of speech.

Amputatura. A wound from the entire separation of a part from the body.

Amsonia. A species of tabernæmontana.

Amulica, from ἀμυσσω, to vellicate. Remedies that by vellicating and stimulating the bronchia raise a cough, and so contribute to the discharge of what is in the lungs.

Amulatum. See *Periapta*.

Amuletum. An amulet. *Amulets* and charms are so nearly allied, that they may be considered as being the same. They are formed of any materials that fancy suggests. They seem to have been artfully introduced, to impose a belief in those not in the secret, that those who were exercising them were in particular favour with some superior being. This gave the people a venerable idea of the practitioner, and so the vulgar were more easily prevailed on to submit implicitly to them; and as the mind affects the body,

body, so in some cases the persuation of the patient might contribute to a cure.

Amurca. The sediment from olive oil, after being new pressed from the fruit.

Amyche. A superficial exulceration, laceration, or scarification of the skin; from *αμύσσω*, to scratch.

Amytica. Stimulating, vellicating.

Amygdalæ, Almonds. The fruit so called, see *Amygdalus*. Also the glands called *Tonsillæ*. See *Almonds of the throat*.

Amygdalia. So Hippocrates calls the tonsils.

Amygdalatum. The almond emulsion.

Amygdaloides. Thus Oribasius calls the species of *Tithymalus*, which is called *Tithym. Mast.* It is also a name of the white species of gum benjamin.

Amygdalo Persica Peach-bearing almond tree. A species of *Amygdalus*.

Amygdalus, Almond. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes the peach-tree in this genus; and enumerates eight species with eight varieties.

Amygdalus Æthiopica. See *Brabejum*.

Amyla. Any sort of chemical fæcula.

Amyleon. Starch.

Amylon. Starch.

Amylum, Starch, from *α* priv. and *μύλος*, a mill, because it is made of corn without a mill, or without grinding. It is the fæcula of wheat, but deprived of its salt and oil. It is made from all kinds of wheat, from potatoes, &c. It was invented in the Isle of Chios, and is valued by its lightness and smoothness.

Amyuteria, i. e. *Amuleta*.

Amyon, from *α* priv. and *μύς*, a muscle. A limb so emaciated that the muscles scarce appear.

Amyris. The poison-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species, all of which he formerly joined with the *Toxicodendrum*.

Ana. See *A*.

Anabasis, from *αναβαίνω*, to ascend. It is sometimes used for the height of a continent; and *Febris anabatica* is the same as *Epsmaistica*, which see

Anabassia, Berry-bearing glasswort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Anabalica, i. e. *Synochus*.

Anabese, from *αναβάλλω*, to cast up. The discharging any thing as by vomit.

Anabrochismos or *Anabrochismus*, from *ανα*, sursum, and *βροχ*, a nose. An operation which was used to be performed on the hair of the eye-lids when they are offensive to the eye.

Anabrosis, from *αναξωσσω*, to devour. A corrosion of the solid parts by sharp humours. The same as *Diabrosis*. It occasions a discharge of blood, and often happens in the lungs.

Anacampteros. So Turnefort calls the *Sedum* of Linnæus. It is a name of the *Rhodia*; of the herb *Crassula*; of the species of *Sedum* and a species of *Portulaca*, in Linnæus's botany.

Anacardium. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, viz. the *Anacardium occidentale*, which is called *Cajou*, *Cassu*, or *Cashew* nut-tree.

Anacardus, i. e. *Anacardium*.

Anacatharsis, Expectoration. Dr. Cullen reckons *expectoration* as generally a symptom of catarrh.

Anacathartica, anacathartic, is what works upwards, from *ανω*, supra, upwards, and *καθαίρω*, purgo, to purge; and by Hippocrates and Galen was strictly confined to spitting, with whom Blasius pretty much agrees in restrain-

restraining it to expectoration only ; though Blanchard uses it for all things which work by the glands of the head, as well as to vomits and sternutatories.

Anachrempsi, from *ανα* for *ανω*, upwards, and *χερσπομαι*, to hawk. The hawking up any thing from the lungs.

Anachron, i. e. *Anatron*.

Anaclisis, from *ανακλινω*, to recline, Hippocrates uses this word to express the decubiture of the sick.

Anacock. The name of an American species of *Phascolus*.

Anacochiasmus, a remedy used by Diocles, which seems to have been gentle purges, with a view to relieve the lungs.

Anacollema, from *ανακολλω*, to agglutinate. It is the same as frontal, only that it is always made of glutinants.

Anacoluppa, a name of a species of *Ranunculus*.

Anacomide, from *ανακομιζω*, to repair, or recover a person after sickness.

Anacoron, a name of the corn-flag.

Anacorum. Mugwort.

Anacychon, from *ανικλω*, to wander about. It answers to the word *Circulator*, a mountebank.

Anacyclus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Anadendromalache, a name for the marshmallow.

Anadendron, a name for the marsh-mallow.

Anadiplosis, a frequent reduplication of terms. Blanchard.

Anadosis, from *αναδιδωμι*, to distribute. The distribution of the aliment over all the body.

Anadrome, from *δρενω*, to run. Hippocrates uses this word to signify pains from the lower to the upper parts of the body.

Anæsthesia, from *α* priv. and

αισθανομαι, *sentio*. Loss of feeling by the touch. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diseases in the class *Locales*, and the order *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Anagallis, Pimpernel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and five varieties.

Anagallis, a species of *Veronica*.

Anagallis Aquatica, a name of several species of *Veronica*, and of the *becabunga*.

Anagargaliæta. Gargarisms.

Anagargariston, a gargarism for the throat.

Anaglyphæ, from *αναγλυφω*, to engrave. Herophilus calls a part of the fourth ventricle of the brain thus. Anatomists now call it *Calamus scriptorius*, from its resemblance to a pen.

Anagyris, trefoil, (stinking-bean), a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Anabexis, a word used by Galen for a *Ptyalism*.

Anæsthesia, i. e. *Anæsthesia*.

Anæsthesia. Arcæus says it is not properly a paresis ; and that it is only a defect of sensation.

Analentia, a species of epilepsy mentioned by Paracelsus.

Analepsia. Johannes Anglicus calls that species of epilepsy thus, which proceeds from the stomach being disordered.

Analepsis, from *αναλαμβάνω*, to recover and regain vigour after sickness. Hence *Analeptica*.

Analeptica. *Analeptics*. Its derivation is the same with *Analepsis*. They are such things as restore, particularly such as exhilarate the spirits too. Besides the nutritious quality of restoratives that are *analeptic*, they have a sweet, fragrant, subtle, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids.

Analgæsia, from *α* priv. and *αλγος*,
pain

pain or grief. Indolence, or absence of pain and grief. A state of ease.

Analogia, from αναλογιζομαι, *to compare*, or liken one thing with another.

Analogism, is judging of diseases by similar appearances, or discovering a thing unknown, by its similitude with something already known; and this way of reduction was called by the ancient writers, *Medicina Rationalis predogmatica*, in opposition to the empirica, which was conducted by appearances only without theory.

Analysis, from αναλυω, *to resolve*. It is a chemical term, which signifies the resolution of bodies into their component parts, to shew the nature, structure, uses, and virtues of the various subjects of the solid, animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. It is also a term sometimes used in *Anatomy*, to express the demonstration of the parts of an human body when separated by dissection.

Analitcs, from α priv. and αλθεω, *to cure*. Incurable.

Anamnesticæ. Medicines which restore the memory.

Anamnesticæ Signa, from ανα, and μεμνημαι, *to remember*. Commemorative signs, i. e. signs which discover the preceding state of the body, as demonstrative signs shew the present; and prognostics shew the future state. Blanchard explains this word as expressing remedies which restores the memory.

Ananes. The egg-shaped pineapple. See *Bromelia*.

Anaphalantiasis, a thinness of the hair upon the eye-brows.

Ananthocyclus, from ανα, *without*, ανθος, *a flower*, and κυκλος, *a circle*. A plant, called by Mr. Vaillant, *Couronne effleurée*. This flower is crowned with one or more circular ranks of ovaries, destitute of flowers. In the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1719, are two species.

Anaphora, from αναφερω, *to bring up*, or upwards. In a medical sense it imports spitting of blood if joined with αιματις.

Anaphoricoi. Those who spit blood; or, according to Actuarius, those who spit difficultly.

Anaphra, from α priv. and αφρος, *froth*. Hippocrates uses it as an epithet for stools, to express that they are not frothy.

Anaphrodisia, from α priv. and αφροδισια, *venery*. Impotence with respect to venereal commerce. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of disease, in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysorexiae*.

Anaphromeli, from α priv. and αφρος, *froth*, and μελι, *honey*. It is honey so dispumated that it will not froth.

Anaplasia, from αναπλασσω, *to restore to the original form*. Hippocrates uses this word for the replacing a fractured bone, and for a restoration of flesh.

Anaplerosis, from αναπληρω, *to fill up*. The restitution of any wasted part. Incarnatives are called *Anapleurotica*. Barbet frequently mentions this term.

Anapleuris, from αναπλω, *to fluctuate or float upon*, or *to wash out*. Hippocrates uses this word to express when faulty humours rot the bone, so that it falls out of its joint, as happens to the jaw sometimes. Vogel expresses by this word, the scaling or separation of the carious parts of a bone.

Anapneusis, from αναπνεω, *to respire*, respiration, transpiration. Aretæus uses it to express a truce from pain.

Anapodophyllon, of anas, *a duck*, πους, *a foot*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*, ducks-foot, or May apple. The Americans call it black snake-root.

Anapsysis. Refrigeration.

Anarrhinum, i. e. *Antirrhinum*.

Anarhæa, from ανα, *upwards*, and

and *ῥέω*, to flow, a flux of humours from below upwards. A species of fluxion opposite to a catarrh, when humours regurgitate upwards, used by Schneider de Catarrho, lib. i. cap. 3. Hippocrates expresses the same by *Anarrhopia*; and Linden uses it for an inversion of the intestines, and a regurgitation of the sæces.

Anarrhopia, from *ανα*, upwards, and *ῥέω*, to verge. A tendency of the humours to verge or incline upwards, or towards the superior parts.

Anarthroi, from *α* priv. and *αρθρον*, a joint. Fat, even to be bloated, so that the joints are obliterated.

Anasarca, from *ανα*, through, and *σαρξ*, flesh, or in the flesh. A species of dropsy from a serous humour, spread between the skin and flesh, or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease, in the class *Cachexia*, and the order *Intumescencia*. He enumerates the following species, viz. 1. *Anasarca serosa*, as when the due discharge of serum is suppressed, &c. 2. *Anasarca oppilata*, as when the blood-vessels are considerably pressed, which happens to many pregnant women, &c. 3. *Anasarca exanthematica*, this happens after ulcers, various eruptive disorders, and particularly after the *Erysipelas*. 4. *Anasarca anæmia*, it happens when the blood is rendered extremely poor from considerable losses of it. 5. *Anasarca debiliūm*, as when feebleness is induced by long illness, &c.

Anaspasis, from *ανα*, and *σπᾶω*, to draw. Hippocrates uses this word to express a contraction in the stomach.

Anastutos, from *ανα* for *ανω*, upwards, and *συν*, to move. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet to air, when speaking of the suffocation observed in hysteric fits, and

the air rushing out with violence upwards.

Anastatica, from *ανασηλλω*, to contract. Styptic or restraining medicines.

Anastatica. Rose of Jericho, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Anastomosis, from *ανα*, through, and *στομα*, the mouth. To relax, or open the mouths of the vessels. This sometimes expresses such an aperture of the mouths of the vessels as lets out their contents: but more commonly a unison between the arteries and veins, where the former open into the latter; or where an artery ceases any longer to be so, and begins to be a vein.

Anastomotica. Medicines are thus called that open the mouths of the vessels.

Anates, a disease of the anus.

Anatron, a salt which vegetates on rocks in the form of white stoney moss.

Anathymiasis, from *ἀναθῆμι*, to fumigate. It signifies evaporation.

Anatica Proportio, from *ana* anatic, or equal parts.

Anatomia, from *ανα*, through, and *τείνω*, to cut, or dissect. It is that dissection of bodies which is necessary to lay open all the parts to view.

Anaton, i. e. *Anatron*.

Anatresis, from *ανα* and *τρᾶν*, to perforate. Galen uses this word to express trepanning.

Anatris. Mercury.

Anatron. The natron of the Egyptians. It is the mineral alkaline salt.

Anatrope, from *ἀνατρέπω*, to subvert. A subversion or relaxation of the stomach, with loss of appetite and nausea. It is a species of indigestion. Vogel says it is a want of appetite with nausea.

Anatrum, i. e. *Anatron*.

Anatum. Egg-shells.

Anaudia,

Anaudi, a name of the *Cataleptis*.
Anadus, from α priv. and $\alpha\upsilon\delta\eta$,
speech, Galen says it means one who
 hath lost the use of speech, but
 retains his voice; whereas *aphonia*
 signifies the loss of the voice.

Anaxyris, a name of the *Lapathum*
Agreste.

Abl tum, a species of *Lathræa*.

Ancha, i. e. *Coxa*.

Archelos. The thigh-bone.

Anchilops, i. e. *Anchylops*.

Anchoas. The Mexican name for
 the male ginger.

Anchoralis Processus, i. e. *Coracoides Processus*.

Anchusa, Bugloss. A genus in
 Linnæus's botany. He enumerates
 eight species and two varieties.

Anchyle, i. e. *Anchylofis*.

Anchyloblepharon. In Vogel's *No-*
sology it is when the upper and un-
 der eye-lids are glued together. See
Anchyloblepharon.

Anchyloglossum, a concretion of
 the tongue to the adjacent parts.
 See *Anchyloglossum*.

Anchylomerisma. In Sagar's *No-*
sology it signifies a concretion, or
 growing together of the soft parts.

Achylops. It is the *Fistula lac-*
rymalis, in its beginning inflamed
 state.

Anchylofi, from $\alpha\gamma\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *crooked*,
 a contraction of any joint. It is a
 species of *Contractura*, in Cullen's
Nosology. Some distinguish this dis-
 order thus: *ancylis* when the bones
 are immovable, and the joint in a
 bent position; but if the limb is
 straight, it is named *Orthocolon*.

Anchynopes, a name of ray-grass.

Anchyroides, i. e. *Coracoides*.

Anci, Weasel-elbowed, from $\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta$,
a weasel, and $\alpha\gamma\kappa\omega\nu$, *an elbow*. As
 when the head of the humerus is on
 the arm-pit. These patients are
 also called *Musculanci*.

Ancinar. Borax.

Ancistrum, a genus in Linnæus's
 botany. There is one species only.

Ancylofis. The same as *Anchylofis*.

Ancon, i. e. *Olecranon*.

Anconæus Musculus, from $\alpha\gamma\kappa\omega\nu$,
the elbow. It arises tendinous, from
 the posterior part of the external
 condyle of the *Os humeri*; it soon
 grows fleshy, and is continued from
 the third head of the *Triceps*. It is
 inserted, fleshy and thin, into a ridge
 on the outer and posterior edge of
 the *ulna*, being continued some way
 below the *Olecranon*, and covered
 with a tendinous membrane. Its
 use is to assist in extending the fore-
 arm.

<i>Anconæus Externus</i> ,	} i. e. <i>Triceps</i>
———— <i>Internus</i> ,	
———— <i>Major</i> ,	
———— <i>Minor</i> ,	} <i>Extensor</i> <i>Cubiti</i> .

Ancora, lime.

Ancoralis, i. e. *Anchoralis*.

Ancosa, i. e. *Lacca*.

Ancler, the Greek term for the
 fibula, or button, by which the lips
 of wounds are held together, which
 operation Galen calls *Ancleriasmus*.

Ancubitus, that affection of the
 eyes in which they seem to contain
 sand. It is also called *Petrification*.

Ancus, a name for such as have
 an arm bent, so that they cannot
 extend it, from $\alpha\gamma\kappa\omega\nu$, *an elbow*.

Ancylæ, strictly signifies a con-
 striction upon the joints, which ren-
 ders their motion difficult; in which
 sense Galen uses it. Celsus ex-
 presses by it, that hindrance to mo-
 tion which proceeds from a fresh ci-
 catrix upon the part; and Hippo-
 crates applies it to indurated joints
 from any cause. See *Anchylofis*.

Anchyloblepharon, from $\alpha\gamma\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$,
bent, and $\beta\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\rho\omega\nu$, *an eyelid*, a dis-
 ease of the eye which closes the eye-
 lids. See *Anchyloblepharon*. Some
 times the eye-lids grow together,
 and also to the tunica albuginea of
 the

the eye, from carelessness when there is an ulcer in these parts. Both these cases the Greeks call by this name.

Ancyloglossum, from ἀγκυλος, *crooked*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*, a contraction of the ligaments of the tongue (called its frænum); tongue-tied. See *Anchyloglossum*.

Ancylofis, i. e. *Anchylofis*.

Ancylotomus, from ἀγκυλος, *crooked*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, any crooked knife used in surgery.

Ancyroides, a process of the scapula, so called from ἀγκυρα, *anchor*, and ὄνυχος, *a beak or fluke*, and εἶδος, *form*. See *Coracoides Processus*.

Ancyromele, i. e. *Ancylomele*.

Andrachne, bastard orpine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Andrachne, Eastern strawberry-tree, a species of *Arbutus*.

Andranatome, from ἀνρ, *a man*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, the dissection of a human body, especially a male.

Andrappax, vel *Andrappaxis*, i. e. *Atriplex Olida*.

Andria, from ἀνρ, *a man*, an hermaphrodite.

Androgynæ, from ἀνρ, *a man*, and γυν, *a woman*, effeminate men, and hermaphrodites.

Androgynus, a species of *Ruscus*.

Andromeda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species.

Andron, a Malabarian name for *Oscobydrocele*.

Andropogon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighteen species.

Androsace, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Androsaces, so called from its bringing relief to men, summer navel-wort.

Androsaceus, black-stalked *Agaric*, a species of *Agaricus*.

Androsæmoides, a species of *Myrtus*.

Androsæmum, from ἀνρ, *a man*, and αἷμα, *blood*, because it makes the fingers red if rubbed with it; tuttan, allheal, park-leaves, or St. Peter's-wort. In Linnæus's botany it is a species of *Hypericum*.

Androtome, i. e. *Andranatome*.

Andryala, downy sow-thistle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Andsjudaen. So Avicenna calls the *Assafætida*.

Anebion, Alkanet root.

Aneopyctus, from α priv. and ἐκ-πυῖος, *suppurated*. See *Ecpyema*.

Ancilema, or *Ancilefis*, from ἀνελω, *to roll up*, or *involve*, an involution, such as is caused by flatulency and gripes.

Anemia. Thus Hippocrates names a disease; but it is not known what.

Anemone, wind-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates (including the *Hepatica* and the *Pasque-flowers*) betwixt thirty and forty species, and twenty-five varieties.

Anemone Pratenfis, meadow pasque-flower, a species of *Anemone*.

Anemonoides, a name of the wood-anemone.

Anemnospermus, from ἀνemos, *wind*, and σπέρμα, *seed*, because the wind easily bears away the seed.

Anencephalos, from α priv. and εγκέφαλος, *the brain*, brainless, or those who are born without brains. Also those who are foolish or mad.

Aneos, struck with the loss of voice and reason.

Anepithymia. error of appetite by deficiency, as in instances of *Anorexia*.

Aneric, } i. e. *Sulphur vivum*.

Anerit, }

Anerotomy, from ἀνρ, *a man*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. It is strictly the dissection of human bodies.

Anesum, i. e. *Anisum*.

Anet,

Anet, i. e. *Anethum*.

Anethoxyla, the woody root of dill.

Anethum, dill, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Fœniculum*; and enumerates three species and four varieties.

Aneurisma, an aneurism, from *ανεργω*, to dilate much; and that from *ανα*, *afunder*, and *ευρος*, *broad*. The *aneurism* is a tumor, caused by the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. Arteries only are the seat of this disorder; and any artery in any part of the body, may be thus affected, as any vein may be the seat of a varix. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and the order *Tumores*. Dr. Hunter divides *aneurisms* into four kinds, viz. the true, the false, the mixed, and the varicose. The true is formed by the dilatation of an artery; the false is formed by a rupture or a wound in the coats of the artery; the mixed is formed partly by a wound or rupture in the artery, and partly by a dilatation of the rest; the varicose is when there is an anastomosis or an immediate communication between the artery and the vein of the part where the patient hath been let blood, in consequence of the artery being wounded through the vein, so that blood passes immediately from the trunk of the artery into the trunk of the vein, and so back to the heart. Mr. Bell, in his *System of Surgery*, divides the *aneurism* into the encysted, and the diffused. The encysted includes all those instances in which the coats of the artery, being only dilated, the blood is confined in its proper coat: of this kind he reckons the varicose *aneurism*. The diffused includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in

the cellular membrane, out of its proper course.

Aneurisma Præcordium, aneurism of the aorta near the heart, or in the heart.

Aneurisma Varicosum, the varicose aneurism. See *Aneurisma*.

Aneurisma Venosum, i. e. *Aneurisma Varicosum*.

Apsalla, a coagulum.

Asfian, an Arabian word for *Opium*.

An-fir-flius, mercury.

Anfractuofus, anfractuous, full of windings.

Angeiologia. See *Angiologia*.

Angeiotomia, from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *τεμνω*, to cut, an opening of the vessels as in arteriotomy and phlebotomy. It is also a particular dissection of the vessels for anatomical purposes.

Angeitomista, an angeiotomist, a person skilled in the course of the blood-vessels, or who can dissect them readily.

Angelica, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates five species, and one variety.

Angelica (Berry-bearing.) See *Aralia*.

Angelica (Tree.) See *Aralia*.

Angelicus Pulvis. So Schroder calls the *Mercurius vitæ*.

Angi. So Fallopius, in his *De Morbo Gallico*, calls the venereal buboes in the groin.

Angiglossi, stammerers.

Angina, from *ἀγγειον*, *strangulare*, to strangle, is such an inflammation of the jaws or throat, as renders swallowing and breathing very difficult and troublesome. Hippocrates defines this a tumor either internal or external, that interrupts respiration; and Galen, a straitness of the jaws, that renders breathing and swallowing difficult, proceeding from inflammation: but the moderns have given distinct names to the different kinds of this disorder; as *Synanche*, when

when the inner parts are inflamed, or *Cynanche*, expressing an inflammation of the internal muscles of the throat, that thrusts out the tongue, and makes the patient pant like a dog out of breath; and a *Parasynanche*, when the external muscles are so tumified as to straiten the passages within. But it hath been justly observed, that too nice a distinction of names often darkens the true knowledge of things. The more general and useful distinction of the *angina* is into that of the inflammatory and malignant kind: this last is commonly called the putrid fore throat, and requires a treatment very different from the former. Bleeding, and other evacuations, generally prove prejudicial. Diaphoretics, the milder cardiacs, and such medicines as resist putrefaction, the bark, &c. are found to be most serviceable. Dr. Cullen's generic name for *angina* is *Cynanche*, which he places in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Phlegmasiæ*; and distinguishes five species, viz. 1. *Cynanche Tonsillaris*; when the inflammation begins in the tonsils, and affects only the mucous membrane of the fauces. 2. *Cynanche Maligna*; when the fever is of the low kind, and ulcers are formed in the fauces. 3. *Cynanche Trachealis*, when the trachea is affected so as to constitute the disease called the croup. 4. *Cynanche Pharyngæa*; when the pharynx is principally affected. 5. *Cynanche Parotidæa*; when the external parotid and maxillary glands are so affected as to form the disease called the *Mumps*.

Angina Aquosa, an instance of *Anasarca*.

Angina Convulsiva, a species of *Angina*.

Angina Externa, i. e. *Cynanche*, vel *Angina Parotidæa*, or *mumps*. See *Angina*.

Angina Gangrenosa. i. e. *Angina*,

vel *Cynanche Maligna*. See *Angina*.

Angina Interna, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Latens Difficilis, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Membranacea, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Mucosa, i. e. *Amphimerina Anginosa*.

Angina Oedomatosa, an instance of *Anasarca*.

Angina Perniciosa, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Polyposa, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup. See *Angina*.

Angina Suffocativa, i. e. *Cynanche Maligna*. See *Angina*.

Angina Ulcerosa, putrid fore throat, or *Cynanche Maligna*. See *Angina*.

Angiologia, angiology, from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *λογος*, a word, a treatise describing, &c. the arteries, veins, lymphatics, glands, nerves, and other vessels of the human body.

Angiopteris, a name of the *Onoclea*.

Angiospermus, from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *σπέρμα*, a seed, an epithet for such plants as have their seed or fruit inclosed in two membranes, not easily separable from the nucleus, by way of distinction from the gymnospermoi (derived from *γυμνος*, naked), and which have their seed for the most part surrounded with three integuments.

Angle of Incidence, is that angle made by the line of direction of any body at the point of contact with the body whereto it is directed; and is measured from a perpendicular to the plain, or surface, at the point where the two bodies are supposed to meet. In like manner,

Angle

Angle of Reflection, is that angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact, where it flies off.

Angli, a name of the *Chamæmorus*.

Anglicus Sudor, is now commonly used to express an epidemical colliquative fever, since it was so in England in Henry VIIth's reign, and elegantly described by lord Bacon, in his history of those times. Sennertus largely treats of this subject, *De Febr.* lib. iv. cap. 15. But there are many conjectures about its causes, that are merely ridiculous. Dr. Cullen places it as a sort of *Typhus*, in his *Nosology*.

Angonæus, i. e. *Anconæus*.

Angone. In Vogel's genera of diseases; it is an acute choaking or suffocation, without inflammation. According to some, it is a nervous quinsy.

Angor, is defined a shrinking inwards of the native heat of the body, or its retiring to the centre, upon which follows a pain and palpitation of the heart, attended with sadness. It is esteemed a very bad symptom when it happens in the beginning of acute fevers.

Angos, a vessel, a receptacle of humours.

Angsana, also called *Angsava*, and *Draco arbor*, a tree that grows in the East Indies. The liquor which distils from it is sold for dragon's-blood.

Angu, a sort of bread, made of *Cassia*.

Anguillare, a species of *Pimpinella*.

Anguina, Chinese serpent-cucumber, a species of *Trichosanthes*.

Anguina, i. e. *Trichosanthes*.

Anguium Senectæ, the cast skin of a serpent.

Angularis Arteria, i. e. *Arteria Maxillaria Externa*.

Angularis Musculus, i. e. *Levator Scapule*.

Angulus Acutus Tibiæ, the spine of the tibia; or the skin.

Anguria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Anguria, the water-melon, a species of *Cucumis*.

Angustatio, i. e. *Angustia*.

Angustia, anxiety, restlessness in distempers; also a narrowness in the vessels.

Angiospermia, from *αγγος*, a vessel, the second order in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus: it consists of those plants of that class, whose seeds are inclosed in a pericarpium.

Anbaltina Remedia, medicines which facilitate respiration.

Anbelatio, panting, a shortness or difficulty of breathing, or a difficult and small, but quick respiration, which happens to persons in health, after strong exercise. In fevers, dropsies, asthmas, &c. there is always an *Anbelitus*.

Anbelitus, i. e. *Anbelatio*, amongst the chemists it signifies smok, and also horse-dung.

Anbel, i. e. *Anbelatio*.

Anbelus, shortness of breath, as in an asthma.

Anbuiba, i. e. *sassafras*.

Aniada, the astral and celestial powers which promote in us long life.

Aniadon, *Aniadum*, *Aniadus*, words used by Paracelsus; and mean the same with *Aniada*.

Anicetum, insuperable, a name of the *Anise*.

Anidros, from *α priv.* and *ιδρωσ*, to sweat, sweatless.

Anidrosis, a privation of sweat.

Animum, i. e. *Anime*.

Anil, i. e. *Indicum*.

Anima Hepatis, salt of steel: esteemed as the soul of the liver, which this name imports, for its prevalency against its distempers.

Anima Mundi, the soul of the world,

world, an ubiquitarian principle, supposed by Plato to do the same feats as Des Cartes's æther, pervading and influencing all parts and all places.

Animā Pulmonum, a name given to saffron, on account of its use in asthma's.

Animal, every body endowed with life, and the power of spontaneous motion, is called an *animal*.

Animalcula, a diminutive of the word animal; that is, they are such little creatures as require to be viewed through glasses, to discern them distinctly.

Animalis Facultas, animal faculty. See *Facultas*.

Animal Functions, are defined by the learned Boerhaave, those which when performed, the human mind conceives such ideas from them as are annexed to the respective corporeal actions; or such wherein the will exerts itself to produce them, or is moved by them when produced: thus the touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, perception, the imagination, memory, judgment, reasoning, passions of the mind, and voluntary motions, are animal functions.

Animal Secretion, is that separation of juices from one another, which is performed by the glands; and though it is of the greatest importance to be well understood of any one branch of medicinal knowledge, yet it has not been talked of by any in an intelligible manner, until some authors, by the assistance of geometrical reasoning, have demonstrated the laws of circulation in an animal machine; the summary of which may be conceived under these three heads.

1. *The different diameter of the orifice of the secretory ducts*: for all particles whose diameters are less than those of the ducts, will be ex-

cluded; insomuch that any matter may be evacuated by any of the glands, provided the diameters of its particles be made less than those of the secretory ducts, either by a comminution of the matter to be separated, or by an enlargement of the separating passage. 2. *The different angle which the secretory duct makes with the trunk of the artery*: for all fluids press the sides of the containing vessels in a direction perpendicular to its sides; which is evident in the pulsation of the arteries, since it is to that pressure that the pulsation is owing. It is likewise evident that the blood is urged forward by the force of the heart: so that the motion of secretion is compounded of both these motions. Now the lateral pressure is greater when the direct velocity is so too: but yet not in proportion to such velocity: for the lateral pressure is considerable, even when the fluid is at rest; being then in proportion to the specific gravity of the fluid. And in a fluid like the blood in the arteries, which is thrown in a right direction, or a direction parallel to the axis of the vessel, the lateral pressure will be in a compound proportion to both: from whence it will follow, that if two particles of equal diameters, but unequal specific gravities, do arrive with the same velocity at an orifice capable of admitting them, yet they will not both enter it, and pass, because their motion of direction will be different. So that the diversity of the angles which the ducts make with the trunk of the artery, is altogether necessary to account for all the possible diversities of secreted fluids, even supposing their diameters and figures to be the same. 3. *The different velocities with which the blood arrives at the orifices of the secretory duct*. For since the secretions are

made in form of a fluid, no other possible reason can be assigned, why animals have a soft loose texture and union of the solid parts: and why one part of the body is of an easily separated texture, and another of a firmer; but this different velocity of the blood at the orifices of the secretory duct; whereby the secreted particles for nourishment and accretion are drove or impacted into the *Vacuola* that receive them with a greater or less force: for it is difficult to imagine that such a diversity in texture can altogether proceed from the different solidities and contacts of the constituent parts.

Dr. Wainwright has prefixed some Propositions upon this head, interspersed with some properly hypothetical, to his book of *Non-Naturals*, which may be worth recital here.

Prop. 1. A fluid must have its compounding parts so all, spherical, or approaching thereunto; smooth, or such as can easily slide over one another; and if homogeneous, the parts must be of equal density.

Prop. 2. Fluids press *undequaque*, and the direction of their pressure is in every point perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessel; and therefore secretion is performed by a composition of two motions, direct and transverse.

Prop. 3. Of an heterogeneous fluid at rest in the body, and equally pressed, the most liquid part is forced out first.

Prop. 4. An heterogeneous fluid, such as the blood, whose compounding parts are of different densities, upon its stagnation will precipitate its heavy, and elevate its light parts, and they all in time will take their places according to their specific gravities; and where the fluid does not stagnate, the separation of the

heavy parts from the light will be in proportion to the slowness of the motion of the fluid.

Prop. 5. The red fibrous part of the blood upon its stagnation, retires into the centre, and forces the serum to the outside of the vessel.

Corol. The slower the blood's motion is, the more serum is separated.

Prop. 6. Fluids resist the motion of such bodies most, whose surfaces are greatest, in proportion to their solidities; or, in other words, whose specific gravities are least.

Prop. 7. The most viscid parts of serum are lightest, viz. such as are separated in the glands of the nose, mouth, palate, windpipe, stomach, guts, &c. because these swim in water, which is lighter than serum.

Corollary to the two last Propositions. The most viscid part of the serum of the blood is the least susceptible of motion, or it is moved with the greatest difficulty through the arteries.

Prop. 8. A fluid forced through a concave cylinder, moves with a greater celerity at the axis, than at the sides: and much more so through a concave cone.

Prop. 9. The most light parts being the least susceptible of motion, will be forced to the sides of the arteries where there is the least motion; so that where there is the least motion, there the lightest part of the serum will be separated (by the 7th Proposition) that being the most viscid.

Corol. 1. The viscosity of the separated fluid will be reciprocally as the celerity of the blood at the orifice of the separating canal.

Corol. 2. The velocity of the blood at the orifice of the separating canal, being as a number of plications in the complicated artery, the viscosity of the secreted matter will

will be as the number of plications in the complicated artery.

Prop. 10. When the motion of the blood is too slow, the most ferrous part of it is thrown upon those arteries which are the smallest, most complicated, or at the greatest distance from the heart: for the motion of the blood being too slow, more of the red part of it will move along the axis of the artery than before (by *Proposition 5.*) therefore the red part will move with much greater celerity than the serum (by the 8th and 9th *Propositions*), and consequently through such arteries where there is the least resistance; that is, through the widest, the least complicated, and those nearest the heart: for which reason, the serum will be forced upon such arteries as are the smallest, most complicated, or at the greatest distances from the heart.

Prop. 11. A gland is a complicated artery, which sends excretory vessels out of its sides; after which it degenerates into a vein.

Prop. 12. The intestines are a gland, and the lacteals are the excretory vessels.

Prop. 13. The orifices of the excretory vessels of every gland are circular, since all the vessels in which the fluids of the body move are either concave cylinders, or cones; for the pressure of a fluid being always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessel, and being at equal distances from the center, the sides must be every where equally distended, viz. a section perpendicular to the axis of the vessel, must be a circle, and consequently the vessel be either cylindrical or conical. This is fully demonstrated by Dr. Pitcairne.

Corol. 1. The orifices of the excretory vessels of different glands differing only in their magnitude,

the fluids separated in differing glands, will differ only in degrees of cohesion and fluidity.

Corol. 2. Any peccant matter in the blood, may be evacuated by any of the glands, provided their orifice be but sufficiently enlarged.

Corol. 3. The increasing of one evacuation will lessen another, and *vice versa*.

Prop. 14. All the conglomerate glands have coats made of muscular fibres, with which they force out their contents by contraction; and the more in quantity, or the more forcibly any secreted matter is to be expelled, the stronger are the muscular fibres.

Prop. 15. The relaxed coat of any gland increases the viscosity of the secreted matter, and *vice versa*: for the secreted matter will grow much more viscid by staying longer in the gland; and the thin part being evaporated by the heat of the body, the rest will be more viscid.

Corol. Opiates, drunkenness, and whatsoever makes an universal relaxation, increase the viscosity of the matter separated in all the conglomerated glands.

Prop. 16. Such glands whose compounding arteries are most complicated, secrete the most viscid matter from the blood. In every complicated artery, the resistance being greater than in a straight one, the motion of the blood will be slower, and that in proportion to the number of plications in the complicated artery; therefore in the arteries which are most complicated, the motion of the blood in them being the slowest, its viscosity will be the greatest; and therefore such glands whose compounding arteries are most complicated, secrete the most viscid matter from the blood.

Prop. 17. The quantity of fluid matter separated in any gland, is

in a compound proportion of the quantity of blood, its celerity at the orifices of the excretory vessels, the wideness of the orifices of the vessels directly, and the viscosity of the blood reciprocally.

Demonstration. The celerity of the blood's motion, the wideness of the orifices, and the viscosity of the blood being given, the quantity separated must be as the quantity of blood directly; for a greater quantity separates more, and a less quantity separates less. The quantity of blood, its viscosity, and the wideness of the orifices being given, the quantity separated will be directly as the celerity; for a greater celerity gives a greater quantity, and a less celerity a less. The quantity of blood, its celerity and viscosity being given, the quantity separated will be directly as the wideness of the orifice; for the wider the orifice, the more will be separated, and the straiter the less. The quantity and celerity of the blood, and the wideness of the orifice being given, the quantity separated will be reciprocally as the viscosity of the blood; for the greater the viscosity, the less will be separated, and the less the viscosity, the more: Therefore none of these being given, the quantity separated will be as the quantity of blood. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 18. An increased quantity of blood increases the fluid secretions in a proportion greater than the viscid.

Demonstration. The quantity of blood being increased, the diameter of all the vessels will be enlarged, but in different proportions; for the same force, in an increased quantity of blood applied to the less complicated arteries, will distend them or enlarge their diameters more than it will the more complicated, because the resistance in these

is greater than in those, and that in proportion to the number of plications one artery hath more than another. Now the quantity of separated matter being, *cæteris paribus*, as the wideness of the separating canal, (by the last *Proposition*) the quantity separated in the less complicated artery, whose diameter is more enlarged in this case, will be greater than what is separated in a more complicated artery; and seeing such glands whose compounding arteries are most complicated, secrete the most viscid matter from the blood, and the least complicated the most fluid (by the 16th *Proposition*), therefore an increased quantity of blood, by increasing the diameter of the less complicated arteries more than of the more complicated, increases the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 19. A decreased quantity of blood lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid. This needs no proof, being the reverse of the last.

Prop. 20. An increased celerity of the blood's motion increases the fluid secretion more than the viscid; and *vice versâ*, a decreased celerity lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid.

Demonstration. The celerity of the blood's motion being greater, the impetus by which the arteries are distended to their diameters enlarged, will be greater, and so exert its force more upon the less complicated arteries, than upon such as are more complicated, and consequently promote the fluid more than the viscid secretions: and because an increased celerity will, by breaking the blood into small parts, render it more fluxile, and thereby supply a greater quantity of such particles as will pass the gland, whose diameters are the least; therefore
upon

upon this account also an increased celerity of the blood's motion will increase the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 21. An universal enlargement of the orifices of all the glands increases the fluid secretions more than the viscid; and *vice versâ*, an universal contraction lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid.

Demonstration. The diameters of the smallest orifices being enlarged, are big enough to seern the viscid as well as the fluid matter; and because the matter seerned in different glands, differ only in degree of cohesion and fluidity (by the first *Corol.* of the 13th *Proposition*), therefore the orifices of the small glands being enlarged, the more viscid matter that used to be separated in other glands, will be separated in these; and therefore less will be separated in those glands that are fitted for viscid secretions; and more in those fitted for the fluid. Therefore an universal enlargement of the orifices of all the glands increases the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.*

Prop. 22. An increased viscosity of the blood decreaseth the fluid secretion more than the viscid; and *vice versâ*, an increased fluidity increaseth the fluid secretions more than the viscid.

Demonstration. A decreased celerity of the blood's motion lessens the fluid secretions more than the viscid (by the 20th *Proposition*), but the celerity decreaseth as the resistance increaseth: Now the resistance is greatest when the blood is most fluid, because it passeth with greatest difficulty through the capillary arteries; therefore an increased viscosity by lessening the celerity, decreaseth the fluid secretions more than the viscid. *Q. E. D.* For a farther account of this affair, see *Glands, Blood, Attraction, &c.*

Animation, a term used to express the first sure signs of life in an animal; it is also used by the hermetic philosophers, to express a certain state of perfection whereto a body is brought by some particular process; at which time it becomes capable of effecting some extraordinary change, or of producing or affording some uncommon phenomenon.

Animal Spirits. See *Nervous Fluid*.

Animæ. The Portuguese corrupted the word *Animæ* to *anime*.

Animellæ. The glandules underneath the ears, and all along under the lower jaw, have been thus named.

Animi and *Animæ Diliquium.* Fainting. See *Syncope*.

Animifera Arbor Brasiliæna, i. e. *Courbaril*.

Animometer, an instrument that measures the strength of the wind.

Animus, is distinguished from *Anima*, as the former expresses the faculty of reasoning, and the latter the being in which that faculty resides.

Aniscaptor, from *anus*, the breech, and *scalpo*, to scratch. So called because it is in use when this office is performed. It is the *Latissimus Dorsi*.

Aniso Marathrum, a species of scandix.

Anisum, Anise. It is the *Pimpinella anisum* of Linnæus.

Anisum Herbariis, Anesum, Common Anise. Hoffman calls the seeds *Solamen Intestinorum* by way of eminence, for their service in complaints of the bowels.

Annetestes. So Paracelsus calls the Galenists, by way of derision, because he thought them ignorant of the causes and principles of things.

Annihilation. It is the reduction of matter into nothing. See *Corruption*.

Annona, custard apple-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Annora, calcined egg-shells or quicklime.

Annotatio, the very beginning of a febrile paroxysm, called also the attack of the paroxysm. There is another *annotatio* or *Episemasia*, which is proper to hectic fevers, happening an hour or two after eating: in this there is no shivering with cold, as in the other sort.

Annuentes Musculi, i. e. *Recti Capitis Interni Minor*.

Annularis Cartilago, from *annulus*, a ring. A name of the *Cricoid Cartilage*.

Annularis Digitus, the ring-finger, or that next the little one.

Annularis Vena, the vein betwixt the ring and little-finger.

Annularis Processus. Annular process, is a protuberance made by the meeting of the processes of the *Medulla Oblongata*, under the sides thereof.

Annulus. This is variously applied by physical writers; Quercetan in his *Med. Hermet.* describes some *Annuli purgatorii*; Libavius treats of *Annuli* as charms against colics and epilepsies: Scultetus gives this appellation to instruments contrived to hold open the eye or like parts in some operations; and Zecchius *De Morbo Callico* directs an *annulus aureus* to be held in the mouth to draw away the quicksilver that has been used in venereal cures. The *Cricoides* is also by some called *Annuliformis Cartilago*.

Ano, *νω*, is used for upwards, in opposition to *νω κατω*, downwards, and is often joined by Hippocrates to *νωτα*, *Venter*, to signify the mouth of the stomach, or *Oesophagus*. It is also applied to things which work upwards, as vomits.

Anocathartica, medicines which purge upwards, as emetics.

Anocheilon, from *νω*, and *χειλον*, a lip. The upper-lip.

Anodina. Narcotic medicines.

Anodomon, from *α* neg. and *οδμη*, a smell, without smell. It stands opposed to *fetid*.

Anodus, a word used by the chemists for what is separated from the nourishment by the kidneys. The Greek word *ανωδες*, *anodus* from *α* priv. and *οδες*, a tooth, signifies toothless.

Anodyna from *α* priv. and *οδω*, *dileo*; or *α* priv. and *ωδμη*, *pain*. Anodynes are medicines that ease pain, and procure sleep. They are divided into three sorts, viz.

1. *Paregorics*, or such as assuage pain.

2. *Hypnotics*, or such as relieve by procuring sleep.

3. *Narcotics*, or such as ease the patient by stupifying him.

Anodynia, when used to express a disease, it signifies a loss of feeling, and is synonymous with *Anæsthesia*.

Anodynum Minerale, i. e. *Sal Prunellæ*, also *Nitrum Stibiatum*.

Anodynum Martiale, i. e. *Mars Diaphoreticus*.

Anoca, from *α* priv. and *νοος*, the mind, *madness*.

Anoia, stupidity.

Anomalia, *Anomalus*, from *α* priv. and *νομος*, *lex*, a law; signifies any thing that is irregular, and variously applied. Some use it for the accession of a fever, which is attended with a great uncertainty of symptoms. Galen applies it to the disorders of menstrual obstructions; and Marcus Aurelius Severinus, who wrote a whole *Treatise of Abscesses*, to tumors, either unequal in shape, or containing matter of different kinds and consistencies.

Anomæos, dissimilar or heterogene. Hippocrates uses this word for viscous or unnatural humours.

Anom-

Anomphalos, from α priv. and $\alpha\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a navel. Without a navel; and is applicable only to our first parents, as they were created without want of nourishment that way; for which reason, as Paulus Ammianus says, they are so distinguished in paintings and drawings.

Anonas, the Bahama papaw.

Anonis, the rest-harrow.

Anonymos, from α priv. and $\alpha\omicron\nu\mu\alpha\varsigma$, a name, nameless. It is a name of the *Cartilago Cricoides*, also of a species of *Wild-madder*, a species of *Polygala*, and a species of *Spiræa*.

Anora, i. e. *Annora*.

Anorchides, from α priv. and $\alpha\pi\chi\iota\varsigma$, a testicle. Such as are born without testicles.

Anorecti, those who have no appetite.

Anorexia, anorexy, from α priv. and $\alpha\pi\epsilon\chi\iota\varsigma$, appetite. A want of appetite, without loathing of food. The Greeks call such as take no food *Anorecti* and *Afiti*; but those who have an aversion to food they call *Apositoi*. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales* and order *Dysorexia*: he thinks it is generally symptomatic, yet he notices two species, viz. the *anorexia humoralis*, and the *anorexia attonica*.

Anosia, from α priv. and $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, a disease. The absence of disease.

Anosmia, a diminution or loss of smelling. Dr. Cullen arranges this genus of disease in the class *Locales* and order *Dysæsthesiæ*, and enumerates two species, viz. *anosmia organica*, and *anosmia attonica*.

Anotaser, sal ammoniac.

Anothen, the same as *Ano*.

Anpater, sulphur.

Anserina, silver-weed or wild tansy. A species of *Potentilla*.

Antachates, a bituminous stone, which in burning smells like myrrh.

Antacida, anti acids. Dolæus, in

his *Encyclopædia*, thus calls all those things which destroy acidity.

Antagonista, antagonists, from $\alpha\pi\tau\iota$, against, and $\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\iota\zeta\omega$, to strive. One acting in opposition to another. The word is applied to muscles which counteract each other.

Antalcalina, i. e. *Antiseptic*.

Antale, i. e. *Antalium*.

Antalgicus from $\alpha\pi\tau\iota$, against, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain. Such remedies as ease pain.

Antalium. It is also called *tubulus marinus*. It is a shell like a pipe. Its medical uses are similar to those of oysters, &c.

Antaphrodisiacos, *Antaphrodisiac*, from $\alpha\pi\tau\iota$, against, and $\alpha\phi\epsilon\delta\iota\alpha$, Venus. It is a term given by Wedelius to medicines which extinguish venereal desires. Others use it in the same sense as anti-venereal.

Antaphroditica, i. e. *Antaphrodisiacos*.

Antatrophon, from $\alpha\pi\tau\iota$, against, and $\alpha\tau\epsilon\phi\iota\alpha$, a consumption. Medicines against consumptions.

Antecedens Causa. See *Prænomena*.

Antecedentia Signa, antecedent signs, from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go. Such symptoms of disorder as appear before a distemper is formed, so as to be reduced to any particular class, or proper denomination.

Antelabia, the extremities of the lips.

Antelix or *Antibelix*. It is that part of the ear which is opposite to the *belix*.

Antemetica, from $\alpha\pi\tau\iota$, against, and $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, vomiting, a name given by Willis to medicines which allay vomitings.

Atendeixis, from $\alpha\pi\tau\iota$, against, and $\epsilon\pi\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\omicron\mu\iota$, to indicate; a contra-indication. As when one symptom requires a remedy which another symptom forbids the use of.

Antaneasmus or *Antaneasium*, a particular kind of madness; in it the pati-

ent is furiously irritated, and endeavours to lay violent hands upon himself.

Antera, i. e. *Anthera*.

Anterior Auris. This muscle rises thin and membranous near the posterior part of the *Zygoma*; is inserted into a small eminence on the back of the helix, opposite to the concha. Its use is to draw this eminence a little forwards and upwards.

Anterior Mallei, i. e. *Laxator Tympani*.

Anthelmia, worm-grass, i. e. *Spigelia Marilandica*.

Anthelmintica, anthelmintics, from *αντι*, against, and *ελμινς*, a worm, remedies against worms.

Anthemis, camomile, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighteen species, and nine varieties.

Anthemum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Anthera, from *ανθη*, a flower. In the Linnæan system, it is that part of the stamen, which contains within it the *Pollen*, and, when come to maturity, discharges the same.

Antherea, i. e. *Anthora*.

Anthercon. Hippocrates uses this word to express the chin, and all that part of the face where the beard grows.

Anthericum, spider-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-five species, and one variety.

Anthisliria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Anthaceros, horn-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of *Alga*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates three species.

Anthology, from *ανθη*, a flower, and *λογος*, a discourse, a treatise on flowers.

Antholyza, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Anthonor, i. e. *Athonor*.

Anthophyllus. The aromatic clove, when ripe, is thus named.

Anthora, wholesome yellow *Aconite*, a species of *Aconitum*. It is the *Aconitum Anthora* of Linnæus.

Anthos, is Greek for *flower*, but by way of excellency, it is appropriated to rosemary, so as to express only flowers of rosemary.

Anthos, is also used for *flos Æris*.

Anthracia Anthrax, *ανθραξ*, which strictly signifies a live coal, and figuratively a scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, that as it were burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains. For which reason some, as Serenus, call such an eruption *Carbo*, and others *Ignis Persicus*.

Anthracosis Oculi, a scaly corrosive ulcer of the eye, attended with a defluxion.

Anthospermum, the amber-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Anthoxanthum, vernal-grass, or spring-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Anthriscus, hedge-parisley, a species of *Tordylium*. Weston places it under *Caucalis*.

Anthriscus, rough-seeded hemlock chervil, a species of *Scandix*.

Anthrope, from *ανθρωπος*, a man. Thus Herodotus calls the human skin.

Anthropology, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *λογος*, to speak, is any discourse or treatise of which man is the subject: as,

Anthropometria, is considering it anatomically; and,

Anthroposophia, the knowledge of the nature of man.

Anthropos, a man, or a woman, or a husband; *ανθροπον* according to some, quasi *ανω τρεπων οπα*, because he directs his countenance upwards; accord-

according to others, *τα ἀνω θεωρον*, one that contemplates on things above.

Anthyllis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes with the shrubby *Anthyllis*, the kidney-vetch, or ladies-finger; and enumerates twelve species, and one variety.

Anti, against. There are various terms compounded with this, as *Anti-asthmatics*, *Anti-hysterics*, &c. which signify medicines against the asthma, hysterics, &c.

Antiades, the tonsils, from *αντιαιω*, to occur, because they answer one another. It sometimes signifies the tonsils when inflamed.

Antiagri, from *αντιαδες*, the tonsils, and *αγεα*, a prey, tumors of the tonsils.

Antias, the tonsils.

Anticadmia, a species of *Cadmia*, also called *Pseudocadmia*.

Anticar, borax.

Anticardium, from *αντι*, against, and *καρδια*, the heart. It is that part commonly called the *Scrobiculus cordis*, or pit of the stomach.

Anticheir, from *αντι*, against, and *χειρ*, the hand, the thumb of a person's hand.

Antichorus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. It hath only one species.

Anticnemion, from *αντι*, over against, and *κνημιν*, the calf of the leg. Hippocrates uses this word to express that part of the tibia which is bare of flesh.

Anticus, that which lies in the fore-part.

Antidesma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Antidinica, from *αντι*, against, and *δινο*, circumgyration, medicines against a vertigo.

Antidotus, an antidote, from *αντι*, against, and *διδωμι*, to give, a medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison.

Antifides, the calx of metals.

Antibecticum, the name of a medicine invented by Poterus, called also *Antimonium diaphoreticum joviale*.

Antibelix. See *Antelix*.

Antilobium, from *αντι*, against, and *λοβος*, the bottom of the ear. It is the *Tragus*; or that part of the ear which is opposite the lobe.

Antilomica, from *αντι*, against, and *λοιμω*, the plague, remedies against the plague.

Antilyffus, from *αντι*, against, and *λυσσα*, the madness caused by the bite of a mad dog. It is the name of any medicine for the cure of this sort of madness.

Antimony, a genus in the class of metals. It is sometimes found in a particular ore, but most frequently mixed with other metals; hence its name may have been derived, *antimony* being the same with *αντιμονον*, an enemy to solitude. Mr. Beaumé describes it as a mineral composed of nearly equal parts of sulphur and regulus. It is seldom that this combination is made artificially, as nature furnishes it abundantly. This mineral is the ore of regulus of *antimony*. It is of a grey slate-colour, approaching to that of lead. It is disposed in long shining needles, easy to break. The native metal is of a white, or silver-colour.

The *Regulus* of *antimony* is the metallic part of *antimony*. It is a semi-metal of a brilliant white like that of silver. It hath the opacity, weight, and fusibility of metals; but, as all other semi-metals, it wants ductility, malleability, and fixity. Beaumé.

Antimony, (*Plumose*), a species of the ore of *antimony*; it is composed of very fine hairs; and is of a deep shade of the unnamed colour of metals. Edwards.

Antimony-stone, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline stones*. Edwards.

Antipathes,

Antipathes, a black sort of coral.

Antipathia, antipathy, from *αντι*, against, and *πάθος*, affection. It expresses any opposite properties or affections in matter. It is opposite to sympathy; or is an aversion to particular objects.

Antiperistasis, from *αντι*, against, and *περιστήμι*, to stand about, an opposition from all around. The philosophers who first coined this term, expressed by it a certain invigoration of internal warmth by the repulsion of external cold, which they called also concentration of the internal heat, from driving it to the centre. Or, it is a compressing on all sides, as the air presses.

Antiphatēs, black coral.

Antiplogistica, such remedies as tend to weaken the system, by diminishing the living power.

Antiphthifica, from *αντι*, against, and *φθίσις*, a consumption, remedies against a consumption.

Antiphthora, from *αντι*, against, and *φθορά*, corruption, a species of wolf-sbane, which resists corruption.

Antiphytica, from *αντι*, against, and *φύω*, to blow, remedies against wind; also called carminatives.

Antiphyson, load-stone.

Antipraxis, from *αντι*, against, and *πράσσω*, to work, a contrariety of functions and temperaments in different parts; and was used by the ancients to express the variety of concurring, and often contrary symptoms.

Antiprostatae. A little way from the beginning of the cellular substance of the urethra, we meet with two lacunæ more considerable than the rest, and their ducts are very long. These lacunæ and ducts lead to two glandular bodies, situated on the two convex sides of the spongy substance of the urethra near the bulb. Each of them is about the size of a cherry-stone; but they are oblong and

flat, and covered entirely by the muscles called *Acceleratores*. These two bodies are commonly called *prostatæ inferiores*, but they are higher than the true prostates. There is a third body of the same kind situated more anteriorly.

Antirrhinum, calf's-snout, or snap-dragon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Linaria*, and *Asarina*; of species and varieties he enumerates sixty-two.

Antirrhina, a species of *Silene*.

Antiscolica, from *αντι*, against, and *σκώληξ*, a worm, the same as *Anthelmintica*.

Antiscorbuticus Cortex; i. e. *Cortex Winteranus*.

Antiscorodon, from *αντι*, against, and *σκορδον*, garlick, a large species of garlic called *Allium Ulpicum*.

Antiseptica, antiseptics, from *αντι*, against, and *σηπω*, to putrefy, such medicines, &c. as resist putrefaction.

Antispasis, from *αντι*, against, and *σπασω*, to draw, a revulsion; the turning of the course of the humours, whilst they are actually in motion. The doctrine of *revulsion* is the invention of Hippocrates.

Antispasmodics, from *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, a convulsion, a remedy against convulsions. A kind of *Anodynes*.

Antispasicon, a general epithet for any medicine that works by way of revulsion.

Antisternon, from *αντι*, against, or opposite to, and *σθηνον*, the breast. The back is so called, because it is opposite to the breast-bone.

Antitasis, from *αντι*, against, and *τείνω*, to extend, a contra-extension.

Antithenar, from *αντι*, against, and *θεναρ*, the palm of the hand. Dr. Hunter and others apply this to the *Adductor Pollicis Pedis*, which see. Some apply it to a muscle that draws the thumb to the fingers. It rises

arises from the bone of the *metacarpus*, that sustains the fore-finger, and is inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

Antithora, i. e. *Anthora*.

Antitragus, from *ἀντί*, against, and *τράγμα*, the thick part of the anthelix. It arises from the internal part of the cartilage that supports the *antitragus*, and, running upwards, is inserted into the tip of the *antitragus*, as far as the inferior part of the anthelix, where there is a fissure in the cartilage. It acts only on the cartilage of the ear.

Antizeumic, i. e. preventers of fermentation in general.

Antizymics, i. e. *Antiputrescents*.

Antophyllon, or *Antophyllus*, the male *Caryophyllus*.

Antrax, i. e. *Anthrax*.

Antrifcus, called also *Apium sylvestris*.

Antrum Buccinosum. So Bartholine calls the cochlea of the ear.

Antrum Genæ, i. e. *Antrum Highmorianum*. Casserius named it thus, before Highmore discovered it.

Antrum Highmorianum, all the body of the upper jaw-bone is hollow, and its cavity is thus named.

Anucar, borax.

Anular Agate. See *Onyx*.

Anus, a contraction of the word *annulus*, a ring. In *Anatomy* it is the lowest part of the intestinum rectum, commonly called the fundament. A small hole in the third ventricle of the brain, which leads into the fourth ventricle of the cerebellum is also so called.

Anus. In *Botany* it signifies the posterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

Anxietas, restlessness.

Anydrión, a species of *Solanum*.

Aorta, *αἰσῆν*, a vessel. It is the great artery, which arises out of the left ventricle of the heart; from this it goes out in a direct course, nearly over against the

fourth vertebra of the back. Its course is direct with respect to the heart; but with respect to all the rest of the body, it ascends obliquely from the left to the right hand, and from before backward. Soon after this, it bends obliquely from the right hand to the left, and from before, backward, reaching as high as the second vertebra of the back; from whence it runs down again in the same direction, forming an oblique arch. The middle of this arch is almost opposite to the right side or edge of the superior portion of the sternum, between the cartilaginous extremities or sternal articulations of the first two ribs. From thence the *aorta* descends in a direct course along the anterior part of the vertebræ, all the way to the os sacrum, lying a little toward the left hand; and there it terminates in two subordinate or collateral trunks, called *Arteriæ iliacæ*. The *aorta* is generally divided into the *ascendens* and *descendens*, though both are but one and the same trunk. It is termed *ascendens* from where it leaves the heart to the extremity of the great curvature or arch. The remaining part of this trunk from the arch to the os sacrum or bifurcation already mentioned, is named *descendens*. The *aorta descendens* is farther divided into the superior and inferior portions; the first taking in all that lies above the diaphragm; the other, all that lies between the diaphragm and the bifurcation. The great trunk of the *aorta* sends off several branches in its course. The larger branches that go immediately from the trunk of the *aorta* are, the two *arteriæ subclaviæ*; two *carotides*, one *cæliaca*, one *mesenterica superior*, two *renales*, formerly termed *emulgents*, one *mesenterica inferior*, and two *iliacæ*. The smaller branches are, the *arteriæ coronariæ cordis*, the *bronchiales*, *œsophagæ*, inter-

intercostales, diaphragmaticæ inferiores, spermaticæ, lumbares, and sacrae.

Apagma, the thrusting of a bone or other part out of its place.

Apalachine Gallis, i. e. *Cassine*.

Aparagua, a species of bryony growing in Brasil.

Aparine, smooth-seeded goose-grass, a species of *Valantia*.

Aparine, cleavers or goose-grass, a species of *Galium*. It is the *Galium Aparine* of Linnæus.

Aparine, a name of the *Lentibularia Minor*.

Aparine Latifolia, i. e. *Asperula*.

Apartroffis, from *απο*, *ab*, and *αρθρον*, *disjoint*, i. e. *Abarticulatio*.

Apathia, apathy, from *α* and *παχω*, privation of feeling, or insensibility of pain.

Apechema, from *απο*, and *ηχο*, *a sound*, properly a resounding, or the repercussion of sound, i. e. an echo; but in a medical sense it signifies a contra fissure.

Apeiba (*Brasilian*), a species of *Sloanea*.

Apella. It is when the glans penis lies bare, either by means of a distemperature, when it is called a paraphymosis; or by circumcision; for which last reason, any circumcised person is thus named.

Apen, a sort of bread made with the juice of the *Ambalam*-tree and rice, in India.

Apepsia, from *α* priv. and *πεπω*, *to digest*, indigestion.

Apepton, crude or undigested.

Aperient, aperient, from *aperio*, *to open*, the same as deobstruents.

Aperient Palpebram Reclut, i. e. *Levator Palpebræ superioris*.

Aperitor Oculi, i. e. *Levator Palpebræ superioris*.

Apetalus, from the privative particle *α*, and *πεταλον*, *a leaf*. Tournefort names his fifteenth class of vegetables *Apetali*. *Apetalous* flowers

are without petals. They have no other covering on the parts of generation but the calyx.

Apeuthysmenos, from *ευθυς*, *strait*, a name of the intestinum rectum.

Apex, in the Linnæan system, is the extremity in which the leaf terminates, to which various epithets are given according to its figure. For example, leaves are called truncate, when they end in a transverse line; obtuse, when they terminate as it were in the segment of a circle; acute, when they terminate in an acute angle, &c.

Aphaca, yellow vetchling, a species of *Lathyrus*.

Aphaca Angustioris Zolii, a species of *Dandelion*.

Aphæresis, from *αφαίρεω*, *to take away*. In *Surgery* it signifies the amputation of whole members, or parts become diseased.

Aphanes, parsley-piert, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Aphæbrioc, sulphur.

Aphilanthropia, from *α* neg. and *φιλανθρωπια*, *the love of mankind*. So Wedelius calls the first approaches of melancholy, when persons begin to dislike company and conversation.

Aphoni. So Hippocrates calls those who labour under a carus.

Aphonia, a name of the *Catalepsis*; and for the palsy of the tongue.

Aphonia, from *α* priv. and *φωνη*, *a voice*, one who hath lost his voice. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease, in the class *Locales*, and order *Dyscinesia*; and notices three species. 1. *Aphonia gutturalis*; when the gullet is affected by a tumor in the fauces or the glottis. 2. *Aphonia trachealis*; when the trachea is compressed or morbidly contracted. 3. *Aphonia atonica*; when the nerves of the larynx are wounded or paralytic.

Aphorifrius, from *αφορίζω*, *to separate*

ate or *distinguish*, a short sentence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serveth as a maxim, or principle, to guide a man to any knowledge, especially in philosophy and physic.

Aphrainon, from α priv. and $\varphi\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to be *wise*. One who hath lost the use of his reason.

Aphrodisia, from $\alpha\varphi\rho\delta\iota\sigma\tau\eta$, *Venus*, venereal commerce. Some express by this word, the age of puberty, or the venereal age.

Aphrodisiacum, a medicine that excites desires to venery.

Aphrodisiasmus, i. e. *Aphrodisia*.

Aphrodisius Morbus, i. e. *Lues venerea*.

Aphragala, from $\alpha\varphi\rho\sigma$, *froth*, and $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$, *milk*. No writer hath described this; but what the Romans used under this name seems to be something like what we call syllabub.

Aphrognitrium, i. e. *Natron*.

Aphrolitrum, i. e. *Aphronitrum*.

Aphronitrum, from $\alpha\varphi\rho\sigma$, *spume*, and $\nu\tau\rho\epsilon\omega$, *nitre*, spume of nitre. Salts formed of the vitriolic acid, and a terrene or gypseo-calcareous element, are thus called. It is a name also of the *Natron*.

Aphroscorodon, from $\alpha\varphi\rho\sigma$, *spume*, or *froth*. It is a name of the *Alilium Ulpicum*.

Aphroselenos, from $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\eta\nu\eta$, *the moon*, a kind of selenite, so called from its representing the moon as it were in a glass.

Aphrosync, from $\alpha\varphi\rho\sigma\omega$, *filly*, *folly* or *dotage*.

Aphthæ, the thrush, a disorder which frequently appears in infants in their mouths, as on their tongues, gums, &c. It discovers itself in the form of white specks, chiefly on the tongue and the back part of the palate. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus of disease, in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Exanthemata*.

Aphthosa, i. e. *Aphthæ*.

Aphyllanthos, a genus in Linnæ-

us's botany. There is one species only.

Aphyllon, i. e. *Orobanchæ*.

Aphyteia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Apiastrum, baum.

Apices, the same as the *Anthææ* of Linnæus, are by Ray and Tournefort defined those little knobs that grow on the top of the stamina in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be, as it were, a sort of *Capsula seminales*, or *seed-vessels*, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. In the herb *Robert*, these *apices* are of a deep purple colour: they are exactly spherical, and afford a very pleasant prospect in the glass. The dust of these *apices* (which falling down into the flower), fecundates and ripens the seed.

Apinel, a root which is met with in some of the American islands, and which is called by the natives *Tabacani*. Its name *Apinel*, was that of a captain of horse, who first made the Europeans acquainted with it. Serpents are said to shun this root, and those who have handled it.

Apios, a species of *Glycine*; also a species of *Euphorbia*, and a name of the round-knobbed rooted *Spurge*.

Apum, parsley, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Apium Macedonicum, i. e. *Bubon Macedonicum* of Linnæus.

Apium Sativum, celery.

Apium, a name of particular species of several genera of plants, as of the *Sium*, *Ranunculus*, *Myrrhus*, &c.

Apluda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Apnoea, a defect of respiration, such

such as happens in a cold, an apoplexy, &c.

Apobamma, water in which hot iron hath been quenched.

Apobrasma, the bran of wheat, or the froth of the sea.

Apocapsismus, from *καπνος*, smoke, to fumigate.

Apocatharsis, is used for purging upwards and downwards, either with or without the help of medicines.

Apocenos, i. e. *Abevacuatio*. Also partial fluxes.

Apocnoses, partial fluxes without fever attending. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*.

Apocceculismenon. It is when a bone is broken after the manner of a stalk, near the joint.

Apocbremma, the matter of spit hawked up.

Apocbrempsis, a hawking up of spit.

Apochyisma, the same as the rob of any fruit.

Apochyma, the pitch which is scraped from ships, formerly esteemed in medicine.

Apoclasma, the same as *Abductio*, or rather *Apagma*.

Apockisis, an exclusion: but Hippocrates uses the word, from whence it is derived, to express a loathing of food.

Apocrusticon, from *αποκρυσσω*, to repel, an epithet for a remedy of a repelling and astringent quality.

Apocyosis, a birth, or bringing forth of a child.

Apocynon, a little bone in the left side of a frog, formerly held in great esteem. Also dog's-bane.

Apocynum, dog's-bane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Apocynum, a name of swallow-wort; of some species of *Periploca*; and of a variety of the *Toxicodendron*.

Apodacrytica, from *απο*, signifying negatively, and *δακρυ*, a tear.

They are medicines which first excite, and then evacuate, the superfluous moisture of the eyes, and thus preventing preternatural moisture there. Such are onions, helibore, &c.

Apæum, from *α* priv. and *πινω*, of some quality, void of all sensible qualities, as water is. Galen thinks that insipid aliments are more nourishing than the acrimonious and bitter are.

Apogalaclismus, i. e. *Ablactatio*.

Apogensis, depraved taste.

Apogensis, loss of taste.

Apolepsis, from *απολαμβάνομαι*, to be suppressed, retained, &c. an interception, suppression, or retention, which may be of urine, or any other natural evacuation.

Apolexis, from *απολινγω*, to cease, or end, a decaying time of age, and opposed to the flower of age.

Apolinosis, from *λινω*, flax. So P. Ægineta calls the method of curing a fistula by raw flax.

Apollinaris, tree night-shade; also black hen-bane.

Apolysis, from *απολυω*, to release, a solution or release; such as the exclusion of a child, the solution of a disease, or untying of a bandage.

Apomathema, from *απο* priv. and *μαθηανω*, to learn. Hippocrates expresses by it, a forgetfulness of all that hath been learnt.

Apomeli. It is simple oxymel.

Aponecemenos, from *απονοεω*, to be averse, an adverb importing an utter aversion to any thing.

Aponeurosis, of *απο*, from, and *νευρον*, a nerve, any nervous (or, as now called, tendinous), expansion; the tendon, or tail of a muscle, called by Hippocrates *τενων*, a tendon, or cord. These expansions of tendons, called *aponeurosis*, or *fascial*, grow thinner and thinner, till they are lost in the cellular membrane. Instances of these are in the thigh, as the

the *Fascia Lata*; the legs, and feet, &c.

Apopallesis, or *Apopalsis*, from *αποπαλλω*, to throw off in a hasty manner, an expulsion of the fœtus, as in abortions.

Apoplegmatisms, of *απο*, from, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm, a medicine which, by holding it in the mouth, promotes a discharge of phlegm, such as pellitory root, horse-radish, &c. When solid, it is called *Masticatorium*.

Apophrades, from the singular *αποφρεξ*, unfortunate, those days in which an acute distemper comes to a fatal crisis, or no crisis at all.

Apophtharma, a medicine to procure abortion.

Apophyas, of *απο*, from, and *φω*, to grow, an appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another.

Apophysis, from *αποφω*, to produce or from *απο* and *φω*, to grow, an appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another, as branches of trees, &c. In anatomy it signifies the projection of a bone.

Apophysis Gracilis, the *apophysis* of the neck of the malleus in the ear.

Apoplecta, a name for the internal jugular vein which ascends by the side of the *Aspera arteria*.

Apoplectica, medicines against the *Apoplexy*. Vogel says it is a continued fever coming on upon an *apoplexy*.

Apoplectica. Thus Bartholine calls the internal jugular veins, from an opinion of their being particularly concerned in the disease called *Apoplexy*.

Apoplexy, from *αποπλησσω*, to strike, astonish, knock down, or smite suddenly, because persons are suddenly attacked with this disease. In it there is an almost instantaneous deprivation of all sensation, and of all voluntary motion. Some define

it a sleepiness with insensibility and snoring. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Comata*: he says, it is that disease in which the whole of the external and internal senses, and the whole of the voluntary motions, are in some degree abolished; while respiration, and the action of the heart, continue to be performed. To the definition of *apoplexy*, he adds, that the abolition of the powers of sense and motion is in some degree only; meaning by this to imply, that, under the title of *apoplexy*, are comprehended those diseases which, as differing from it in degree only, cannot, with a view either to pathology or practice, be properly distinguished from it. Such are the diseases named *Carus*, *Cataphora*, *Coma*, and *Lethargus*. For the understanding of which, it is necessary to premise, that if by any means a nerve is tied and compressed, the part to which that nerve is directed loses its sense and motion; that if any nerve is cut, there distils out a liquor; that motion is performed by reason the nervous fluid is impelled by the force of the arterial blood through the nerves into the muscular fibres; and that sensation is from hence; that objects compress or strike upon the extremities of the nerves by their motion, and drive back the nervous fluid towards the brain. An *apoplexy*, therefore, is produced by any cause which hinders such undulation of all the nerves, unless those which are destined to move the heart and breast. But the means by which the motions of the heart and thorax remain, or of the pulse and respiration, when the other parts are deprived of their motion, is because in every motion which is performed by muscles having antagonists, a quantity of nervous fluid must be derived

derived into the contracting muscle, not only equal to that which is derived at the same time into the opposite muscle, but also greater; for otherwise the part to be moved would remain in an equilibrium, without motion: and, therefore, more of the nervous fluid must pass into a muscle that has an antagonist, than that which has none. But the heart is a muscle that has no antagonist, and consequently it requires a less quantity of nervous fluid to continue its motion, than other muscles destined for the motion of the limbs: therefore, if the cause hindering the undulations of all the nerves is such that no juice could flow through the nerves, the heart itself would cease from motion, and death ensue. But if the cause be not so powerful as to take away all the motion of the fluid through the nerves, but so far only resists their dilatation, that but a very little fluid can pass through them, not sufficient to inflate those muscles which have antagonists; then those muscles only will be contracted which require the least quantity of spirits, and such is the heart. Dr. Cullen also says, that the proximate cause of *apoplexy* may be in general, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power from the brain to the muscles of voluntary motion; or, in so far as sense is affected, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power from the sentient extremities of the nerves to the brain. Such an interruption of the motions of the nervous power may be occasioned, either by some compression of the origin of the nerves, or by something destroying the mobility of the nervous power.

Aporexis, a play with balls, in the Gymnastic exercises.

Aporrhœa, contagion, effluvium.

Aporrhœa, from ἀπορρῆω, *defluo*, to flow from, signifies sulphureous vapours and exhalations from the earth, and subterraneous bodies, as, also any kind of infectious steams.

Aposceparnismus, from ἀπο, *from*, and σκεπαρνίζω, to strike with a hatchet, a species of fracture; and is when part of a bone is chipped off.

Aposchasis, a scarification, a slight superficial incision of the skin, from ἀπο, and χαζω, to scarify.

Aposchasmus, i. e. *Aposchasis*.

Apositia, i. e. *Anorexia*, a loathing of food.

Apositoi, those who are averse to food.

Aposphacelisis, from ἀπο, *from*, and σφακελῶ, a sphacelus, a mortification of the flesh in wounds or fractures, caused by too tight bandage.

Apostagma, the sweet liquor that distils from grapes before they are pressed.

Apostalagma, i. e. *Apostagma*.

Apostasis, from ἀφίστημι, to abscede. It is when a fragment of bone comes away by a fracture. Hippocrates uses the word also, first, when a distemper passes off by some outlet, and this is an *apostasis* by excretion: secondly, when the morbid matter, by its own weight, falls and settles on every part, this is an *apostasis* by settlement: thirdly, when one disease turns to another, this is an *apostasis metastasis*. So Pliny calls the *Apostema*.

Apostaxis. Hippocrates uses the word to express a distillation of blood from the nose. It means any distillation or defluxion of humours.

Apostema, from ἀφίστημι, to disjoin, the same as *Abcessus*, which see; or from ἀπο, *from*, and ἵστημι, to stand.

Apostematiai. So Aretæus calls those who, from an inward abscess, void pus downwards.

Apostrophe, from ἀποστρέφω, to turn away,

away. Thus P. Ægineta expresses an aversion to food.

Aposychia, the greatest degree of fainting.

Aposyrma, abrasion and laceration of the cutis.

Apotheca, αποθηκη, from αποθηκεν, to lay aside, or *reposit*, formerly signified a wine-cellar, but now a shop where medicines are sold: hence,

Apothecarius, an apothecary, from απο, cum, with, and τιθημι, pono, to put, is so called from his employing being to prepare, and keep in readiness the various articles in the *Materia Medica*; and to compound them for the physician's use. In every European country except Great Britain, the *apothecary* is the same as in England we name the *Druggist* and *Chemist*.

N. B. The word *apotheca* sometimes signifies a gallypot.

Apothegm, a maxim, axiom, or standing rule.

Apothrapia, a perfect cure; also particular sort of exercise used for health.

Apothrapeutica, that part of medicine which teaches concerning the *Apothrapia*.

Apothesis, from απο, and τιθημι, to place, the reduction of a dislocated bone.

Apothlimma, the dregs of the expressed juice of a plant.

Apotropæa, or *Apotropaia*, a kind of Amulets.

Apozema, from αποζω, to boil, a decoction.

Apozymos, from ζυμν, to ferment, fermented.

Apparatus, from appareo, to appear, or be ready at hand, is used variously as a disposition of instruments and all other things into a readiness by a surgeon for any operation, often mentioned by Scultetus in this sense: and in mechanics, or

experimental philosophy, it signifies the fitness of the instruments to perform certain things with. But in general it stands for all that previous knowledge of materials, or other things requisite to the study or practice of any art or science. The word is applied also to chemistry.

Appareil. This word is from the French. It is intended to express the first efforts of any organ or gland, by which it is put in action, either by a spontaneous inflammation, or an increased degree of sensibility. The erection of the penis is the *appareil* of the venereal organs, previous to the excretion of the seminal fluids.

Appendices Coli Adiposæ. Along the great arch of the colon, and its too last incurvations, are a kind of fringes thus named. See *Appendices Epiploicæ*.

Appendices Epiploicæ. The fatty *appendices* of the colon and rectum have always appeared to be a kind of small omenta or *appendices epiploicæ*. They are situated at different distances along these intestines, being particular elongations of their common external coat. They are of the same structure with the great omenta; and there is a cellular substance contained in their duplicature, more or less filled with fat, according as the subject is fat or lean.

Appendicula Cæci, i. e. *Appendicula Vermiformis*.

Appendicula Vermiformis. It is thus named from the supposed resemblance to an earth-worm; when it is touched it hath some contortions, like those of a worm. It is on one side of the bottom of the *Cæcum*, and about three fingers breadth long, but slender. Its common diameter is about a quarter of an inch. By one extremity it opens into the bottom of the *cæcum*; the other

extremity is closed. Its structure is like that of the intestines in general; its internal coat is folliculous, like that of the duodenum, and is reticular too. Its use is not known.

Appensio, the suspension of a broken arm in a scarf.

Appetentia, i. e. *Appetitus*.

Appetitus, appetite, in a philosophical sense, is any natural inclination, but more strictly and physically, a craving of food to satisfy hunger and thirst. The *Appetitus caninus*, called also *Pica*, and *Phagedæna*, by Galen; and by Deckers, in his *Notes upon Berbette*, *χοροεξία*, is a distempered or insatiable craving for food, differing from the *Bulimia*, which see.

Appetitus Caninus, i. e. *Bulimia*, or rather an insatiable craving of food, with vomiting after eating.

Applex. See *Malus*.

Apple (*Adam's*.) It is a variety of the *Limon*. The protuberance in the fore-part of the throat occasioned by the upper part of the larynx is also thus called.

Apple (*Balsam*.) See *Momordica*.

Apple (*Male Balsam*), i. e. *Momordica*, and *Balsamina*.

Apple (*Crab*), a variety of *Malus*.

Appluda, the chaff of *Millet*, *Panicum*, and *Sesamum*.

Apposition, is the addition and union of new matter, as of the food in nourishment.

Apprehensio, a name of the *Cataleptis*.

- *Apricot*. See *Armeniaca*.

Apronia, black briony.

Aproximatio, a method of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable, by way of immediate contact.

Aspsychia, i. e. *Litothymia*.

Aptychos, from *α* priv. and *πτω*, to spit, an epithet for disorders in which spitting, though an usual symptom,

is yet wanting, as in what is called a dry asthma, a dry pleurisy, &c.

Apuloticus, i. e. *Epuloticus*.

Apyelos, from *α* priv. and *πυον*, pus, an epithet for a tumor that will not suppurate.

Apyrexia, *apyrexia*, from *α* priv. and *πυρ*, fire, or from *πυρασσω*, to be feverish. It is the intermission of feverish heat.

Apyromele, a probe without a button.

Apyron, from *α* priv. and *πυρ*, fire, a name of *Sulphur vivum*; also of the *Æthiops mineralis*, when prepared without fire.

Apyrothium, a name of *Sulphur vivum*.

Apyreti, a name of the stone called a carbuncle, from its being without heat, although it appears very fiery.

Aqua, *Water*, which see.

Aquæ Medicinales, medicinal waters, also called mineral waters. See *Acidulae*.

Aquæ Sulphureæ, sulphureous waters, or hot baths, as the waters at Aix la Chapelle, Bath, &c.

Aqua Fortis, i. e. *Nitrous Acid*.

Aqua marine, i. e. *Beryll*.

Aquæducts, a name of the *Eustachian tubes*; also of the *Lymphatic vessels*.

Aquæductus Fallopii, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana*.

Aquæ Pavor, fear of water. It is the same as *Hydrophobia*.

Aquartia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Aquicola. So Sennertus calls that species of fly on the eye-lid, which Sauvage terms *Hordeolum hydatidiform*.

Aquiducus, i. e. *Hydragogus*.

Aquifolium, of *αϖε*, a prickly, and *folium*, a leaf, common holly, with red berries; a species of *Ilex*.

Aquila Alba, a name for the *Mercurius dulcis*; for *Sal ammoniac*, &c.

Aquila

Aquila Alba Philosophorum, i. e. *Flor. Sal Ammon.*

Aquila Cælestis. It is the panacea, or cure for all diseases. It is prepared of mercury essentified.

Aquila Nigra. It is the spirit of cobalt.

Aquila Veneris, a preparation made with verdigrise and sublimed *Sal ammoniac*.

Aquile. The veins were so called which pass through the temples into the head.

Aquilæ Lapis, the eagle-stone.

Aquilæ (Lignum), eagle-wood. It is generally sold for the *Agalloeum*.

Aquilegia, columbine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species, and twenty-seven varieties.

Aquileia, i. e. *Aquilegia*.

Aquilena, lark-spur.

Aquilicia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Aquilinus (Lapis), eagle-stone.

Aquosa Humor Oculi, the watery humour of the eye. It is a limpid water that fills all the space between the cornea of the eye, and the anterior part of the crystalline humour. If a wound discharges this fluid, it is restored in two or three days again. Its chief use seems to be to keep the cornea distended.

Aquila, a disorder of the eye-lid is thus named by P. Egineta. He says it is a pinguious substance under the skin of the eye-lid. In order to its cure, an incision is to be made through the skin, and the cyst is to be dissected out.

Arabi, ballard tower mustard, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Arac, commonly called *Rack*, a spirituous liquor produced from rice.

Araca-Guam, a species of the guava tree.

Arachis, earth or ground-nut, a

genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Arachnoides, from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form, the external lamina of the pia mater is thus named, from its resemblance to a cobweb. Also a name of the tonic of the crystalline humour of the eye. Celsus says that Herophilus named the coat thus which immediately invests the vitreous humour.

Aracus Indicus, vel Africanus, i. e. *Abrus*.

Aracon, brash.

Aracus, the wild vetch.

Aracus Aromaticus, i. e. *Vanilla*.

Arados. Hippocrates means by it, the perturbation excited in the stomach by digesting the aliment there. It also signifies any perturbation in the body.

Araometer, an instrument with which to determine the specific gravities of liquors.

Aracon, thin, rare, flow. It is applied to breathing, as when we say, the breathing is not frequent, nor thick.

Areotica, things or medicines which rarely.

Aralda, a name of the herb called *Fox-glove*.

Aralia, the angelica-tree, or berry-bearing *Angelica*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Aralia Humilis, i. e. *Genfing*.

Aranea, i. e. *Arachnoides*.

Arancosa Urina, urine in which is something like spider-webs, with a fatness at the top. It indicates a colliquation.

Arangia, the orange.

Arantia, the orange.

Araticu Ape, the custard-apple.

Araxos, foot.

Arbor, a tree. Trees are by Linnæus classed in the seventh family of the vegetable kingdom, and are distinguished from shrubs in that their

their stems come up with buds on them : but this distinction holds not universally, there being rarely any buds on the large trees in India. According to Ludwig, *a tree* is a plant having a simple and woody trunk.

Arbor in aqua nascentis, the tupelo-tree.

Arbor Dianæ. If a small piece of amalgam of mercury and silver be put into a solution of mercury and silver mixed and diluted in water, there springs, some time after, from the amalgam, a little silver shrub, which is not always of the same form. This vegetation is a mixed crystallization of silver and mercury, which appear with their metallic lustre.

Arbor febrifuga Peruviana, i. e. *Cinchona*.

Arbor Tristis, sorrowful-tree, a species of *Nyctanthes*.

Arbor Vitæ. See *Thuya*.

Arbor Vitæ. On each side of the fourth ventricle in the brain, the medullary substance of the *Cerebellum* forms a trunk which expands itself in form of laminæ through the cortical strata. These ramifications are thus named,

Arboreus, from *Arbor*, a tree. It is a term in botany, to distinguish such fungusses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground.

Arbutus, strawberry-tree ; a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates nine species and three varieties.

Arbutus (*Trailing*). See *Epigra*.

Arbutus Andrachæ, andrachne, or eastern strawberry-tree.

Arca Arcanorum, the mercurius philolophorum.

Arcæi (*Bals. vel Linim. vel Ung.*) i. e. The balsam or ointment of Gum *Beni*.

Arcanne, red chalk or ruddle.

Arcanum, a secret, or a medicine whose preparation or efficacy, is kept from the world, to enhance its value. With the chemists it is a thing secret, and incorporeal ; it can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of every thing, which operates a thousand times more than the thing itself.

Arcanum Corallinum, i. e. *Mercurius Corallinus*.

Arcanum Duplex, or *Duplicatum*, the double secret, i. e. *Nitrum Vitriolatum*, vel *Tartarum Vitriolatum*.

Arcanum Joviale. It is a preparation of tin and quicksilver ; but not now in use.

Arcanum Materiale. Among the chemists it is a specific extract, nearly allied to the matter of our bodies.

Arcanum Specificum. It is an extract of the interior nature of things, and is of two sorts, astral, and material.

Arcanum Tartari, i. e. *Sal Diureticus*.

Arcanum Terræ Foliatæ Tartari, i. e. *Sal Diureticus*.

Arcanum Theophrasti. It is the quintessence of any thing most high, exalted, or as he says, it is the virtue of a thing refined by a thousand exaltations. He boasts of four *arcana*, especially, 1. The *arcanum* of the first matter. 2. Of the *Philosopher's Stone*. 3. Of the *Mercury of life*. 4. Of *Tincture*.

Arcuthos, i. e. *Juniperus*.

Archæus, from *αρχαῖος*, signifying ancient, as applied in medicine, denotes the ancient practice, concerning which in his time Hippocrates wrote a whole treatise. And sometimes it is used in that natural state which preceded any disease. This by some likewise is used for

Archæus, a term much used by Helmont to express an internal efflu-
cient

cient cause of all things; which seems no other than the *Anima Mundi* of his predecessors; and as he applies it to particular animated beings, it differs not from the *δωκεύς*, or *Vis Plastica* of the old philosophers.

Archangel. See *Archangelica*.

Archangel. See *Lanium*.

Archangel, Balm-leaved. *Melissophyllum*.

Archangelica, Archangel, or tallest Hungarian angelica. A species of angelica.

Arche, *αρχη*. The first attack of a disease, its first stage, that time of the disorder in which the patient first takes to his bed, or in which help might be effectual.

Archeostis, white-briony.

Archiator, from *αρχη*, *rincipium*, chief, and *ιατρος*, *medicus*, a physician; signifies chief physician, such as those to princes, according to the explanations of Hieron. Mercurialis: but Hoffman applies it rather to the head or president of a college or community of physicians. Some likewise use it in the same sense as *Archæus*.

Archidoxis, is a title given to a book of chemistry, wrote by Paracelsus, and which Libavius in *Exam. Phil. Novæ*, says, looks more like magic than knowledge: but those who understand it, tell us it contains some very remarkable secrets; and is highly prized by the adepts.

Archigeni Morbi, acute diseases, so called from *αρχη*, the chief, and *γενναί*, to be, because they hold the chief rank amongst diseases.

Archil. See *Rocella*.

Archimagia, a name for Chemistry, because by it gold is attempted to be made.

Archimia, the art of changing imperfect into perfect metals.

Archoptoma, bearing-down of the *Rectum*.

Achos, the *Anus*, also the *Intestinum Rectum*.

Arcton, burdock.

Arctium, burdock.

Arctos, burnt copper.

Arctatio. It is when the intestines are constipated, from an inflammation. Also a preternatural straightness of the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

Arction, woolly-headed burdock.

Arctitudo, i. e. *Arctatio*.

Arctium, burdock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and five varieties.

Arctopus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Arctostordon, bear-garlic.

Arctostaphylus, a species of *Vaccinium*.

Arctotis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Arctura, inflammation, &c. of the finger, from a curvature of the nail.

Arcturus, Cretan vervain, a species of *Verbascum*.

Arctualia ossa, the sinaput. Some say, the temple-bones.

Arctualis sutura, i. e. *Sutura Coronalis*.

Arctatio, a gibbosity of the fore parts, with a curvation of the bone of the *Sternum*.

Arctatus Morbus, the jaundice.

Arctæ, the caverns in which the eyes are lodged.

Arctabar, a species of arum.

Ardens Febris, from *ardeo*, to burn. The ardent fever. It is when fever attends an excess of *Crassamentum* in the blood; or where there is an inflammatory *Diathefis*, without any particular or local inflammation.

Ardentia, things obnoxious to combustion, as turpentine, &c.

Ardesia, slate.

Ardesia Hibernica, i. e. *Lapis Hibernica*.

Ardor, a very intense acute heat raised in our bodies.

Ardor Capitis, the *Cephalitis Sira-*
afis of Sauvage. A kind of delirium from inflammation of the brain.

Ardor Stomachi, i. e. *Ardor Ventriculi*,

Ardor Urinæ, a scalding of the urine. See *Dysury*.

Ardor Ventriculi. It is a heat in the stomach, and expresses it improperly though generally called the heart-burn.

Arduina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Arduini, a species of *Teucrium*.

Area, signifies the internal capacity of any given boundary or limit, of what figure or shape soever. It is a term also used by miners for a certain compass of ore allotted for digging; and some physical writers use it for a species of the *Alopecia*, which see.

Are-alu, a species of fig-tree.

Areca, the Indian or Malabar nut.

Areca Indicæ, an ordinary kind of nutmegs.

Arcuarius, cinnabar.

Arena, sand or gravel in the kidneys. In *Fossilogy*, sands are a genus of *Saxum*, they are *saxum* composed of *granules* which are loose, and cohere not together, and formed neither of comminuted nor decomposed fossil bodies.

Arena Litoralis, sea-sand.

Arena Maris, sea-sand.

Arenaceu, bole armeniac.

Arenaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six or seven and twenty species.

Arenaria, a species of *stellaria*.

Arenaria, sea reed-grass, a species of *arundo*.

Arenarium Saxum, rough free-stone.

Arenarumci, bole armeniac.

Arenatio. It is the casting of hot sand on the bodies of patients.

Arentes, a sort of cupping glasses used by the ancients.

Areola. It is the circle which surrounds the nipple on the breast; in virgins it is little and red; in pregnant women it is larger and more brown.

Ares, a word of Parcellus's, by which he would express that power of nature in the whole material world, by which species are distributed into individuals.

Aresta Bovis, i. e. *Anouis*.

Arctænoïdes, from *αραιω*, to draw, *αρωγω*, to open, and *ειδος*, form; a cartilage; and also a muscle of the wind-pipe bears this name.

Arcthusa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Arctia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Arifar, arsenic.

Argal, tartar.

Argema, or *Argemon*, from *αργος*, white, A disorder of the eye, called *Albugo*. Vogel defines it, an ulceration of the *cornea*.

Argemone, prickly-poppy, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Argemone, long rough-headed poppy. A species of *Papaver*.

Argemone Mexicana, purging-thistle. Also a species of *Glaucium*.

Argentina, i. e. *Anserina*.

Argentum. See *Silver*.

Argentum Vivum. See *Mercury*.

Argilla, Clay, which see.

Argilla Alba, tobacco-pipe clay. See *Terra Cimolia Alba*.

Argilla Candida, i. e. *Argilla Alba*.

Argilla Nigra Ponderosa. A species of clay of a black colour.

Argol,

Argol, a name of tartar, and of the rocella.

Argophyllum, a genus in Linnæus's botany.

Arguzia, a species of *Messerschmidia*.

Argyritis, litharge.

Argyritis Terra, a sort of earth taken out of silver mines, be spangled with many particles of silver.

Argyrodamas, a kind of tale, of the colour of silver, that will not yield to the force of fire.

Argyrolithos, a sort of tale, so called from its silver colour.

Argyros, silver. It seems to be derived from *αργος*, white, or clear.

Archeumatiflos, an epithet given to the external parts, particularly the joints, while free from gouty rheums.

Aria, white bean-tree, or white leaf-tree, a species of *Cratægus*. It hath six or seven varieties.

Arda Medicamenta, dry medicines.

Ariditas Corporis, a marasmus.

Aridura, wasting or leanness, such as appears in hectic or in consumptive habits: or, according to some, the withering of a limb, or of any particular part.

Aricra, Brazilian mastich, a species of *Schinus*.

Arilla, a grap-stone.

Arimaspes, a name of the ancient people of Scythia, who are fabulously said to have but one eye. In the Scythian language *Ari*, signifies alone, and *Maspe*, the eye. This word is also synonymous with *Monopia*, which see.

Arifarum, Friar's cowl, a species of *Arum*; or a variety of *arifarum*. See *Arum*.

Arista. In Botany, it is that sharp pointed needle, which stands out from the tusk or covering of the grain of corn or grass, and is called the awn, or beard.

Aristalthea, the marshmallow.

Aristida, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Aristionis Machinamentum, a machine for restoring luxations, invented by Ariston.

Aristolochia, birthwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-six species.

Aristolochia, such medicines as promote the flux of the *Lochia*.

Aristolochia Cava, i. e. *Fumaria Bulbosa*.

Aristolochia, rotunda, round-rooted birthwort.

Aristolochia Tenuis, creeping-birthwort. Dr. Allston thinks this root is equal to the Virginian snake-root, for all the purposes in which that foreign root is used.

Arma, arms, weapons; one of the seven kinds of *Fulcræ* of plants, according to Linnæus, intended by nature to secure them against external injury; its species are, *Aculei*, *Furcæ*, *Spinæ*, *Stimuli*.

Armala, wild rue.

Armalgol, coral.

Armatura, i. e. *Amnios*.

Arne, a coalition of wounds, also the joining of the futures of the head.

Armena Bolus, Armenian bole.

Armeniaca, the apricot, a species of *Prunus*.

Armenus Lapis, Armenian stone. It is a copper ore, of a pale blue colour. it is very little different, if at all, from the *lapis lazuli*.

Armeria, Deptford pink, a species of *Dianthus*.

Armer'a, thrift, or sea gilly-flower, a species of *statice*.

Armilla, from *armus*, an arm. The round ligament that confines the tendons of the *carpus*.

Armoniacum, i. e. *Ammoniacum*.

Armoracia, horse-radicish, a species of *Cochlearia*.

Armorum Pugna, a sort of gymnastic exercise, consisting of a mock

mock duel, the antagonist being only a post.

Arnabo, zedoary.

Arnaldia, a malignant flow disease, of the chronical kind, attended with an *Alopecia*; it was formerly very common in England.

Arnica, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species. The species recommended by the Edinburgh Dispensatory, is the *Arnica Montana*, of Linnæus.

Arnoglossum, lamb's-tongue; a sort of plantana.

Arnotto. See *Bixa*.

Araira, a species of lentisk.

Arobot, mercury.

Aroma, *αρωμα*. It seems to be compounded of *αρ* and *αρι*, an intensive particle, and *ωσ*, to smell any thing fragrant or odorous: sometimes it is taken for myrrh.

Aroma Germanicum, *Elecampane*.

Aroma Philosophorum, saffron; also the saffron-coloured flowers raised from *Lapis hæmatitis*.

Aromatica, spicey.

Aromatics, from *αρωμα*, signifying a sweet flavour, is now given to all medicines of a grateful spicy scent; though aciently it was a term given to myrrh only, and since, by way of pre-eminence, saffron hath by some been called *Aroma Philosophorum*. These bodies are properly called *aromatics* which have a fragrant or pungent taste or smell.

Aromatica Nux, the nutmeg.

Aromaticum Lignum, i. e. *Cannella Alba*.

Aromaticum Rosatum, rose-spice. An aromatic powder, formerly kept in the shops, in which roses were part of the composition.

Aromaticus Cortex, i. e. *Canella Alba*.

Aromatitis, a stone of a bituminous substance, in colour and smell,

resembling myrrh. It is found in Arabia and Egypt.

Aron, i. e. *Arum*.

Aronia, the Neapolitan medlar.

Aroph, a contraction of *Aroma Philosophorum*, a name given to saffron. Also a name which Paracelsus gave to the flowers raised by sublimation from *Lap. Hematitis*.

Arquatus Morbus, the jaundice.

Arquebusade, a French word that implies, it is good for gun-shot wounds. It is the name of a water which is also called *Aqua Vulneraria*, *Aqua Catapultarum*, and *Aqua Sclopetaria*.

Arquifou. See *Alquifou*.

Arrache, i. e. *Atriplex*.

Arraphon, without future. The word is applied to the *Cranium*, when naturally without futures.

Arrhæa, the stoppage of a flux: and by Hippocrates appropriated to the suppression of the menses.

Arrhostia, infirmity, ill-health.

Asag, arsenic.

Asaltos, i. e. *Asphaltos*.

Asanceck, arsenic sublimed.

Arsenic, or *White Arsenic*, a semi-transparent crystalline concrete, of a very singular nature, contained, in greater or less quantity, in the ores of most metallic bodies, particularly in those of tin and bismuth, and in the mineral called cobalt, from which last most of the *arsenic* brought to us is extracted, in Saxony, by a kind of sublimation. It is a most violent poison; the remedies against which, as against most other poisons, are milk and oily liquors, immediately and liberally drank. According to Mr. Edwards's arrangement of fossils, *arsenic* is a genus in the class of metals. Mr. Beaumé says the *arsenic* in the shops is the calx of a semimetal; it is in a white, crystalline, brilliant, transparent mass, but soon becoming opaque, yet without

out losing its whiteness. It hath some properties in common with salts.

Arsenic Earth, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline earths*.

Arsenic Flos, a genus in the order of *Chryptometalline floses*.

Arsenic stone, a genus in the order of *Chryptometalline stones*.

Arsiava, cereals.

Arsmart. See *Hydropiper*. It is a name of several species of *Polygonum*.

Arsmart, dead or spotted. See *Perficaria*.

Arsmart, perennial, a species of *Polygonum*.

Art. It is variously defined. As applied to medicine, it includes all that is to be done in the practice of its several branches; whereas those principles or rules which direct that practice, are more properly called theory or science.

Artedia, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Artemisia, mugwort, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Abrotanum*, and *Ab-sinthium*; and amongst them enumerates of species and varieties, betwixt three and four score. Of the mugwort there are four species and four varieties; of the southernwood eleven species and six varieties; of the wormwood twenty-seven species and nine varieties; with eight species which are difficult to place under one or the other, yet manifestly of the genus.

Artemisia Tenuifolia, mugwort.

Artery, as some imagine, from *αἷς*, *aer*, the air, and *τερεω*, *tereo*, to keep: for the ancients had a notion of their inclosing a great deal of air; but others, who understand their use better, derive it from *ἀπὸ τῆς αἵματος*, because it continually rises up with a pulse-like motion. There are indeed three

ducts in the body to which this name is applied, viz the *Aspera Arteria*, the *Arteria Pulmonaris*, and *Vena Arteriosa*; which see. But all the vessels that convey the blood from the heart, more properly are hereby included, and which it is of that consequence to be well acquainted with, as deserves a particular description here.

An artery is a conical canal conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood-vessels, and nerves, for the nourishing the coats of the artery. The second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine, dense, transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, which otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries.

The pulse is thus accounted for: When the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but the coats of the artery by any small impetus

petus may be distended; therefore upon the contraction of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the *artery* forwards, but both together will distend the sides of the *artery*. When the impetus of the blood against the sides of the *artery* ceases, that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the *artery*, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the *artery*, till it is again dilated by the systole of the heart. This diastole of the *artery* is called its pulse; and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses. This pulse is in all the *arteries* of the body at the same time: for while the blood is thrust out of the heart into the *artery*, the *artery* being full, the blood must move in all the *arteries* at the same time; and because the *arteries* are conical, and the blood moves from the basis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and consequently every point of the *artery* must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the *arteries* are again contracted. Thus two causes operating alternately, the heart, and fibres of the *arteries* keep the blood in a continual motion.

The chief distribution of the *arteries* is into the *Aorta ascendens*; and the *Aorta descendens*, from which they are branched into all the several parts of the body after the following manner. The *Aorta* coming from the left ventricle of the heart, sends out two branches called *Coronariæ* to the heart, before it pierces the *Pericardium*; but af-

ter it hath pierced it, it ascends a little, and then it crooks forward, and forms the *Aorta descendens*. From the upper side of this crook it sends out three branches, two on the left side, which are one *Subclavian*, and one *Carotide*; and one on the right side, which is the right *Subclavian*, from which immediately arises the right *Carotide*. The *Arteriæ Subclaviæ* on each side send out the *Mediastina*, the *Mammaria*, the *Cervicalis*, or *Vertebralis*, and a branch which goes to the muscles of the neck, of the breast, and to the *Glandula Thyroides*. After the *Subclavia* has passed thro' the *Musculus Scalenus*, it is called *Axillaris*. The *Arteriæ Carotides*, as they ascend on each side the *Trachea Arteria*, give some small branches thereunto, to the *Larynx*, to the *Glandula Thyroides*, and then they send out each four considerable branches. The first goes to the tongue, to the muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, and to the *Pharynx*. The second divides into two branches of which the first loses itself in the muscles *Mylohyoides* and *Digastrici*; and the second goes along the basis of the lower jaw, and is lost in the muscles of the lips. The third branch divides at the angle of the lower jaw into two branches; one enters into the lower jaw, and the other makes the *Arteria temporalis*. The 4th branch goes to the muscles on the hind part of the neck, and to the skin of the hind head. The *Carotide* then passes through the canal in the *Os Petrosum*, gives some branches to the *Dura Mater*, joins with the *Cervicalis*, sends out branches to the *Glandula Pituitaria*, *Retemirabile*, *Plexus Choroides*; then runs through all the circumvolutions of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, and loses its capillary branches in their *Carotidal* substance. The *Axillary* having

having pierced the *Scalenum*, gives some little branches to the nearest muscles; it sends out the *Thoracica superior* and *inferior*, the *Scapularis*, and then gives a branch which passes under the head of the *Humerus* into the *Musculus longus* and *brevis* of the arm. The trunk of the *Axillaris* goes down the inside of the arm, giving branches by the way to the muscles that lie upon the *Humerus*. Above the elbow it sends out a branch which is spread upon the internal *Condyle* of the *Humerus*. At the bending of the elbow this same trunk divides into two branches, the one external, and the other internal; the external runs along the *Radius*, it casts out a branch which goes to the *Supinator*, and ascends to the *Brachialis internus*: in the rest of its course down to the wrists, it gives branches to the *Longus Rotundus*, and benders of the fingers, wrist, and thumb. Being come to the wrist, it sends out a branch which goes to the beginning of the *Tenar*, then it passes under the tendon of the *Flexor Pollicis*; it gives a branch to the external part of the hand, and passing under the tendons of the muscles, its branches run along each side of the thumb and fore-finger. The internal branch goes down along the *Cubitus* to the wrist, and is distributed in like manner to each side of the middle-finger and little-finger.

The *Aorta descendens* sends out first the *Bronchialis*, which accompanies all the branches of the *Bronchia*; as it descends along the *Vertebrae* of the *Thorax*, it sends out on each side the intercostal arteries to the *Diaphragm*; it gives the *Phrenica*, and the *Cœliaca* is the first it sends out when it enters the *Abdomen*. The *Cœliaca* divides into two branches, the one on the right, and

the other on the left, of which the first gives the *Gastrica dextra* which goes to the stomach, the *Cistica* to the gall-bladder, the *Epiplœis dextra* to the *Omentum*, the *Intestinalis* to the gut *Duodenum*, and to a part of the *Jejunum*, the *Gastro-Epiplœis* to the stomach, to the *Omentum*, and some branches to the liver, which enters the *Capsula communis*, to accompany the branches of the *Vena Porta*. The left branches of the *Cœliaca* give the *Gastrica dextra*, which is also spread on the stomach, the *Epiplœis sinistra* to the *Omentum*, and the *Splénica* to the substance of the spleen: then the *Aorta descendens* sends out the *Mesenterica superior*, the *Renales Adiposæ*, which go to the *Renales Glandulæ*, or fat about the reins, the *Emulgents* to the reins, the *Spermaticeæ* to the testicles, the *Lumbaris interior* to the muscles of the loins, the *Mesenterica inferior*, which, with the *superior*, is distributed through the mesentery, and which accompanies all the branches of the *Venæ Meseraicæ*. When the *Aorta* is come to the *Os sacrum*, it divides into two great branches; and from the angle they make, springs out a small artery called *Sacra*, because it spreads from the *Os sacrum*. The *iliac arteries* divide again into the external and internal *Iliac*. From the internal *Iliac* arises the *Hypogastrica*, which is distributed to the bladder, to the *Rectum*, to the outer and inner side of the *Matrix*, *Vagina*, *Vesiculæ seminales*, *Prostata*, and *Penis*, *Os sacrum*, and all the parts contained in the *Pelvis* or basin: and then it gives two considerable branches which pass out of the lower belly; the first goes under the *Pyriformis*, and is distributed to the muscles called *Glutæi*: the second, which is lower than the first, gives also two branches pretty big

big, of which the first goes to the *Obturatores*, the second pierces the cavity of the *Abdomen*, under the *Pyriformis*, and loses itself by several branches in the *Glutæus major*. As soon as the external *Iliac* leaves the cavity of the *Abdomen*, it sends out the *Erigastrica*, which runs up the inside of the *Musculus rectus*, and a little below that, the *Pudenda*, which goes to the privities: then it is called *Cruralis*, which sends out three considerable branches: the first is called *Muscula*, which gives several branches: the first passes between the muscles called *Iliacus* and *Pectineus*, and loses itself in the third head of the *Triceps* in the *Seminembranosus*, or *Seminervosus*, in the beginning of the *Biceps*; in the *Quadrigemini*, and in the cavity of the greater *Trochanter*. The second third, and fourth, go to several parts of the *Triceps*, and *Gracilis posterior*; then the trunk of the *Muscula* goes under the first of the *Triceps*, and divides into three branches more. The first having passed the third of the *Triceps*, is lost in the *Seminembranosus*. The second passes under the *Femur* to the *Vastus externus*. The third goes a little lower, casts branches to the tendon of the third of the *Triceps*: it loses itself at the end of the *Seminervosus*, and at the end of the great head of the *Biceps*. The second considerable branch of the trunk of the *Crural* goes to the external part of the thigh, passes under the *Sartorius*, under the *Gracilis rectus*; it casts some branches to the end of the *Iliacus*, to the beginning of the *Gracilis rectus*, to the *Vastus externus*, *Cruralis*, *Membranosus*, and fore-part of the *Glutæus minor*. The third rises almost from the same part of the *Crural*, and loses itself in the middle of the *Gracilis rectus*, *Cruralis*, and *Vastus externus*. The *Crural* having sent

out these three branches, gives several more to the *Sartorius*, the *Gracilis posterior*, but the greatest goes to the *Vastus externus*. As the *Crural* descends, it sinks deeper in the hinder part of the thigh, passing through the tendons of the *triceps*; being come to the ham, the first branch it sends out is spread on the hinder part of the thigh-bone, and it goes to the little head of the *Biceps*; then it casts out several other branches, which lose themselves in the fat, and in the extremities of the muscles behind the *Femur*. Under the ham it sends out two *Poplitei*, which go round the knee; the one on the inside, the other on the outside. It casts out a little lower several other branches, of which some go to the beginning of the *Gemini*, of the *Soleus Plantaris*, and *Popliteus*, and the rest surround the *Tibia* on all sides. Then it divides into two branches, of which the first passes through the membrane which joins the *Tibia* and *Perone* together, upon which it continues its way, giving branches to the *Tibialis externus*, and to the *Extensorum Digitorum*. The second branch divides into two more, external and internal: the external, after it hath given branches to the *Soleus*, to the *Peronæus posterior*, and to the *Flexor Pollicis*, pierces the membrane between the *Tibia* and *Perone*, and rises upon the external ankle, to spread itself upon the upper part of the foot. The internal, as it descends, gives branches to the *Soleus*, to the *Flexores Digitorum*, to the *Tibialis posterior*; then it passes by the cavity of the *Perone*, where it divides into two branches, of which one passes under the *Thenar* to the great toe, the other passes between the *Musculus brevis* and the *Hypothenar*, and is distributed into the other toes.

And this is the order and distribution

bution of the principal *arteries* in the body, each of which are subdivided into others, and these again into others, till at last the whole body is overspread with most minute capillary *arteries*, concerning which there are two things necessary to remark: first, that the branches which go off at any small distance from the trunk of an *artery*, unite their canals into one trunk again, whose branches likewise communicate with one another, and with others, as before: by this means, when any small *artery* is obstructed, the blood is brought by the communicating branches below the obstruction, which must other-

wise have been deprived of their nourishment. These inosculations are every where apparent, but chiefly in the *Uterus*, *Mesentery*, and brain: it is the same thing with the veins. The other thing is, that the sum of the orifices of the branches of any artery is greater than the orifices from the trunk from which they came, upon which account the velocity of the blood is greatly diminished, as it removes farther from the heart. The proportions the primary branches bear to one another, and the *Aorta* to the *Cava* and pulmonary *artery*, are as follow:

The <i>Aorta</i>	—	—	—	—	100000
Right subclavian artery	—	—	—	—	20101.9
Left <i>Carotide</i>	—	—	—	—	10016
Left axillary	—	—	—	—	14456.7
Bronchial artery	—	—	—	—	434.2
Twenty-four intercostals, each	434.2	—	—	—	10420.8
<i>Cœliac</i>	—	—	—	—	4030.3
<i>Mesenteric</i>	—	—	—	—	7307.8
Right emulgent	—	—	—	—	4639
Left emulgent	—	—	—	—	4639
Inferior <i>Mesenteric</i>	—	—	—	—	3015
Six Lumbals, each	434.2	—	—	—	2605.2
Left iliac	—	—	—	—	9739.8
Right iliac	—	—	—	—	10535
Sum of all the branches					102740.7
The pulmonary artery					139291.8
The ascending cava					9273
The descending cava					92573

To the action of the *arteries* in the human body are owing the circulation of the blood, its heat, red colour, fluidity, assimilation of the feed, the conversion of fixed salts into such as are volatile, and the performance of all the secretions. To shew all these particulars in

their full extent, would be to give a curious and useful history of the *arteries*: and they may readily enough be drawn from the nature and structure of those wonderful canals, with the help of our present philosophy and chemistry.

Arteria Venosa, the pulmonary vein.

Arte-

Arteriaca, medicines against disorders of the voice.

Arteriosus Ductus, also called *Canalis Arteriosus*. This in the foetus, arises from the extremity of the *Arteria pulmonaris* just where it is going to give off the two branches, and opens by its other end into the beginning of the descending *Aorta*, just below the great curvature.

Arteriotomy, from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and τέμνω, *feco*, to cut, is letting blood by the arteries in some extraordinary cases; but the hazard makes it very rarely practised.

Artetiscus, one who suffers the loss of a limb, or who hath a very defective one.

Arthanita, fow-bread. It is the *Cyclamen Europæum* of Linnæus.

Arthetica, or *Arthretica*, from ἄρθρον, a joint. The herb ground-pine.

Arthoicum, from ἄρτος, bread, an oil formerly made by digesting several roots with bread.

Arthrembolus, from ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἐμβάλλω, to impel, an instrument for reducing luxated bones.

Arthritica, i. e. *Arthritis*.

Arthritis, from ἄρθρον, articulus, a joint; any distemper is properly enough thus called that affects the joints, but the gout most particularly; and this hath different names as it falls upon different parts, amongst some authors more nice in words than things: as *Podagra* when in the feet, *Chiragra* when in the hands, and so of other parts. Dr. Cullen, in his *Nosology*, gives the name of *Podagra* to the gout. He places it as a genus of disease, in his class of *Pyrexia*, and order of *Pblegmastica*. He distinguishes its species as follows, viz. 1. *Podagra Regularis*. 2. *Podagra Atonica*. 3. *Podagra Retrograda*. and 4. *Podagra Aberrans*.

Artbrocace, an ulcer in the cavity of a bone, with caries. Dr. Cullen makes it a synonym with *Spina ventosa*, which see.

Artbrodia, from ἄρθρον, a joint, and δέχομαι, to receive. It is when a round head is received into a shallow cavity; and admits of motion on all sides.

Artbrodynia, the chronical rheumatism.

Artbron, a joint.

Artbropusis, from ἄρθρον, articulus, and πύσις, pus. This word is variously used by different writers; sometimes it means an inflammation in a joint; and then, *Pblegmone articuli* has the same signification. Sometimes it is used for an abscess in the joint. Others again express by it what is understood by the different terms *Lumbago Psoadica*, *Lumbago Apostematosa*, *Lumbago ab Artbrocace*, *Ischias ex Abscessu*, and *Morbus Coxarius*, *Psoa abscess*, *Hip-joint abscess*, &c.

Artbrofis, i. e. *Artbrodia*.

Artia. According to some it is the same as *Arteria*; others say it is only the *Asperia Arteria*.

Artichoke. See *Cynara*.

Artichoke (Jerusalem), a species of *Helianthus*.

Articoca, or *Articocalus*, an artichoke.

Articularis Morbus. When the gout rises from the toes to the ankles and knees, and they swell and inflame, it is thus named.

Articularis Arteria. It arises from the lower and fore-part of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of os humeri and teres major, surrounding the articulation till it reaches the posterior part of the deltoides, to which it was distributed.

Articularis Vena. Under the head of the os humeri, the basilica vena sends off this branch. It passes almost transversely round the neck of that

that bone from within backwards, and from behind outwards, and runs upon the scapula, where it communicates with the *venæ scapulares externæ*.

Articulations: this is peculiar to the bones, and distinguished into three sorts, 1. *Diarthrofis*. 2. *Syncondrofis*, and, 3. *Synarthrofis*. Of the first there are two sorts, the *Enarthrofis*, or *Arthrodia*, and *Ginglymus*. The first is when a round head of a bone is received into a round cavity of another, such as the articulation of the *Femur* with the *scgium*; and this is called the ball and socket. The property of this joining is, that the parts may move equally to any side. The *Ginglymus* is described under that word, which see. The second, *Syncondrofis*, is when the extremities of two bones are joined to one another by means of an intervening cartilage. Thus the bodies of the *Vertebræ*, and the extremities of the ribs and *Sternum*, are joined together; where, though the motion of all is manifest, yet that of any two is hardly discernible. The third, *Synarthrofis*, is also of two sorts, the *Sutura* and *Gomphosis*. The *Sutura* is when two bones are mutually indented with one another; the teeth by which they are indented are of various figures, sometimes like the teeth of a saw; sometimes broad at their extremities, and narrow at their base; sometimes the sides of the teeth are likewise indented, as frequently in the *Sutura Lambdoidalis*. This sort of articulation is called dove-tailing, and is used by joiners in drawers, &c. All the bones of the *Cranium* and upper jaw, as also the *Epiphyses* of the bones, are joined by this articulation. *Gomphosis* is when one bone is joined to another, as a pin or nail is in a piece of wood; and

the teeth only are articulated this way in their sockets. To these may be added a third kind of *Synarthrofis*, very different from any of the former; which is, when a bone has a long and narrow channel which receives the edge or process of another bone; and thus the *Vomer* is joined to the *Os Sphenoides* and *Septum Narium*: this is called ploughing. These comprehend all the different articulations of bones in a human body, and what other authors mention is to no purpose. The extremities of all the bones which are articulated to one another with a manifest motion, are bound together by membranous ligaments, which rise from the conjunction of the *Epiphyses* with the bones; and passing over the articulation, are inserted at the same place in the other bone. Thus they form a bag, which embraces all that part of the extremities of the bones which play upon one another; and in this bag is contained a mucilage for the easier motion of the joint. This is separated by glands which lie in fat on the inside of the ligaments. Those articulated by the *Ginglymus* have the ligaments much stronger than they are either behind or before; that the protuberances may be kept to play in their cavities, and to prevent the bones from slipping out of joint.

Artificialis Sal, i. e. *Sal. Commun.*

Artischofus Lævis, the artichoke.

Artifcus, from *ἀρτος*, bread. Troches are thus called, because formed like a loaf.

Artipochrus color, a palish yellow colour which attends a disorder of the spleen.

Artocarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Arum, cuckow-pint, or wake-Robin, a genus in Linnæus's botany. In this genus he includes the

Arif-

Arisarum, or friar's-cowl, and *Dracunculus*, or dragons : of the species and varieties he enumerates forty-one. Besides these there are twenty-six noticed by Tournefort that belong to the *Arum* genus, but are not determined whether they belong to the division of *Arum*, of *Arisarum*, or of *Dracunculus*.

Arum (African.) See *Calla*.

Arum (Floating.) See *Orontium*.

Arum Moschatum, i. e. *Piper*.

Arum Polyphyllum, i. e. *Dracontium*.

Arum Pumile Augustifolium, &c. i. e. *Arisarum*.

Arum Scorzoneræ Folio, i. e. *Arisarum*.

Aruncus, a species of *Spiræa*.

Arundo, the reed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Arundo Donax, the great reed.

Arundo Farcta Atro Rubens, the walking-cane.

Arundo Farcta Flava, the dart-weed.

Arundo Farcta Indiæ Orientalis, the dragon's blood-cane.

Arundo Major, a name of the *Tibia*.

Arundo Minor, a name of the *Fibula*.

Arundo Scriptoria, the writing-reed.

Arundo Tabaxifera, the bamboo-cane.

Arytæno-Epiglottici. They are small fleshy tasciculi, each of which is fixed by one end in the head of one of the arytænid cartilages, and the other in the nearest edge of the epiglottis.

Arytænoides, from *αγρωνα*, a funnel, and *ειδης*, shape; or from *αγειν*, to drink, and *ειδης*, shape, the Arynoid, or ewer-like cartilage. An epithet of two cartilages, which, together with others, constitute the head of the larynx.

Arytænoides Major, i. e. *Arytænoides Transversus*.

Arytænoides Minor, i. e. *Arytænoides Obliquus*.

Arytænoides Obliquus. This muscle arises from the base of one arytænoid cartilage, and crossing its fellow, is inserted near the tip of the other arytænoid cartilage. When both act they pull the arytænoid cartilage towards each other.

Arytænoides Transversus. This muscle arises from the side of one arytænoid cartilage, from near its articulation with the cricoid, to near its tip. The fibres run straight across, and are inserted in the same manner, into the other arytænoid cartilage. Its use is to shut the rima glottidis, by bringing these two cartilages, with the ligaments, nearer one another.

Arythmus, from *α* priv. and *ρυθμος*, a modulation, or modification of time and sound in music. Galen applies it to the pulse not modulating according to nature. It is opposed to *Eurhythmus*, which see. The pulse *Arythmus* is, 1. If it transgresses into a modulation proper to the next age, it is *pulsus Pararythmus*. 2. If it changes to a pulse proper for any other age it is called *pulsus heterorythmus*. 3. If it passes into a modulation proper to no age, it is then a *pulsus Ecrythmus*.

Asa, healer.

Asa Dulcis, the sweet healer; the gum Benjamin, and its tree.

Asa Fetida. See *Asa Fetida*.

Asa Odorata, gum Benjamin, and its tree.

Asaba Hermes, hermodactyls, or the flowers of the Sarcocolla.

Asabon, soap.

Asagar, verdigrise.

Asagen, dragon's-blood.

Asagi, vitriol, or calcined vitriol.

Asamar, verdigrise.

Asanaz, vitriol.

Asanon,

Afanon, prepared sal ammoniac.

Asaphatum, a sort of serpigo, impetigo, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms. When the skin is impressed, they come out like long threads, with black heads.

Asapheis, from α priv. and $\sigma\alpha\phi\eta\varsigma$, clear. Such patients as do not utter their words distinctly are thus named.

Asaphia. It is the *Paraphonia Palatina* of Cullen. It is an indistinct utterance, as if the tongue was muffled; a confusedness of voice. This word sometimes expresses a dubious kind of delirium, or a state which is difficult to call delirious, and yet not clearly free from delirium.

Asaphodes, i. e. *Asaphia*.

Asarabacca. See *Asarum*.

Asarcon, void of flesh.

Asarina, a name of some species of *Suapdragon*. Linnæus includes them all in the genus of *Antirrhinum*.

Asaron, i. e. *Asarum*.

Asarum, asarabacca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and three varieties.

Asarum Virginianum, black snake-weed.

Asbestos, or *Asbestus*, a genus in the order of fibrous stones; its fibres are hard, rigid, and brittle, when separated; and are not so easily divisible as those of the *Amianthus*. Edwards's *Possilogy*.

Ascalonicum, escallions, or scallions, a variety of onions.

Ascalonitides, eschalots, barren onions, or scallions.

Ascalonitis, i. e. *Ascalonicum*.

Ascardamydes, one who keeps his eyes long fixed and immoveable, without twinkling.

Ascarides, from $\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon\omega$, to move, a sort of worms so called from their continual troublesome motion, which causes itching. They are very

small, white, and have sharp-pointed heads. They are generally lodged in the rectum; but sometimes are also higher up, even in the stomach.

Ascia. The simple bandage is so called when the rounds ascend or descend upon each other in the form of a screw: the French call it *do-loires*.

Ascites, from $\alpha\sigma\kappa\iota\varsigma$, a bottle. It is the dropsy of the belly. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Cachexiæ*, and order *Intumescenciæ*; he enumerates two species. 1. *Ascites abdominalis*; as when the tumor of the belly is equal, and with evident fluctuation. 2. *Ascites saccatus*, as when the ovaries, &c. are the seat of the disease; in which cases the humour is not equally extended in all parts of the belly, and the fluctuation is not so evident.

Ascites Sanguineo-Uterinus, i. e. *Hydrometra*.

Ascites Uterinus, i. c. *Hydrometra*.

Asciticus, one who labours under an *Ascites*.

Asclepias, swallow-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates about thirty species.

Asclepium, oriental *Thapsia*, a species of thapsia.

Asclites, i. e. *Ascites*.

Ascoma, from $\alpha\sigma\kappa\iota\varsigma$, a bottle, the eminence of the pubes at the years of maturity.

Ascos, from $\alpha\sigma\kappa\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, leather, a bottle. Bottles were formerly all made of leather; and Hippocrates used to apply them, when filled with hot water, to pained parts.

Ascyroides, i. e. *Androsæmum*.

Ascyron, Canadian spreading tut-tan, a species of *Hypericum*.

Ascyrum, St. Peter's-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Asdenigi, the blood-stone.

Ase. Hippocrates means by this

word, a loathing of food from a conflux of humours in the stomach.

Asch, alum.

Asedenigi, the blood-stone.

Asif, i. e. *Hydroa*.

Asigen, dragon's-blood.

Asellus, the wood-louse; also called *Millepedes*.

Asemos, from *a* priv. and *σημα*, a sign, an epithet applied to events that fall out contrary to all appearance, without any manifest cause: a crisis happening beyond hope.

Asiph, plumous alum.

Asipta, from *a* priv. and *σηπω*, to putrefy, unputrefied; but Hippocrates used this word to signify unconcocted or undigested.

Asb (Mountain), a species of *Scrubus*.

Asb (Poison.) See *Vernix*.

Asb-tree. See *Fraxinus*.

Asbreed, i. e. *Ægopodium*.

Asiatic Balsam, the balm of Gilead.

Asgi, and *Asingar*, verdigrise

Asiti, or *Asitia*, those who take no food for want of appetite.

Asus Lapis. See *Ajus*.

Asodes. See *Assodes*.

Asoper, foot.

Aspadialis, a suppression of the urine from the urethra being imperforated.

Aspalathum, also called *Agallo-cum*, calambac wood. It is brought from the East Indies; it is of a bituminous and fatty kind, or resinous, and of a bitter taste.

Aspalathus, African broom, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nineteen species.

Aspalathus, a name of the *Lignum Rhodium*.

Asphaltum, i. e. *Asphaltum*.

Asparagi, the young shoots of vegetables.

Asparagodes, curled cole-wort.

Asparagu, *Ipairow*-grass, a ge-

nus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates about twenty species.

Asparagus (Climbing African.) See *Medicula*.

Asparine, i. e. *Aparine*.

Aspasia, a medicine formerly used to constrict the vagina; it consisted of wool moistened with an infusion of galls.

Aspen-tree, i. e. the trembling poplar. A species of *Populus*.

Aspera, a species of *Polypodium*.

Aspera Arteria. It is called *Aspera*, from the inequality made by the cartilages of it: it is called also, *Trachea*. It is a canal situated in the fore-part of the neck, before the *Oesophagus*, whose upper end is called *Larynx*; from whence it descends to the fourth vertebra of the back, where it divides and enters the lungs. This canal is made of annular cartilages, which are at small and equal distances from one another. These cartilages grow smaller and smaller as they approach the lungs; and those of the *Bronchi* are so close to one another, that, in expiration, the second enters within the first, and the third within the second, and the following always enters the preceding. Betwixt the *Larynx* and the lungs these cartilages make not complete rings; but their hinder part, which is contiguous to the *Oesophagus*, is membranous, that they may the better contract and dilate, and give way to the food as it passes down the gullet. But the cartilages of the *Bronchi* are completely annular; yet their capillary branches have no cartilages, but instead of them small circular ligaments, which are at pretty large distances from one another. The use of the cartilage is to keep the passage for the air open; but in the capillary *Bronchi* they would hinder the subsiding of the vesicles. These cartilages

tilages are tied together by two membranes, external and internal; the external is composed of circular fibres, and covers the whole *Trachea* externally; the internal is of an exquisite sense, and covers the cartilages internally; it is composed of three distinct membranes, the first is woven of two orders of fibres; those of the first order are longitudinal, for the shortening the *Trachea*; they make the cartilages approach and enter one another: the other order is of circular fibres for the contracting the cartilages. When these two orders of fibres act, they help. with the external membrane, in expiration, in coughing, and in altering the tone of the voice. The second membrane is altogether glandulous, and the excretory vessels of these glands open in the cavity of the *Trachea*: they separate a liquor for moistening the cavity, and for defending it from the acrimony of the air. The third and last, is a net of veins, nerves, and arteries; the veins and branches of the *Vena Cava*; the nerves of the *Recurrent*; and the arteries, sprigs of the *Carotides*.

Asperata. See *Asperum*.

Asperatum Specillum, the rasp-like probe; the same as *Blepharoxyslum*.

Asperella, i. e. *Asprella*

Aspergines, i. c. *Aspersio*.

Aspergula, i. c. *Asperula*.

Asperifolius, of *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, an epithet for such plants as are rough-leaved, having their leaves placed alternately, or without any certain order on their stalks.

Aspermatismus, i. e. *Dyspermatismus*.

Aspersio, to sprinkle. Medicines administered this way, were called by the Greeks *Sympasmata*, and by the Latins *Aspergines*.

Asperugo, small wild bugloss; a

genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Asperula, woodroof, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Asphalitis, a kind of trefoil. Also a name of the left vertebra of the loins.

Asphaltum, i. e. *Bitumen Judaicum*.

Aspharagus, sparrow-grass.

Asphendamnus, the mountain-maple.

Asphodel. See *Asphodelus*.

Asphodel (Bastard.) See *Ossifragum*.

Asphodel (Little Scottish Irish-leaved), a species of *Anthericum*.

Asphodel (Marsh), a species of *Anthericum*.

Asphodel (Rough compressed-leaved), a species of *Anthericum*.

Asphodelus, asphodel, or king's-spear, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Asphodel Onion, a species of *Ornithogalum*.

Asphyxia, from *a* priv. and *σφυξίς*, a pulse, and from *σφυζω*, to leap, or beat like an artery, a privation of the pulse. Though this cannot be absolutely the case whilst a person lives, yet to our perception it may. It happens from a long failure of vital and animal power; as from drowning, mephitism, &c. Most instances of *asphyxy* are varieties of *Apoplexy*; the rest are instances of *Syncope*.

Asphyxia a Carbone, i. c. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Asphyxia Congelatorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Asphyxia Flatulenta. When this complaint can be distinguished by its external symptoms, Dr. Cullen ranks it in the genus *Apoplexy*.

Asphyxia Foricariorum, i. c. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Asphyxia a Fumis, i. e. *Asphyxia Venenata*.

Asphyxia Immerforum, i. e. *Apoplexia Suffocata*.

Asphyxia Nephritide, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Asphyxia a Musto, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Asphyxia a Pathemate, i. e. *Apoplexia Mentalis*.

Asphyxia Sideratorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Asphyxia Spinalis, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Asphyxia Suspensorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Suffocata*.

Aspidion, a diminutive of *ασπις*, a buckler, a name of the *Alysson* of Dioscorides, because it hath small round pods resembling a buckler.

Aspidiscos, from *ασπις*, a buckler. By metaphor it was applied to the sphincter muscle of the anus, as we are informed by Cœlius Aurelianus.

Asplenium, spleen-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Ferns*. He enumerates twenty-four species, and nine varieties.

N. B. Weston calls this *Fern*.

Asprella, i. e. *Equisetum Majus*.

Aspris Maurorum, the holm-oak with great acorns.

Assac, i. e. *Gum Ammoniacum*.

Assa Fœtida, the tree that produceth the gum thus named, is a species of *Ferula*.

Assala, a nutmeg.

Assarabacca. See *Asarum*.

Assatio, assation, from *asso*, to roast with fire. Frying, toasting, broiling, and roasting, are different species of *assation*.

Asservatio. In *Pharmacy* it is the same as *conservatio*, or the repositing things ready for use.

Affidentia Signa, are such symptoms, according to Galen, as are sometimes present to a disease, but not always so, which latter are called *Pathognomonic*.

Affiduus. Some use this word in-

stead of *continuus*, to say *Affiduus febris*, instead of *continua febris*.

Assimulo, to assimilate, from *ad* and *similis*, to make like to. *Assimilation* commonly expresses the union of aliments to the body, in nourishment; but in a more general sense signifies the reduction of any one body to the nature of another.

Assis, the Egyptian name for *Banque*.

Assistentes, i. e. *Parasitæ*.

Assodes, an ardent kind of tertian fever, attended with great inquietudes, nauseas, vomitings, thirst, and raving: the outward parts are moderately warm, but inwardly there is great heat.

Assos, allum.

Astacus Fluvialilis, the crevis or cray-fish. These are found in rivers; are of the same general nature as crabs and lobsters. They afford the concretes called crab's-eyes.

Astachylos. So Paracelsus names a malignant gangrenous ulcer, which spreads from the feet upwards. Some call it *Araneus*.

Aster, star-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates above fifty species and varieties.

Aster, a name of the several species of *Inula*.

Aster Atticus, a name of *Eryngo*, and of the golden star-wort.

Aster Maritimus, i. e. *Tripolium*.

Aster Omnium Maximus, i. e. *Enula*.

Aster Peruanus, potatoes.

Asteria, called also bastard-opal, and star-gem, which last name it receives from its sparkling like a star. It is generally said to be a species of *Opal*; it is transparent like crystal, but much harder. It is a name also of the *Oculus Cati*.

Asteria Gemma, i. e. *Asteria*.

Asterias, i. e. *Astroites*.

Astericoides, a species of *Osmites*.

Aste-

Asteriscus, purple or golden star-wort.

Asterocephalus, i. e. *Scabiosa*.

Asteroides. See *Buphtalmum*; also a species of *Conyza*.

Asthenia, extreme debility.

Asthenia a Hydrocephalo, i. e. *Apoplexia Hydrocephalica*.

Asthma, from *αω*, or *αρις*, to breathe; or rather from *ασθμαζω*, *anelo*, to breathe with difficulty, a chronic, laborious, wheezing respiration. Galen says, that the Greeks give this name to a quick respiration, such as happens to people who run, &c. The word is now applied to a disorder, the chief symptoms of which is a difficult or a short breathing; or a laborious wheezing respiration, with a sense of straightness in the breast. Dr. Cullen ranks the *asthma*, in his class of *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*. He distinguishes three species, viz.

1. *Asthma Spontaneum*; when there is no manifest cause, or any other disease attending. 2. *Asthma Exanthematicum*; as when some acrid humour is repelled from the surface of the body. 3. *Asthma plethoricum*; when any accustomed evacuation of blood ceases, or when, from any other cause, the vessels are too full.

Asthma Catarrhale, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis*.

Asthma a Gibbo, i. e. *Dyspnœa Thoracica*.

Asthma Infantum Spasmodicum, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, of Cullen. Also called *Suffocatio Stridula*.

Asthma Metallicum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Asthma Nocturnum, i. e. *Incubus*.

Asthma Pituitosum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis*.

Asthma Pneumodes, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis*.

Asthma Pneumonicum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Catarrhalis*.

Asthma Pulverulentorum, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Astites Glandulosi, i. e. *Parastata*.

Astracides, pine-kernel.

Astragaloides, the name of some species of *Orobanch*; also of the bastard milk-vetch.

Astragalus, the first bone of the foot; so named from its being used in ancient sports, or something of that shape called cockal, in like manner with our dice, and going by the same name. It is the upper bone of the foot; the tibia rests upon it: its upper and under sides are covered with cartilage, and on its under side it articulates with the os calcis; the fore-part of this bone is cartilaginous, and there it articulates with the os scaphoides.

Astragalus, wild-liquorice, liquorice-vetch, or milk-vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Tragacantha*, or goat's thorn; and enumerates, of species and varieties, sixty-four.

Astragalus (Siberian Purple), a species of *Hedysarum*.

Astrantia, black master-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Astrape, lightning. Galen reckons it among the procatartetic causes of an *Epilepsy*; and it is doubtless a cause of disease in lesser degrees of its influence, as well as of death in its greater.

Astricta. When applied to the belly it signifies colliciveness.

Astrictoria, astringentis.

Astringentia, astringents. Substances that coagulate the animal solids are called *astringents*; of those that are used medicinally, some rank those only as *astringents* that are taken by the mouth, calling those styptics that are only applied externally.

Astriolism, blasting or planet-striking.

Astrion, i. e. *Astragalus*.

Astrobles, from *αστρον*, a star, and *βαλλω*, to strike, blasted, or planet-struck. When applied to human bodies, it signifies apoplectic, or sphacelated.

Astrobolismos, the same as *Astrobles*.

Astrocynologia, from *αστρον*, a star, *κυνων*, a dog, and *λογος*, a dissertation, the name of a treatise on the dog-days.

Astrochites, also called *Astroites*, star-stone. It is of a brown colour, an inch long, angulated, and at the ends marked with the figure of a star. It is thought to be a part of some sea-animal petrified. Some of them are white; they are found in quarries in England, Germany, &c.

Astroitidis Lapis, star-stone.

Astronium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Afugar, verdigrise.

Afulci, i. e. *Lapis Lazuli*.

Afuoli, foot.

Atac, talc, or nitre.

Atamasco, Virginian or Atamasco lily, a species of *Amaryllis*.

Ataxia, ataxy, from *α* priv. and *τασσω*, to order, some particular irregularity or disorder. This word is used frequently by the ancients, and sometimes by the moderns, to express an irregularity in a disease or a distemper out of the common course of symptoms.

Atebras, a subliming vessel.

Atecthuia, from *α* priv. and *τεχνη*, an art, want of art. When this word is used as expressive of disease; it is synonymous with *Anaphrodisia*.

Ater succus, i. e. *Atrabilis*.

Ateramna. This word occurs in Hippocrates's *De Aere Locis & Aquis*, and is expounded by Galen as signifying difficulty of concoction and hard. He observes that the ancients called bad waters thus, and that, as joined with other words, it hath other significations.

Athamanta, spignel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Athanasia, signifying immortal, hath been a term affectedly given to some medicines to express their extraordinary efficacy, as the *Athanasia magna* of Nicolaus, &c.

Athanasia, from *α* priv. and *θανω*, death, immortality. It is a name of several ancient compositions; as antidotes, collyriums, &c. Also of the herb tanfy, because when stuffed up the nostrils of a dead corpse, it is said to prevent putrefaction.

Athanasia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Athanasos, i. e. *Lychnis Coronaria*.

Athamor, is a digesting furnace, contrived to keep a constant heat for some time together, so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers.

Athara, a sort of pap made with wheat-flour.

Ather, the beard of barley; also the top of the beard of an arrow.

Athera, a sort of food made with wheat-flour, like the pap-meat which is given to children. Pliny says it is an Egyptian invention.

Atheroma, from *αθηρωμα*, pulse, pap, or a kind of poullice. It is a kind of tumor, thus named from its contents, which resemble a poullice. It is a species of wen. It is colourless, without pain, of an irregular shape, not easily pressed with the finger; and when pressed does not easily rise again; in which it differs from the *Meliceris*.

Athletes, from *αε*, always, *τλημι*, suffering, or from *αθλω*, to contend, a wrestler; also one who is robust, or of a vigorous constitution.

Athonor,

Athonor, i. e. *Atbanor*.

Athroos, or *Atbroon*, an adverb. In medicinal authors it imports copious, accumulated, or sudden; and is the reverse of by degrees.

Athymia, from α priv. and θυμος, courage, pusillanimity. In medicinal authors it usually signifies that dejectedness, despondency, anxiety, and despair, which often occurs in distempers. Some use this word as synonymous with *Melancholia*.

Atincar, or *Atinkar*, borax.

Atlas, from ατλᾶω, to sustain, or ατλᾶμι, to carry, the name of the first vertebra of the neck. So called because it sustains the head, as *Atlas* was supposed to sustain the earth.

Atmosphere, from ατμος, a vapour, and σφαῖρα, a globe. By this word is usually understood the whole assemblage of ambient air; but some restrain it to that part of the air next the earth, which receives vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light; and say that the higher spaces, though perhaps not wholly destitute of air, are possessed by a finer substance called *Aether*. The height of the *atmosphere* is betwixt forty and fifty miles; how much more, if any, is quite uncertain. The height of the *atmosphere* probably depends on the level of the sea. All the animating properties of the air seem also to be derived from the evaporation of the waters of the sea, joined to the exhalations from the earth: these vapours which ascend into the air, seldom rise above a certain distance from the surface of the sea, and above this height all fecundity is wanting; and as this water recedes from the tops of mountains, they become barren, and only the magazines of perpetual snow. Thus the *atmosphere* may properly be divided into two, the animated and the un-

animated parts. The animated part, as it is the seat of life in some sense, so it is also the source of disease.

Atocbia, praternatural labour.

Atocium, a name of the *Lychnis sylvestris*.

Atolli, a sort of pap, made of the meal of maize and water, which the Indians mix with their chocolate.

Atomus, an atom, from α priv. and τέμνω, to cut, or divide, that is, which cannot be farther divided. Aselepiades taught that *atoms* were the primordia of all things, and that they were not perceptible to our senses, but only to our understandings; that they had no qualities, for the qualities of bodies which they compose depend on the order, figure, number, &c. of many *atoms* joined together; and this last circumstance he proves by observing, that a lump of silver is white, but if filed down it is black; and horns of goats are black when whole, but white if filed down. Galen says that Aselepiades, adhering to the opinions of Democritus and Epicurus, with regard to the principles of bodies, had only changed the former names of things, calling *atoms* molecules, and a vacuum pores.

N. B. Molecules were divisible, but *atoms* not.

Atonia, from α priv. and τέμνω, to stretch, atony; defect of muscular power; relaxation, laxity, debility, or distemperature. It is generally synonymous with palsy.

Atrabilarious Humour, may very well be understood of the thick part of the blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. The same may not improperly be called by the name of *Succus Melancholicus*, which we meet

with in some authors. See *Atra Bilis*.

Atrabilarie (*Capsulæ*), i. e. *Renes Succenturiati*.

Atra Bilis, black bile, or melancholy. According to the ancients, it hath a two-fold origin. 1. From the grosser parts of the blood, and this they called the melancholy humour. 2. From yellow bile being highly concocted. Dr. Percival, in his *Essays Med. and Exp.* suggests, that it is the gall rendered ærid by stagnation in the gall-bladder, and rendered viscid by the absorption of its fluid parts.

Atrachelus, from α priv. and $\tau\epsilon\alpha\chi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the neck, short-necked.

Atrætylidi, a name of a plant which resembles the *Atrætylis*.

Atrætylis, distaff-thistle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Atrætylis, a name of the common wild earline thistle.

Atragene, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Atramentosus Lapis, the pyrite-stone.

Atramentum Sutorium, a name of the green vitriol, of the *Chalcanthum*, and *Melanteria*.

Atraphaxis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Atræsa, from α priv. and $\tau\pi\alpha\omega$, or $\tau\pi\epsilon\omega$, to perforate, imperforation.

Atrctarum, a suppression of urine from the menses being retained in the vagina.

Atræti, from α priv. and $\tau\pi\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$, perforate. Those of either sex are thus called, when their anus, or other natural aperture is closed.

Atrices, small tubercles about the anus, which recede and return again, especially at the first.

Atrici, small sinuses in the intestinum rectum, which do not reach so far as to perforate into its cavity.

Atriplex, orach, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species, and eight varieties.

Atriplex Olida, i. e. *Vulvaria*.

Atropa, dwale, or deadly nightshade, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species, and one variety.

Atrophy, from α priv. and $\tau\tau\epsilon\phi\omega$, to nourish, a falling away of the flesh. Some say that in an *atrophy*, the fat only is wasted. Others describe it as a mere collapſion of the cellular, vascular, and muscular systems, with universal weakness, from too great wastings, or too small recruits, of chyle, blood, lymph, &c. throughout the whole habit; without ulceration, or organical destruction of the solid vessels and viscera: a *Phthisis* or consumption of the lungs, they say, is from obstruction, an *atrophy* from inanition. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a wasting, with extreme debility, but without the hectic fever. He ranks this disease in his class of *Cachexiæ*, and order *Marcoræ*; and enumerates four species.

Atta. Festus says it is one who by reason of the tenderness or other defect in his feet, touches the ground rather than treads on it.

Attenuation, is making a body or fluid thinner than it was before.

Attenuantia, from *attenuis*, to make thin, attenuating medicines. These act on the solids and fluids. Such as operate on the fluids by immediate contact are but few, and indeed only such as are watery, and they act only by the water in them. Viscid humours, alkaline, and other salts, are dissolved by water. Most of, or all the other *attenuants*, act on the solids by increasing their tone, and so enabling them to *attenuate* the too thick fluids.

Attincar Veneris, the whitening of copper to transmute it into silver.

Attingat,

Attingat, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Attollens Auriculæ Superior, a muscle which rises from the corrugator supercilii by a thin fascia.

Attollens Nares, a muscle that arises from the ends of the two upper bones of the nose, and is inserted into the upper part of the *Alæ*, pulling the nose upwards when contracted.

Attollens Oculi, i. e. *Musculus Superior*, and *Rectus Superior Oculi*: It is also called *Superbus*, which signifies proud, because it lies upon the upper part of the globe, and pulls up the eye, which gives an air of haughtiness.

Attonitus Morbus, a name of the *Apoplexy*, and of the *Epilepsy*.

Attonitus Stupor, i. e. *Apoplexy*.

Attractio, from *ad*, *to*, and *traho*, to draw, attraction. It is that property of matter, by which its particles are made mutually to approach and adhere to one another. Various are the opinions concerning this subject; but in effect they agree in this, that whatever term or mode of reasoning is used, the end is the meeting of the particles of bodies and their consequent union. *Attraction* is of different kinds in nature, though probably they all depend ultimately on the same principle. There is the *Attraction of Gravitation*, which is that tendency discovered in all bodies toward the centre of the earth. Whatever falls goes to the earth, as if a load-stone was there to draw every thing to it. This sort of *attraction* is in all our visible system; in the earth, planets, &c. Another kind of *attraction* is that of *Magnetism*; this is particular, the property of but a small portion of the material world. The *attraction of Electricity* hath its peculiarity, to distinguish it. When one body is super-saturated with electric fire, it will give its super-

abundance, and draws any body that possesses less than itself, until it makes that equal to itself, and then it does not attract. There is also the *attraction of Cohesion*, or of *Aggregation*. It is that by which two polished surfaces, or that particles or substances of the same kind adhere when in juxtaposition. It is this that keeps bodies together, and gives hardness. In order to this sort of *attraction* taking place, the approaching surfaces must be polished, and wet, that all interstices may be filled up. See *Cohesion*. The last kind of *attraction* is that called *Electric*, or of *Chemistry*, because of its importance in the operations thereof. By electric *attraction* is meant, that tendency which bodies have, however different, to unite together and become one, forming a body with properties different from those of either of its constituents: as in the formation of metallic salts, &c. It is this property in matter, by which are accounted for all the grand appearances in the inanimate world, and which our own countryman sir Isaac Newton first taught us to reason about with certainty. The substance of what has been digested into order, to support many physical reasonings, may be apprehended from the following propositions.

Prop. 1. The quantity, or force, of *attraction* in all bodies is exactly proportional to the quantity of matter in the attracting body, as being in reality nothing but the result or sum of the united forces of all those single particles of which it is composed: or, in other words, *attraction* in all bodies is, *cæteris paribus*, as their solidities. Hence,

Corol. 1. At equal distances the *attractions* of homogeneous spheres will be as their magnitudes. And,

Corol. 2. At any distance whatever, the *attraction* is as the sphere divided

divided by the square of the distance.

Prop. 2. The attractive force is infinitely greater at the contact, or extremely near it, than at any determinate distance.

The attractive force exerts itself only where the tendency of a particle another way is overpowered by its proximity to that into whose contact it is supposed to be drawn: for as this property is universal, and every part of matter does draw, and is drawn by every other part of matter, within one another's spheres of *attraction*; so one cannot influence another at any distance, but must necessarily be very near it; and so much the nearer in proportion to its smallness: so that upon a double account, two particles cannot influence one another by their *attractions*, unless very near; one from their predominant inclinations another way, and the other from the minuteness of their spheres of activity; insomuch that out of that reach, could they be supposed under no other tendency, they would never come together.

Prop. 3. A large particle attracts not more strongly than a small one of the same solidity: but diversity of figure causes different degrees of *attraction* in particles that are otherwise the same.

This is almost a consequence from the former proposition; for as this attractive force can only act on such particles as are extremely near, the remotest parts in a large particle can conduce nothing thereto. And for the same reason this power varies, according as matter is in cones, cylinders, cubes, or spheres; and a spherical particle, *ceteris paribus*, has the strongest *attraction*; as there is more solidity under such a surface, than in any other figure.

Prop. 4. If particles swimming

in a fluid attract one another more strongly than they do the particles of the fluid, the force by which they come to each other, will be as the excess of their mutual *attractions* to their *attractions* of the fluid.

Such parts of the fluid as interpose between the attracting particles will be thrust or pressed upon by such their inclinations to each other; and therefore, according to the nature of fluidity, the parts of the fluid will be drove out of their places by such excess of pressure, and thereby the attracting particles will join.

Prop. 5. If particles swimming in a fluid are more attracted by the fluid than by one another, they will recede from one another with a force that will be equal to the difference of their mutual *attractions*, and the *attraction* of the fluid.

For the ambient particles of the fluid attracting them more strongly than they do each other, they will by such excess of force be drawn from one another into contact and cohesion with the particles of the fluid. Upon the two foregoing depends the whole theory of crystallization and solution.

Prop. 6. The force, by which particles attracting one another cohere, is, *ceteris paribus*, in proportion to their contacts.

For these parts not in contact, conduce nothing, or extremely little, to the force of cohesion; and a much greater power is required to separate two particles which cohere in two points, than two particles which cohere only in one point: For which reason it is, that we find two polished marbles adhere more strongly than any other two bodies of equal dimensions, which are not so solid, but have more pores and interstices between their parts, and which

which will not receive so good a polish, by which their parts are brought into so close a contact with one another. And for the same reason it is, that many light substances have such strong cohesions and tenacities; for that whereby particles of the least matter in proportion to their surfaces, are specifically lightest, also occasions their strongest cohesions, by being capable of more contact than particles of more solidity under less surface.

Prop. 7. If the attracting particles are elastic, they must necessarily produce an intestine motion greater or less, according to the degrees of their elasticity and attractive forces.

Because, upon the occurrsions which their attractive powers draw them into, they will fly off from one another again with the same degree of velocity that they met together with, abating for the resistance of the medium; but when they approach other particles in their resiliion, their velocity must increase, because they are afresh attracted; and therefore meeting a second time, they will recede with a greater velocity than they did at their first concursion; which will continue an intestine motion, as are their attractive powers and elasticities.

Prop. 8. Particles attracting one another in a fluid, moving either with a swift or a slow progressive motion, attract one another just the same as if the fluid was at rest, if all the particles move equally; but an unequal velocity of the particles will interrupt their attractions.

All the parts of the fluid moving on with equal velocity, leave the attracting particles in the same condition, as if the whole fluid was at rest: but some parts moving faster

than others, must frequently change their positions, and thereby disturb their attractions. Thus, it is that salts will not crystallize, till the water in which they are dissolved is near or quite cold, and the intestine motion of its particles, caused by heat, is quieted. See *Particles*.

Attractivus, Attractorius, and Attrahens, are applied to remedies that have a power of attracting.

Attrita, galls from attrition, or rubbing one part against another.

Attrition, from *ad*, and *tero*, to wear against, expresses such a motion of bodies against one another, as strikes off some superficial particles, whereby they wear less and less. It is also frequently used for the friction or rubbing such supple bodies one against another, as will not wear out, but occasions some particular determinations of the fluids they contain: and thus various sensations of hunger, pain, or pleasure are occasioned by the attritions of the organs fashioned for such impressions. *Attrition* is often used to express a separation of the cuticle from the cutis by compression.

Atypus, from *a* priv. and *τυπος* a form or tenor, irregular. It is applied to diseases which have no regularity in their periods. Also to deformity in the limbs.

Anante, or *Anapse*, the dry disease. Hippocrates describes it thus: the patient cannot bear either abstinence or eating. Fasting causes flatulence and pain in the stomach. He vomits up various matters, and after vomiting he is easy. After eating there are eructations, an inflammatory heat and redness; a tenesmus, and great discharge of wind; head-ach; a sense of pricking in different parts of the body; the legs grow feeble and small, and become weak. In order to a cure, Hippocrates directed a purge, and then

then an emetic ; afterwards abstinence from fat food, temperance, bathing, unctions, and moderate exercise.

Auchmos, from *αυω*, to dry. The Latins call it *squalor*. It is hot, dry, sultry weather.

Audacia. In a medical sense is that sort of boldness which we meet with in deliria or madness.

Auditoria Arteria Interna. It goes off from each side of the *Arteria basilaris* to the organ of hearing, accompanying the auditory nerve, having first furnished several small twigs to the *Membrana Arachnoides*.

Auditorius Meatus, the passage that conveys the air to the auditory nerve.

Auditorius Nervus. The seventh pair of nerves are called *auditory nerves*, so are the *Sympathetici Minores*.

Aubetia, a species of *Verbena*.

Auliscos, a catheter, or clyster-pipe.

Aulos, the onyx.

Aura, any airy exhalations, spirit, or vapour ; particularly such as arises from mephitic caves.

Aura Epileptica, a sensation in epileptic patients, as of a blast of cold air ascending from the lower parts towards the heart and head.

Aura Vitalis. So Helmont calls the vital heat.

Aurantium, the orange-tree, a species of *Citrus*.

Auratus Germanorum. It is an oleo saccharum with the oil of cinnamon.

Aureus Ramus, the art of making gold.

Aurichalcum. The ancients thus named a composition of copper and zinc, which was similar to our brass and Pinchbeck.

Auricolla, i. e. *Chrysocolla*.

Auricula, the external part of the ear, which is divided into the upper

part called pinna, and the lower soft part called the lobus.

Auricula, Jews-ears. See *Tremella Auricula*. Also a species of *Pieracium*, and of *Primula*.

Auriculæ Cordis. At the basis of the heart is observed two muscular bags, which are called its *auricles* ; they are joined to the ventricles, into which they have openings. The right *auricle* receives the blood from the vena cava ascendens and descendens, then transmits it to the right ventricle ; the left *auricula* receives the blood from the lungs, and sends it into the left ventricle.

Auricula Infima, the lobe of the ear.

Auricula Leporis, i. e. *Buplurum*.

Auricula Muris, common or creeping mouse-ear. The sort used in medicine is the *Hieracium Pilosella*.

Auricula Ursi, yellow bear's-ears, or French cowslip.

Auricularia, a species of *Hedyotis*.

Auricularis, i. e. *Extensor Minimi Digiti*.

Auricularis Digiti, the little finger is called the ear-finger, because with it we are most apt to rub or pick the inner ear.

Auricularis Medicus, a physician for the ear.

Auricularius, belonging to the ear ; also an ear-doctor.

Auricularium Septum, the division or partition betwixt the auricles of the heart.

Auriga, a name of the fourth lobe of the liver. Also a sort of bandage for the sides, described by Galen.

Aurigo, the same as *Iæternus*.

Aurigo Plethorica, i. e. *Iæternus gravidarum*.

Auripigmentum, yellow orpiment.

Auripigmentum, i. e. *Realgar*.

Auris, the ear.

Auriscalpium, from *auris*, an ear, and

and *scalpo*, to *scratch*, an instrument with which to pick and cleanse the ears from wax, &c.

Aurium Sordes, the ear-wax.

Aurora Confurgens, a whimsical phrase by which the alchemists express the vegetation of their gold.

Aurum. See *Gold*.

Aurum Fulminans, a preparation made by dissolving gold in *Aqua regia*, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. It is also said to be a good medicine for lowering a salivation, or where too much mercury has been used.

Aurum Potabile. If it would be of any service in medicine, it were very easy by means of chemistry, to reduce the body of gold into a liquor, that might be taken internally, with the utmost safety.

Aurum Horizontale. It is an *Oleofaccharum*, made with the oil of cinnamon.

Aurum Leprosus, a name of *Antimony*.

Aurum Vegetabile, a name given to saffron.

Austere, is a rough astringent taste, arising, according to Scribonius Largus, from an union of earthy and tartarous particles; and according to the Cartesian philosophy, from obtuse-angled figures. Sylvius takes a great deal of pains to shew how these generate the stone; and likewise how they do service in particular cases.

Authemerion, from *αἰολος*, the same, and *ἡμερα*, a day, the very same day. A medicine is thus called that gives relief on the same day it is taken.

Autogenes, from *αἰολος*, itself, and *γινωσκαι*, to be produced. An epithet of the narcissus with a white flower, because its bulbous root, before it is set under the earth, puts forth

leaves, so that the plant seems to spring from itself.

Automaton, expresses properly a machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance.

Autopsy, from *αυτος*, *ipse*, one's self, and *οψις*, *visus*, sight, signifies the same as ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self.

Autour, a sort of bark which resembles the cinnamon, but is thicker and paler; the inside is of the colour of a broken nutmeg, with a multitude of spangles. It is almost insipid, and hath no smell at all. It is brought from the Levant, and is an ingredient in the carmine dye.

Auxiliarie Musc. i. e. *Pyramidales Musc.*

Auxyris, a corrupt word for *Oxyris*, poet's rosemary.

Avanturine, a reddish, or yellowish stone, covered with sparkles which resemble gold; it is found in great plenty in France. It is used by enamellers, and to sprinkle as sand on writings.

Avellana, the hazle-nut.

Avellana Mexicana, the chocolate-nut.

Avellana Purgatrix, a species of *Jatropha*.

Avellana Indiana. See *Arca*.

Avena, oats, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species and two varieties.

Avena Græca, a species of *Bromus*.

Avena Sterilis, the great wild oat-grass.

Avens. See *Dryas*, and *Geum*.

Averrhoa, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Aves Cypriae, odoriferous or perfumed candles or sticks of wax, made to be burnt in times of pestilence.

Avi-

Avicennia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Avicula Cypria, i. e. *Aves Cypria*.

Aviculæ Hermaticæ, the universal salt which is said to be found in dew.

Avicularia Sylvia, a name for the greater Venus's looking-glass.

Avila, a species of apple produced in India; it is larger than an orange, round, and of a yellow colour. It grows in South America, on a shrub or creeping-plant, which adheres to the adjacent trees. This apple contains eight or ten nuts, in which are bitter kernels.

Avium, the common red wild cherry, a species of *Prunus*.

Ave, the mallows of Madagascar.

Avoir du Poids. This, in the French language, signifies *to have weight*, because the pound so called, contains sixteen ounces, and hath more weight by some ounces than that which is called *Troy weight*, which contains twelve ounces.

Avornus, a name of the black alder.

Aurancum, egg-shells.

Aurarie, mercury.

Aur-wort. See *Subularia*.

Axea Commissura, a sort of articulation. See *Trechoides*.

Axedo, the name of a spell in Marcellus Empiricus, to render a person impotent.

Axilla, the cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the armpit.

Axillary Artery. The subclavian artery having left the thorax immediately above the first rib, in the interstice between the portions of the scalenus muscle, there receives the name *axillary*, because it passes under the axilla.

Axillaris Nervus, the axillary nerve; also called the articular

nerve. It arises from the last two cervical pairs; it runs in the hollow of the axilla, behind the head of the os humeri, between the m. scapulae teres major and minor, and turns from within outwards and backwards, round the neck of the bone, and runs to the deltoid muscles.

Axillaris Vena, the axillary vein. It is the continuation of the subclavian vein, in its passage out of the thorax to the opposite side of the axilla.

Axiom, a self-evident proposition; so it neither requires nor admits of demonstration.

Axirnach, superfluous fat, found sometimes in the upper eye-lids of children.

Axis, that round which any thing revolves, or is supposed to revolve. It also expresses that quiescent right line of a vessel, which is always equi-distant from the sides.

Axis. In *Botany* it is a taper column placed in the centre of some flowers or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed.

Axis, the name of the second vertebra (according to some, of the first, and to others the third) of the neck, reckoning from the head downwards. This second vertebra, hath a tooth which goes into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the *axis*, by others the *axle*.

Axis Arteriæ Cœliacæ, i. e. *Cœliaca Arteria*.

Axungia, hog's-lard, so called from its use of, *unguendi*, anointing, *axem*, the axle, of a chariot or such like.

Axungia Lunæ, a sort of *Terra sigillata*.

Axungia Lunæ Caymici, a name for the white bole.

Axungia de Mumia, marrow.

Axungia Solis, i. e. *Terra Sigillata*.

Axungia

Axungia Vitrio, sandiver, or salt of glass. It separates from glass whilst it is making; it is acrid and biting. It has been used to clean the teeth.

Axyris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Ayborzat, galbanum.

Aycapher, burnt copper.

Aycophos, burnt brass.

Ayenia a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Aytonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Azaa, red marl.

Azac, an Arabian name for gum *Ammoniacum*.

Azadirachta, a species of *Melia*.

Azagar, verdigrise.

Azalea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Azamar, vermilion, or native cinnabar.

Azane, a drop.

Azar, a drop.

Azarnet, *Auripigment*.

Azarole (*Virginian pear-leaved*.) See *Crus*.

Azarolus, the azarole, a species of *Cratægus*, and a name of the Neapolitan Medlar.

Azedarach, the bread-tree, a species of *Melita*.

Azedegrin, i. e. *Lapis Hamatilis*.

Azeff, scissile alum.

Azeg, vitriol.

Azemafor, red-lead.

Azemafor, native cinnabar.

Azygos. See *Azygos*.

Azimar, burnt copper.

Azius Lapis, i. e. *Astius Lapis*.

Azob, i. e. *Alumen Saccharinum*.

Azoch, a name given by Paracelsus to the *Mercurius Philosophorum*, that is, to quicksilver extracted from any metalline body.

Azoin, boiled butter.

Azoth, the same as *Azoch*. Paracellus also signifies by it, the uni-

versal remedy prepared of the sun, moon, and mercury. *Azoth* is also taken for the liquor of sublimed mercury or quicksilver mixed with vitriol and salt, and so sublimed, which is also called *Aqua Permanens*, *Crystallis philosophorum*, and *Luna physica*. *Azoth* is a name for brass. It sometimes signifies the mercury of any metallic body.

Azragar, verdigrise.

Azub, alum.

Azur, red coral.

Azure. See *Azure Blue*.

Azure Blue. Zaffre mixed with fixed alkaline salt, and brought into fusion by an intense heat, is changed into a glass of a very deep blue colour. This is powdered, then sold under the name of *azure blue*, *azurè*, *enamel blue*, &c.

Azurium, a chemical preparation described by Albertus Magnus. It consists of mercury two parts, sulphur one-third, sal ammoniac one-fourth, mixed in a mortar, then set in a vessel over the fire till a bluish smoke arises, then take it from the fire, break the glass, and powder the contents.

Azutum, the Armenian stone.

Azyges, a name of the *Os Sphenoides*.

Azygos Morgagnii, i. e. *Staphylinis*.

Azygos, from α priv. and $\zeta\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a pair, without a fellow. The musculus *azygos* of Morgagni, rises tendinous from the junction of the ossa palati, and runs down the palatum molle to the middle of the uvula, serving to elevate it.

Azygos Processus. See *Sphenoides* (os).

Azygos Vena, a vein so called, because it hath no fellow. It is also called *Vena sine pari*, and *jugo*. The *azygos* is a considerable branch of the *Cava*. It descends through the right side of the cavity of the *Thorax*, and at its arrival to the eighth

ninth vertebra, it begins to keep the middle, and sends forth on each side intercostal branches to the interstices of the eight lower ribs, and there is divided into two branches, of which the larger descends to the left, betwixt the processes of the diaphragm, and is inserted sometimes into the cava above or below the emulgent, but oftener into the emulgent itself. The other, which goes

down on the right, enters the cava commonly a little below the emulgent, but is very seldom joined to the emulgent itself.

Azymar, native cinnabar.

Azymos, from *a priv.* and *ζυμν*, ferment, unfermented bread, as sea-biscuit, which, as Galen says, is not very wholesome, except where the digestive powers are too strong.



B.

B, in the chemical alphabet, is mercury.

Babuzicarius, from *βαβουζω*, to speak inarticulately, the incubus or night-mare.

Bacanon, cabbage-seed.

Bacca, a berry, in Botany, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, the seeds within which have no other covering or cell, as in the gooseberry, &c.

Bacca, are small roundish fruit that grows scattered upon trees and shrubs, and in that are distinguished from *Acina*, which are berries hanging in clusters.

Baccar, a name of the *Baccharis*.

Baccharis, plowman's spikenard, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Bacchia. So Linnæus calls the *Gutta Rosacca*.

Bacchia, a name of the ivy.

Baccifrons, is said of any tree, shrub, or plant, that bears berries.

Baccinia, i. e. *Vaccinia*.

Bacculi, is used by some writers for a particular kind of lozenges shaped into little short rolls. Hil-danus likewise uses it for an instrument in surgery.

Bacharis, i. e. *Baccharis*.

Bacoba, i. e. *Banana*.

Badatis, a name of the herb *Clava Herculis*.

Badiza Aqua, Bath water.

Baducca, a species of *Capparis*.

Badukka, i. e. *Baducca*.

Bæcca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates only one species.

Bæos. In Hippocrates it means few; but in P. Ægineta, it is an epithet for a *Malagma*.

Bæolhryon, a species of *Scirpus*.

Bætica, Spanish climbing *Aristolochia*, a species of *Aristolochia*.

Bagnio, a sweating-house.

Babei Coyolli. Ray takes it to be the *Arca*, or *Fausel*.

Babobab, i. e. *Baobab*.

Baillement, yawning and stretching.

Balangbas, a species of *Sterculia*.

Balannium (ol.) oil of the ben nut.

Balanocastanum, i. e. *Bulbocastanum*.

Balanos. See *Adipsos*.

Balanos. Properly it is an acorn; but Hippocrates, in his treatise *De Affectionibus*, expresses by it an oak. Theophrastus uses it sometimes to express

express any glandiferous tree. From the similitude of form, this word is used to express suppositories and pessaries. It is a name of the glans penis.

Balanus, the glans or nut of the yaid.

Balanus Myrsifca, i. e. *Ben*.

Balaſius, a sort of gem of the carbuncle kind.

Balaustia, i. e. *Balaustium*.

Balaustium, the double-flowered wild pomegranate-tree. It is the *Punica granatum, plena major*. Linnaeus. Properly, *balaustium* is the cup of the flower of this tree.

Balbuties, a defect of speech; properly that sort of stammering, where the patient sometimes hesitates, and immediately after, speaks precipitately. It is the *Psellismus Balbutiens*, of Cullen.

Bald. See *Meum*.

Ballia Mucca Pira, i. e. *Momordica*.

Baliſæ Os, i. e. *Astragalus*, from βαλλω, to cast.

Ballota, hore-hound (stinking), a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Balls of Mars. Two parts of the salt of tartar and one of iron filings, moistened with a little water combine and form a resin-like extractive mass, with which balls are made.

Balls of Nancy, i. e. *Balls of Mars*.

Balm, Melissa. Also *Bals. Gileadenſis*.

Balm (Bastard), *Melissophyllum*.

Balm of Gilead, *Dracocephalum Canariense*.

Balm-leaf, *Melittis*.

Balm (Moldavian), *Moldavica Alba*.

Balm (Moluca), *Moluccella*.

Balm of Mount Lebanon, a variety of *Moldavian Balm*.

Balneum, a bath, is a word much used by chemists, and generally sig-

nifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire: but their *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake for *Balneum Maris*, which signifies only a sea or water-bath. A sand-heat is also sometimes called *Balneum Siccum*, or *Cinereum*. But what comes more properly under this term in medicine, are *baths* which are made so by art or nature to wash the patient in. The artificial *baths* have, by the ancients, been in great esteem, and contrived for many purposes, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion; as in inveterate head-achs, by opening the pores of the feet; and also in cutaneous cases they were much in esteem. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*. The cold *baths* are only the most convenient springs or reservoirs of cold water to wash in. They have been long banished out of medicine by a monkish philosophy and chemistry; for the ancients had them in great esteem; and, by good luck, some improvements in physical reasoning from the assistances of geometry and mechanics, have brought them into tolerable countenance again; and the present age can produce us abundance of noble cures performed by them. For farther acquaintance with their medicinal efficacies, see *Baths*.

Balon, Ballon, or Balloon, among chemists, a large glass receiver in the form of a hollow globe, or like foot-balls, called in French *Balons*, whence they are named. For certain operations *ballons* are made with two necks placed opposite to each other; one to receive the neck of a retort, and the other to enter the neck of a second *balloon*: this apparatus is called *enflated balloons*. Their use is to increase the whole space of the receiver, because any

number of these may be adjusted to each other. The only one of these vessels which is generally used, is a small oblong *balloon* with two necks, which is to be luted to the retort, and to the receiver or great *balloon*; it serves to remove this receiver from the body of the furnace, and to hinder it from being too much heated. This small *balloon* with two necks is called an *adopter*.

Balneabilis, an epithet for such waters as are proper for bathing.

Balsam, in the shops, sometimes signifies a thick, odoriferous, penetrating substance, of the consistence of an ointment, as apoplectic *balsam*, &c. as also other liquors drawn from gums and resinous substances, by the help of a vinous spirit; but it is most commonly applied to such forms of medicines as are oily, and of an inferior consistence to that of an ointment; and the chemists frequently give it to preparations of saline substances, though very improperly.

Balsam. See *Impatiens*.

Balsamatio, the embalming of dead bodies.

Balsam Capiivi Tree. See *Copaifera*.

Balsamea, balm of Gilead fir.

Balsameleon, balm of Gilead.

Balsamella, i. e. *Balsamina*.

Balsamella, *Balsaminum*, and *Balsamum*, are promiscuously used to signify the juice of an Arabian tree called *Opobalsamum*; to which are allied many others, as those of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. Pure natural balsams in general are oily aromatic liquors, which flow in great quantities from the trees containing them, either spontaneously or through incisions made on purpose. They differ nothing from an essential oil but in being more thickened by an acid; by keeping, they become true resins.

Balsamics. *Balsamica* is a Latin word which signifies *mitigating*. The term *balsamic* is a very lax one; it includes medicines of very different qualities, as emollients, detergents, restoratives, &c. but in medicines of all these kinds there seems to be this requisite in them, viz. that they be soft, yielding, and adhesive; also that by their smallness they have a ready disposition to motion. Hoffman calls those medicines by the name of *balsamics* which are hot and acrid; also the natural balsams, gums, &c. by which the vital heat is increased.

Balsami Oleum, balm of Gilead.

Balsam of Tolu-tree. See *Balsamum*.

Balsam-tree. See *Clusia*.

Balsam (Yellow.) See *Noli me tangere*.

Balsamea, balm of Gilead, a variety of the *Abies*.

Balsamina, a species of *Impatiens*.

Balsamina, male balsam-apple, a species of *Momordica*.

Balsamine (Female.) See *Impatiens*.

Balsamita, oriental ox-eye daisy, a species of *Chrysanthemum*.

Balsamita, costmary or alecost. It is the *Tanacetum balsamita* of Linnæus.

Balsamum, balsam of Tolu-tree, a species of *Toxicifera*.

Balsamum, the balsam of Gilead.

Baltimora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Balux, a name for the sand of some rivers which is mixed with gold.

Bambalio, a man who stammers or lisps.

Bambax, cotton.

Bamia Moschata, i. e. *Abelmosch*.

Bambos, bambu-cane or reed, a species of *Arundo*.

Bambu-reed or *Cane*. See *Bambos*.

Bav's, i. e. *Alcea Indica*.

Bamma,

Bamma, i. e. *Embamma*.

Ban, the Egyptian plant called *Calaf*.

Ban Arbor, the coffee-tree.

Banana, a species of *Musa*.

Bananiera, a name of the *Ficus Indica*.

Bandura. It is also called *Planta mirabilis distillatoria*. It is remarkable for its foliaceous sheath about a foot long, and as thick as a man's arm; it hangs by a leaf, and is half full of a fine potable liquor. It grows near *Columbo*.

Banc-berries. See *Aslaa*.

Bangue, an Indian plant whose stalk resembles that of hemp. Its seeds and leaves are heating, and strangely affect the imagination.

Banisteria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Bankfia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Baobab, or *Babobab*. See *Adansonia*.

Baptica Coccus, kermes berries.

Baptisecula, the lesser blue-bottle or corn-flower.

Baptus, a bituminous soft fossil, of an agreeable smell, mentioned by *Agricola*.

Barach (*Panis*) *Rulandus* explains it by *Nitrum Salis*.

Barameitz, i. e. *Agnus Scythicus*.

Baras. In *M. A. Severinus*, it is the same as *Alphus* or *Leucc*.

Barba, a beard. In *Botany*, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of plants.

Barba Aronis, i. e. *Arum*.

Barba Capræ, i. e. *Ulmaria*.

Barba Hirci, i. e. *Tragopogon*.

Barba Jovis, the silver bush; also a name of the *Sempervivum Majus*, and a species of *Anthyllis*.

Barbadoes Oil, a variety of the black species of *Petroleum*. It is opaque and thick like treacle.

Barbarea, winter-cresses, or rock-et, a species of *Erysimum*.

Barbarea, a species of *Sisymbrium*.

Barbaria, rhubarb.

Barbarossa (*Pilule*), *Barbarossa's* pill. It was composed of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, amber, &c. and was the first internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

Barberry-bush. See *Berberis*.

Barbula. They are the half-florets of compound flowers.

Bardana, burdock.

Bardana Major, clotburr, or great burdock. It is the *Arctium Lappa* of Linnæus.

Bardana Minor, lesser burdock, or louse-burr.

Bardana Montana, woolly-headed burdock.

Bariglia, or *Barilla*, names of the mineral fixed alkaline salt. *Barilla* is the *Salsola soda* of Linnæus, or glass-wort. The most perfect grows only at *Alicant* in Spain. The salt called *barilla* is produced from the juice of the berries of *barilla*; it is blue and very hard: it makes the best Venice soap, and the whitest and clearest glasses.

Barleria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Barley. See *Hordium*.

Barnet-water. It is of the purging kind, of a similar quality to that of *Epsom*; and about half its strength.

Barometer, from βαρος, heavy, or a weight, and μετρον, a measure. It is an instrument for determining what the weight of the air is, or with which to observe the changes in the air. It is frequently called the *Torricellian Tube*, from *Torricelli*, its inventor.

Barometz, Chinese polypody, a species of *Polypodium*. Also a name of the *Agnus Scythicus*.

Barones, small worms, called also *Nepones*.

Baros, gravity. Hippocrates uses this word to express by it an uneasy weight in any part.

Baros, an Indian name for that species of camphor which is distilled from the roots of the true cinnamon-tree.

Barrel, a pretty large cavity behind the drum of the ear is so called. It is lined with a membrane, in which there are several veins and arteries. It is always full of purulent matter in children; and in its cavity there are four small bones, viz. the *Malleolus*, the *Incus*, the *Stapes*, and the *Os orbiculare*.

Barrelieri, American red oxalis, a species of *Oxalis*.

Barrelieri, Spanish rocket, a species of *Sisymbrium*.

Barren-wort. See *Epimedium*.

Barrera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species.

Barringtonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Baroscope, i. e. *Barometer*.

Bartholinianæ Glandulæ, i. e. *Sublinguages glandulæ*.

Bartia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Barypiron, a name for the *Abutilium latifolium*.

Basaal, an Indian tree growing about Cochin. A decoction of its leaves with ginger in water is used as a gargarism against disorders of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit kill worms.

Basaltæ, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline stoffes*. It is mineralized with iron and other metals. Bergman says it consists of argillaceous earth intimately united with half its weight of siliceous earth (or more), and a little mild calcareous earth.

Basaltæ, a variety of the black

species of *Saxum vulgare*; it is of a compact granulated structure; set with some shining granules; found in the Giant's Causeway, &c.

Basella, Malabar night-shade, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Basia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. It hath only one species.

Basil. See *Ocimum*.

Basil (Field.) See *Clinopodium*.

Basil (Virginian Field), a species of *Cunila*.

Basil (Wild), a name of several species of *Thymus*.

Basilare (*Os*), a name of the *Os Cuneiforme*. It is also a name of the *Os Sphenoides*, from its forming the middle of the basis of the skull. The *Os Sacrum* is called by this name.

Basilaris Arteria. It is a branch of the vertebral artery, upon the *Apophysis basilaris* of the *Os Occipitis*. It runs forward under the great transverse protuberance of the *Medulla Oblongata*, to which it gives branches as well as to the neighbouring parts of the *Medulla*. Sometimes it divides into two branches from about the *Apophysis basilaris*, which communicate with the posterior branches of the two internal carotids, and are lost in the posterior lobe of the brain.

Basiliaris Apophysis, the great *Apophysis* of the *Os occipitis*.

Basilita Nux, the walnut.

Basilica Vena. The ancients termed the *basilic vein* of the right arm, the *vein* of the liver (*Vena hepatica brachii*), and that of the left arm, the *vein* of the spleen, (*Vena splenica brachii*).

Basilica, from βασιλεω, to govern; the middle vein of the arm, by way of pre-eminence, is thus called. Sometimes it hath a double origin, by a branch of the communication with

with the trunk of the *Axillaris*. It continues its course along the middle of the *Os humeri*, between the muscles and integuments; and having reached the inner condyle, and sent off obliquely in the fold of the arm, the *Mediana basilica*, it runs along the *Ulna*, between the integuments and the muscles, a little towards the outside, by the name of *Cubitalis externa*; and, a little below it, sends off another branch which runs along the inside of the forearm near the *Ulna*; this branch may be called *Cubitalis interna*.

Basilicon. Thus an ointment is named, from βασιλικός, *royal*, the royal ointment, or from βασιλεύς, a *king*, derived from βάσις, a *foundation*, and λαός, the *people*. It was so called from its supposed kingly virtues. Mesue was its inventor.

N. B. Dr. Quincy is mistaken in attributing this ointment to Mesue; for, long before him Aetius described it in his *Tetrabib. iv. Scrm. iii. cap. xxi.*

Basilicum, *Basil*, which see.

Basiglossum, from βάσις, the *foundation*, and γλῶσσα, the *tongue*, a pair of muscles which depress the tongue; they arise fleshy from the basis of the *Os hyoides*. They are also called *Ceratoglossus* and *Hyo-glossus*.

Basio-Pharyngæi, i. e. *Hyopharyngæi*.

Basis, from βάσις, *to go*, the support of any thing upon which it stands or goes. In *Anatomy*, it expresses the upper and broader part of the heart, opposite to the *Mucro* or point; because considering it as a cone, which it resembles in shape, this name is proper to it, although by its natural situation it is uppermost. The foundation of the *Os Hyoides*, hath likewise this name. And it is also used sometimes to signify, in a figurative sense,

the chief ingredient of a composition.

Batatas. So the natives of Peru call the potatoe, (which is a native of that country), from whence our word *potatoe*. It is a species of nightshade, viz. the *Solanum Tuberosum* of Linnæus. They were first brought into Europe by sir Francis Drake in 1486, and planted in London. They are natives of Peru.

Batatas, Spanish potatoes, a species of *Convolvulus*.

Batavis, a species of *Privet*.

Batchelor's Button (*Broad-leaved*), a name of the *Centaurea Montana*.

Bateia, a name of the *Pastinaca Sylvestris*.

Bathmis, a seat, basis, or foundation, from βάσις, *to enter*. Hippocrates and Galen use it to express a sinus or cavity of a bone which receives the protuberance of another at the joints, particularly those at the articulation of the *Humerus* and *Ulna*.

Bathonia Aqua, Bath water. It is the hottest of the waters in England that are called *Sulphureous*. Most hot waters (that are naturally so) contain a ferruginous and a sulphureous part, though always but a small proportion of them. The sulphureous principle is in a volatile state, and the iron in *Bath water* is not one quarter of a grain in a gallon. Of acidulous gas there is about twelve ounces in a gallon, of earthy matters near half an ounce, and of sea-salt about a dram. The heat of this water raises Fahrenheit's thermometer from about 100 to 111, and perhaps, to this circumstance it is owing that much of its usefulness depends.

Bathron, or *Bathrum*, a seat, or support. It is also the *Scammum* of Hippocrates, that is, an instrument invented for the extension of fractured

tured limbs. Oribasius and Scultetus both describe it.

Baths, and *Bathing*: of these there are the *natural* and the *artificial*; the latter are much out of present use in medicine; and of the former there are two kinds, the hot and the cold *baths*.

The chief of the hot *baths* in our country, is that famous one near Wells, in Somersetshire, viz. at the city of Bath; another there is of inferior note at Buxton. We shall leave it to naturalists and philosophers to account for the production of those waters, and be contented with observing, that they may be pronounced soot, healing, subastringent, and balsamic. Hence we are naturally directed to those cases wherein these waters, and *bathing* in them, must be of service. They are like a fomentation, which both supples and strengthens the parts all over the body at once, and by gently shaking and undulating the fibres, helps forward vital motions, which are ready to be at a stand. In old pains and aches, which have been the remains of nervous distempers, and where some particular part continues contracted, or has any humours fixed upon it, which it cannot dislodge, these waters pumped upon it hot from the spring, may do more towards a cure, than all the compositions in pharmacy. *Bathing* all over in these springs cannot but wonderfully open that almost infinite number of secretory orifices upon the surface of the skin, and clear the cutaneous ducts of matter which is apt to stick in them; by the aperture of which *Spiracula*, the fluids of the whole body have more room to move in, and have proper vents to reek out, a great deal, which it is of service to the economy to get rid of. These

fountains, likewise inwardly used, to amazement warm and strengthen a decayed stomach, especially if relaxed and worn out almost with luxury and debauch. The most grievous nauseas and vomitings, from these causes, have been removed by them: for they both soften again with proper moisture the fibres which have been rendered incapable to vibrate by the use of hot, burning, spirituous liquors, and at the same time draw them into greater tenity: as a cord which relaxes with over-drying, fills up and straightens upon the contact and attraction of a convenient moisture. But besides the benefit these do to the stomach, they also carry along with them into the most remote recesses, a balsamic of nature's own preparation; whereby such decays in the stomach, or in any of the *Viscera* from abscesses, ulcerations, or any like causes, are with great success relieved; and particularly if they be of the kidneys and urinary passages, because they wash through them in more plenty than where they come by the ordinary course of circulation.

Cold *baths* have been long banished out of medicine by the usurpations of false chemistry, and a monkish philosophy. For the ancients had them in the greatest esteem; and some improvements of reasoning in physic from geometry and mechanics, have brought them into tolerable good countenance again: and the present age can furnish us with abundance of noble cures performed by cold-*bathing*, which were long attempted in vain by the most efficacious medicines. There are hardly any chronic diseases but the cold *bath* may be made use of to advantage therein, if there be nothing peculiar
in

in the constitution to forbid its use ; which is corpulency, and unsound *Viscera*. In very fat persons the fibres are so stuffed round, that they have no room to vibrate or contract with the sudden squeeze of the *bath* ; instead, therefore, of enforcing their springs, and shaking off any unnecessary incumbrances, they will only be strained to no purpose, and consequently weakened ; for wheresoever an effort is made to remove any thing by an elastic body, if the first exertion fails, every *impetus* afterwards languishes, and the spring is spoiled. And in unsound *Viscera*, or where any part is much weaker than the rest, such an additional force will press the fluids upon that part very much to its damage, which may be either the bursting of the vessels, or promoting the discharge of some ill humours upon that part, which otherwise might drain elsewhere. But where nothing of this nature forbids the use of the cold *bath*, whatsoever is to be effected by bracing the solids, invigorating their vibrations, and accelerating the blood's motion, is with certainty to be had from hence. All diseases therefore from a lizy blood, and a lentor upon the animal juices, if the elasticity of the vessels is not worn out with age or debauches, will find relief from this practice. Whatsoever inconveniences likewise proceed from a bad transpiration, or when humours are thrown upon the surface which cannot get through the skin, this remedy will be of service in ; for upon immersion the whole nervous system is so shook, that the very capillaries feel the influence, and the minutest passages are forced open by an increased velocity of the circulating fluids, whereby the skin will be cleared, and instead of entertaining gross

acrimonious humours, transmit only the imperceptible matter of perspiration. And this is the reason why people are so brisk and cheerful after *bathing* ; because so much is thus forced away by the pressure upon the vessels, and forcing out their contents. A person two feet under water, sustains a weight of water, added to that of the air (supposing the *Area* of his skin to be 15 feet) = 2280 lb. ; for 2, the number of cubical feet of water, pressing upon a foot square of the skin $\times 76$, the number of pounds in a cubical foot of water = 152 $\times 15$: the supposed number of square feet on the surface of the body = 2280 lb. Troy.

Bathypicron, a name of the *Ab-sinthium Latifolium*.

Bathys, a sort of cheese formerly used in Rome.

Batia, a retort.

Baticula, the greater *Samphire*.

Batinon Moron, the raspberry.

Batis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. It hath but one species.

Batos, a bramble or briar.

Batrachioides, a sort of *Geranium* resembling the ranunculus.

Batrachites, toad-stones.

Batrachium, crowfoot, crane's-bill.

Batrachus, an inflammatory tumor which rises under the tongue, especially of children. Aetius says it is a tumor under the tongue, especially in the veins. See *Ranula*. From *Batrachos*, a frog. It is a tumor of the salivary glands.

Battarismus, stammering with hesitation, or difficulty to begin a word. It is the *Psellismus*, *Hæsitans* of Cullen.

Battatas. See *Batatas*.

Battiscula, the lesser blue-bottle.

Battitura, the squamous scales of metals which fly off whilst under the hammer.

Bauda, a vessel for distillation is thus named.

Baobinia, ebony (mountain), a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten or eleven species.

Baum. See *Melissa*.

Baum (*Bugle-leaved*), a species of *Horminum*.

Baurac, a name for the mineral fixed alkaline salt. It is the Arabic name for nitre, or for any salt; and hence it is that *Borax* took its name, which is also thus called.

Bawd Money. See *Moum*.

Baxana, a tree in an island near Ormus, the smallest quantity of whose fruit is said to suffocate the person who tastes it: yet in other countries, the root, leaves, and fruit, are antidotes to poison. It is also called *Rabuxit*.

Bay Plum. See *Psidium*.

Bay-tree, *Laurus*.

Bazeber, a Persian word for antidote.

Bdella, a horse-leech. Dioscorides uses this word to express a varicose vein.

Bdellerum, a horse-leech.

Bdellium, the name of a gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought into Europe both from the East Indies, and Arabia. It is one of the weakest of the decostruent kind.

Bead-tree, *Melia*.

Bean, faba, a species of *Vicia*.

Bean Caper. See *Zygophyllum*.

Bean (*French*). See *Phaseolus*.

Bean (*Garden*), i. e. *Faba Major*.

Bean (*Horse*), i. e. *Faba Minor*.

Bean (*Kidney*). See *Phaseolus*.

Bean-tree (*White*). See *Aria*.

Bear-berry, i. e. *Uva Ursi*.

Bear-hind. See *Sepium*.

Bear's-bræch. See *Acanthus*.

Bear's-car (*Virginian*), a species of *Dodecatheon*.

Bear's-foot, a species of *Helleborus*.

Bear's-grape. See *Uva Ursi*.

Becabunga, brook-lime, a species of *Veronica*.

Bec de Lievre, the hare-lip.

Becbica, from *Beğ*, a cough, or from *Beñaw*, to cough, any medicine designed to relieve a cough. It is of the same import as the word *pectoral*.

Becbica, expectorating medicines.

Becbion, or *Becbium*, i. e. *Tus-silago*.

Becuiba Nux. It is brought from Brasil. It is a nut about the size of a nutmeg, of a brownish colour, a woody brittle husk and an oily kernel. A balsam is drawn from it which is esteemed in rheumatisms.

Be de Frangi, i. e. the disease of the Franks. So the Persians name the venereal disease.

Bedegua, an Arabian name for a species of thistle.

Bedeguar, an Arabian name for the small Spanish milk-thistle. It is also a reddish-green, spongy, hairy excrescence, made by small ichneumon flies on the stalks of the briar, or the dog rose-bush.

Beg-fræw. See *Galium*.

Beech (*Sea-side*), i. e. *Cinchona Caribæa*.

Beech-tree, *Fagus*.

Beech, an ever-green shrub in Malabar.

Beeſha, a species of *Bambu*.

Beet. See *Beta*.

Beetla, i. e. *Belle*.

Befaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Begma, from *Beğ*, a cough. Hippocrates means by this word, both a cough, and the spit brought up with it.

Begonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Beguill, a fruit about the size of an apple, with a knotty rind, enclosing a pulp like a strawberry.

Bebem, or *Bebemen*. These words are erroneously put for the *Balanus Myrepsica*. The glans unguentaria, is the Arabian *Ben*.

Beben, bladder-campion; white corn-campion; spratling poppy, or white *Beben*. A species of *Cucubalus*.

Beben, Asiatic yellow centaury. A species of *Centaurea*.

Beben. A species of *Silene*.

Beben Rubrum Limonium. Red ben, or sea-lavender.

Bejucos, i. e. *Nibbes*.

Bejuio, the bean of Carthageria.

Belae. Thus a particular kind of bark is named at Madagascar. It is thin, of a yellowish colour externally, reddish within, and to the taste slightly bitter and astringent. It is said to be of considerable efficacy in a diarrhoea.

Belemnites, arrow-stone, or thunderbolt. It is the petrified remains of some sea-animal, and generally thought to be the spines of the sea-urchin.

Belemnoides, from *βελεμνυ*, a dart, and *ειδος*, shape. A name for the *Processus Styloides*. It is also a name of the process at the lower end of the ulna.

Belladonna. Dvale, or common deadly night-shade. A species of *Atropa*.

Belladonna, the Mexican lily. A species of *Amaryllis*.

Bell-flower. See *Campanula*.

Bellericæ. An epithet for a sort of *Myrobalans*.

Bellidiastrum, a species of *Doronicum*. Also a species of *Osmites*.

Bellidioides. The great daisy.

Bellis, the daisy. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and thirteen varieties.

Bellis, a name of some species of *Santolina*.

Bellis Cærulca. French daisy.

Bell Metal. Copper and tin melted in a suitable proportion, form the compound thus named.

Bellon. So the colic is called in Derbyshire, when it is produced by lead.

Bellonia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Billonio, & *Bellonis*. A shrub of the cedar kind.

Belmuscus, i. e. *Abelmusch*.

Beloïdes, i. e. *Belemnoides*.

Belonoides, i. e. *Belemnoides*.

Belocere, an Indian evergreen plant. The seeds purge moderately, but the leaves roughly.

Belulcum, from *βελος*, an arrow or a dart, and *ελχω*, to draw. An instrument for extracting darts and arrows.

Belvedere. See *Scoparia*.

Belutta Tsjampacam. A large tree in Malabar, whose root is given with ginger, for promoting sweat.

Belusaar. The Chaldee word for antidote.

Belzoe. Gum benjamin, and its tree.

Belzoinum. Gum benjamin, and its tree.

Ben-Tamara. The Egyptian bean.

Ben. The oily acorn, oily nut, or ben-nut.

Ben. A name of the *Bebem*.

Benath. The Arabic name for small pustules which rise in the night after sweating.

Benedicta Aqua. Formerly the *Aq. Calcis Sim.* was thus named. Also a water distilled from *Serpyllum*.

Benedicta Herba. The herb ben-net.

Benedictum (Olcum), i. e. *Ol. Lateritium*.

Benedictum Vinum, i. e. *Vinum Antimoniale*.

Benedictus, signifying blessed, was a term anciently much used for the milder

milder purges, as rhubarb, and the like; and since by the moderns it hath been applied not only to some officinal compositions of like virtue, but also to those of different qualities, as the *Vinum Benedictum*, which is an emetic, and the *Aqua Benedicta*, a dryer, and some others.

Benedictus Lapis. A name for the philosopher's stone.

Bencolentia. Sweet smelling medicines.

Bengi-Eiri. A species of ever-green Indian *Ricinus*, which grows in Malabar.

Benivi Arbor, or *Lenivifera*. The benjamin tree.

Benjamin Tree. See *Benzoinum*.

Benjui. The benjamin tree.

Bent Grass. See *Agrostis*.

Benzoinum, benjamin tree. A species of *Laurus*.

Berberis, *Barberry*, or *Pipperidge Bush*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and two varieties.

Berdiramon, i. e. *Bistorta Major*.

Bereni Secum, i. e. *Artemisia*.

Berenice. Amber.

Bericium. A species of nitre mentioned by Galen.

Bergamôte, or *Bergamot*, a species of *Citron*, produced at first casually, by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a *Bergamot* pear-tree; whence the fruit produced by this union participated both of the citron-tree and the pear-tree. The essence of *Bergamot* is also called *Essentia de Cedra*.

Berberia. Dr. Aitken uses this word as synonymous with *Contractura*. Linnæus defines it as being a tumor of the limbs and body, with contracted knees, attended with stupor and hoarseness.

Beriberi. It seems to be the same with *Berberia*. Bontius says it is a species of palsy, common in some

parts of the East Indies. The name in the language of the country signifies a *sheep*. In this disease the patients lift up their legs very much in the same manner as is usual with sheep. Bontius adds, that this palsy is a kind of trembling, in which there is a depravation of the motion and sensation of the hands and feet, and sometimes of the body.

Bericocca. The apricot.

Bermudenses Bacca. Bermudas berries. See *Saponaria*.

Bermudiana, i. e. *Sisyrinchium*; also a species of *Sisyrinchium*.

Bernardia. A plant so called.

Berrionis. Colophony, gum juniper, or vernice.

Berula. Brooklime.

Berula Gallica. See *Sium*.

Beryl, a precious stone. It is a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Beryls* are met with amongst the species of two different genera, in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Bes, an eight ounce measure.

Besachar, a fungus or sponge.

Besasa, wild rue.

Besleria, a genus in Linnæus's system. He enumerates three species, and one variety.

Besonna. Rulandus explains it by *Muscarum Fungus*. Probably he means a sponge, which is the nidus of some sorts of flies.

Bessanen. In Avicenna it is a redness of the external parts, resembling that which precedes the leprosy; it occupies the face and extremities. Dr. James thinks it is what we call chilblains.

Besio. A name in Oribasius for *Saxifrage*.

Beta, beet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and seven varieties.

Beta Cretica, i. e. *Spinacia*.

Betle, Indian beetle. A species of *Piper*.

Betonica, betony. A genus in Lin.

Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates eight species, and three varieties.

Betonica Coronaria. Clove July flowers.

Betonica Pauli. See *Veronica*.

Betony (*Water*), a species of *Scribularia*.

Betre, i. e. *Betle*.

Betula, the birch-tree. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Alnus*, or alder-tree, and enumerates five species, and seventeen varieties.

Betulus, common hornbeam. A species of *Carpinus*.

Bex, a cough.

Bexugo, the root of the *Clematis Peruviana* of C. B. one dram of which is sufficient for a purge.

Bexaguillo, the Peruvian ipëcuanha.

Bezaban, the fassile bezoar.

Bezoar, from *pa-zabar*, in the Persian language signifying a *destroyer of poison*; whence it is applied to many things supposed to have such virtues; as *Bezoar Animal* is applied to the liver and heart of vipers, *Bezoar Mineral* to a chemical preparation, and so to many other things, according to the conceit and pleasure of their contrivers. But the epithet *Bezoartic* is now given to many things out of mere lucrative considerations, as it seems to bespeak them of an uncommon value, because the *Bezoar* vended in the shops bears an extravagant price, and is insinuated by this term to have a share in those compositions to which it is applied. There are two principal kinds of what is supposed natural *Bezoar*, the Oriental and Occidental, both being a sort of stones of a round and oval figure, and said to be found in the maw or stomach of particular animals, as some species of goats, porcupines, &c. The Oriental *Bezoar* is most esteemed, and bears by much the

highest price; but those who have been at most pains to examine it, will by no means allow that its medicinal virtues are answerable to its price.

Bezoar Mineral. They are fossil bodies, which consist of concentric crusts, and are of a globular shape. Some are earthy, but others of very different classes, according to the arrangement of fossil bodies. Also the *Bezoarticum Minerale*.

Bezoar Microscopicum, the stone in the human bladder.

Bezoardica Radice, i. e. *Rad. Contrayerwa*.

Bezoardicum Joviale. *Bezoar* with tin. It differs very little from the *Antibæticum Poterii*. It is a mere calx.

Bezoarticum Minerale. It is the metallic part of the butter of antimony, precipitated from its acid by means of the nitrous acid, and then calcined. The common calx of antimony is generally substituted for it.

Bezoarticus (*Sp. Nitri*). It is the nitrous spirit that is recovered by distillation in preparing the *Bezoarticum Minerale*.

Bianca Alexandrina, i. e. *Album Hispanicum*.

Bibinella, i. e. *Pimpernella*. Ray says it is the *Plantago Angustifolia* of Clusius and Parkinson.

Bibitorius Musculus. See *Alductor Oculi*.

Bibulus Lapis, i. e. *Pumex*.

Bicaudalis Musculus. Bidloo gives this name to the muscle of the ear, which others call *Triceps Auris*.

Biceps Musculus, from *bis* and *caput*. A double-headed muscle.

Biceps Brachii, i. e. *Biceps Flexor Cubiti*.

Biceps Cruris, i. e. *Biceps Flexor Cruris*.

Biceps Externus, i. e. *Triceps Extensor Cubiti*.

Biceps

Biceps Flexor Cruris. It arises by two distinct heads; the first, called *Longus*, arises, in common with the semitendinosus, from the upper and posterior part of the tuberosity of the os ischium. The second, called *Brevis*, arises from the linea aspera, a little below the termination of the gluteus maximus, by a fleshy acute beginning, which soon grows broader as it descends to join with the first head, a little above the external condyle of the os femoris. It is inserted by a strong tendon into the upper part of the head of the fibula. Its use is to bend the leg. This muscle forms what is called the outer ham-string; and between it and the inner, the nervous popliteus, and arteria and vena poplitea, are situated.

Biceps Flexor Cubiti, also called *Biceps Humeri*, and *Biceps Flexor*. It arises by two heads. The first and outermost, called *Longus*, begins tendinous from the upper edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, passes over the head of the os humeri within the joint, and, in its descent without the joint, is enclosed in a groove near the head of the os humeri, by a membranous ligament that proceeds from the capsular ligament and adjacent tendons. The second or innermost head, called *Brevis*, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the coracoid process of the scapula, in common with the coracobrachialis muscle. A little below the middle of the fore-part of the os humeri these heads unite. It is inserted by a strong roundish tendon into the tubercle on the upper end of the radius internally. Its use is to turn the hand supine, and to bend the fore-arm. At the bending of the elbow, where it begins to grow tendinous, it sends off an aponeurosis, which covers all the muscles on the inside of the fore-arm,

and joins with another tendinous membrane, which is sent off from the triceps extensor cubiti, and covers all the muscles on the outside of the fore-arm, and a number of the fibres, from opposite sides, decussate each other. It serves to strengthen the muscles, by keeping them from swelling too much outwardly, when in action, and a number of their fleshy fibres take their origin from it.

Bichibia, an epithet of certain pectorals, or rather troches, described by Rhazes, which were made of liquorice, &c.

Bichos, a Portuguese name for the worms which get under the toes of the people in the Indies, and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew-nut.

Bicorne, Os, i. e. Os Hyoides, from *bis*, double, and *cornu*, horned.

Bicornis, a muscle so called, when it hath two terminations,

Bicornis, a name of the *Flexor Carpi Radialis*; also of the *Extensor Carpi Radialis*.

Bicuspides. See *Molares*.

Bidens, water hemp-agrimony. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and three varieties.

Bidens, a species of *Coreopsis*.

Bidens Zeylanica, i. e. *Acmella*.

Biennial. Herbs are said to be *biennial*, when their roots continue two years.

Bisera Plantæ, from *bis*, twice, and *fero*, to bear, in Botany. Flowering twice in a year, viz. in spring and autumn; common between the tropics.

Bifidum Folium, from *bis*, twice, and *fissum*, cloven; bifid leaf; twice divided.

Biflorus Pedunculus; from *bis* and *flos*; bearing two flowers; producing two fructifications on each peduncle or stalk.

Bise-

Bifolium, common twayblade.

Bifurcated, is said by anatomists of such vessels and parts as divide into two branches.

Bigaster, a name given to muscles that have two bellies.

Bignonia, trumpet-flower. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species, and two varieties.

Bibai, a species of *Musa*.

Biladen, iron or steel.

Biliaria Arteria, the biliary artery. When the hepatic artery hath advanced as far as the vesicula fellis, it gives out the *biliaria*, which accompanies the two cystic branches in the gall-bladder, and then is lost in the great lobe of the liver.

Bilberries. See *Myrtillus*.

Bilberry-Bush (the great). See *Uliginosum*.

Bilimbi, a species of *Averrhoa*.

Bilis, bile, is a thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; because they being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. This appears not only from the analysis of the bile, which yields more of a lixivious than of a volatile alkaline salt; but likewise from what has been observed, that of the great quantity of acid salts amongst the aliments in the stomach, there never could be found any in the chyle after it had passed the duodenum; because some chyle is almost always passing through the duodenum; therefore it was necessary that the *bile* likewise should be continually poured into it from the ductus hepaticus. In a dog, whose ductus bi-

liaris communis was near as big as a man's, Dr. Kiel says he has gathered it at the rate of two drams in one hour. But because a greater quantity of aliments requires a greater quantity of *bile*, therefore according as the stomach is more or less distended with food, it presses out of the gall-bladder a proportionable quantity of gall to be mixed with the chyle in the guts. See *Liver*.

Bilious, is a term applied to diseases occasioned by too great a quantity of bile rendered acrid by heat, or any other cause, as our autumnal fluxes, West-India fevers, &c. In these complaints ripe succulent fruits contribute greatly to the cure.

Bindweed. See *Convolvulus*.

Bindweed (Black). See *Convolvulus*.

Bindweed (Large White). See *Sesquium*.

Bindweed (Rough). See *Smilax*.

Bindweed (Sea). See *Soldanella*.

Bindweed (Syrian). See *Scammonia*.

Bingalle, the cassumunair root.

Binoculus. A bandage for both the eyes is thus named.

Binsca, a Rabbinical term, signifying a disordered imagination.

Biohehnum, from *bios*, *vita*, *life*, and *λυχνον*, *lumen*, *light*, is a term much used by some writers to signify the same as *Vital Flame*; but it is too figurative an expression to convey any clear and determinate idea.

Bios, life, and its course. But sometimes it only means victuals.

Biote, life. In an affected sense it signifies the time of a continuance of aliment in the body: thus weak food hath a short life annexed.

Biothanati, a term applied to those who die a violent death.

Bipemulla. Blancard says it is *Pimpernella*. Ray says it is the *Plan-*

Plantago Angustifolio Serrata of Clusius.

Ripetalous. See *Petala*.

Ripinella, i. e. *Pimpernella*.

Ripula, a sort of worm mentioned by Aristotle.

Birao, the true *Amomum*.

Birch-Tree. See *Betula*.

Bird's Eye. See *Adonis*. It is also a species of *Primula*.

Bird's Foot. See *Ornithopus*.

Bird's Nest, i. e. Carrot (wild). Also *Monotropa*.

Bird's Tongue, a species of *Senecio*.

Birsen, an Arabian or Persian word, signifying an inflammation, or an abscess in the breast.

Birchwort. See *Aristolochia*.

Biscoctus, twice dressed. This word is chiefly applied to bread twice baked, or that is much baked, i. e. *Biscuit*.

Biscutella, buckler's mustard. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Bisematum, the lightest, basest, and palest lead.

Bisemas, a species of *Horminum*.

Biserrula, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Bishop's Weed. See *Ammi*.

Bislingua. See *Hippoglossum*.

Bismalva, marshmallows.

Bismuthum, bismuth. The ores of *bismuth* very much resemble those of lead. They are like them disposed in facets, but have a yellowish cast. Ores of *bismuth* are frequently found mixed with cobalt. *Bismuth* is a semi-metal, of a bright, pale, lead colour; and when broke, it appears of a silver white. It is of a flakey contexture. Its earthy part affords as good a blue as that from cobalt. It melts rather sooner than lead, but later than tin.

Bislacium, i. e. *Pisacia*.

Bistort (Greater). See *Bistorta*.

Bistort (Small). A species of *Polygonum*.

Bistorta, greater bistort, or snake-weed. A species of *Polygonum*.

Biti, a tall evergreen tree in Malabar, and other parts of the East-Indies. An oil is prepared from its root, with which to cure the *Alpecia*.

Bittern. When the brine is evaporated for obtaining salt for the table, and all the table-salt is collected from it, there remains at last a large quantity of liquor which refuses to yield any crystals. These liquors are very bitter, and are called by chemists *Mother-Waters*; but that now spoken of is called *bittern* in the salt-works. The *bittern*, or mother-water of sea-salt, contains a great quantity of sea-salt with an earthy basis, and a little Glauber's salt.

Bitter Sweet. See *Dulcamara*.

Bitumen, a genus in the class of inflammables; it is of a black colour, shining and glossy, brittle, but of a close solid texture, and yielding, when burnt, a strong smell.

Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch. It is a species of *Bitumen*. It is a solid light substance, of a dusky colour on the outside, and a deep shining black within, having but little taste or smell, except it is heated, in which case it emits a strong pitchy odour. On burning it, a large quantity of ashes are left behind. It is found in the earth in many parts of Egypt, and floating on the surface of the Dead Sea. At first it is soft, but grows hard by keeping.

Bitumen Barbadosense, Barbadoes tar. It is a species of *Bitumen*.

Bitumen Liquidum, i. e. *Petroleum*.

Bivalva, bivalve, in Botany, is the pods and husks of plants, which open lengthways in two parts, like the shell of a muscle.

Bival-

Bivalvula, i. e. *Biwalva*.

Biwenter, from *bis*, twice, and *wenter*, a belly. A muscle is so called, that is divided into two bellies. See *Digastricus*.

Biwenter Cervicis, i. e. *Complexus*.

Biwenter Maxillæ Inferioris, i. e. *Digastricus*.

Bixa, arnotto. The French call it *Rocon*. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He notices but one species.

Bixa Orellana, American arnotto. A species of *Bixa*.

Blaccie, a name which Rhazes gives to the measles.

Black Jack, i. e. *Blonde*.

Black Leg, a name of the *Scurvy*. Also of the *Phlegmatia Ulcerosa* of Sauvages.

Black Lead. It is a compound ore of tin, iron, and sulphur. In Bergman's *Mineralogy* it is said to be a species of *Sulphur*, and that it is phlogiston saturated with aerial acid.

Blackstonia, yellow centaury. A species of *Gentiana*, viz. the *Gentiana Perfoliata*.

Blactara, cerufs, white paint.

Bladder. This is situated between the duplicature of the peritonæum, in the lower part of the abdomen, between the os sacrum, and the os pubis, above the straight gut in men, and on the neck of the womb in women. It is tied to the navel by the urachus degenerated into a ligament, its sides to the umbilical arteries, and its neck to the intestinum rectum in women. It is composed of three coats: the first is a covering of the peritonæum; the second is composed of muscular fibres, which run irregularly several ways; and the third, which is full of wrinkles for facilitating its dilatation, is both glandulous and nervous. Its glands separate a viscous and slimy matter, which defends it from the

acrimony of the salts in the urine. Around its neck there goes a small muscle, called sphincter vesicæ, which contracts the orifice of the bladder, that the urine may not run out, but when it thrusts open the passage; by the contraction of the second coat of the *Bladder*, which is therefore called *Detrusor Urinæ*. The blood-vessels of the bladder are branches of the *Hypogastrics*. Its nerves come from the *Intercostals*. And its use is to be a reservatory of the urine, that it may not incessantly run from us, as it is separated in the kidneys.

Bladder in the throat. So the *Cynanche Trachealis* is called in New England.

Bladder Nut (*African*). See *Royena*.

Bladder Nut Tree. See *Staphylea*.

Bladder Wort, utricularia.

Blæria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Blæstias, stammering or lisping. It is the *Psellismus Ringens* of Cullen.

Blæsus, Βλαῖσος, a Greek primitive, the same as *Vatgi*, a bandy-legged person, or one whose legs are bent outwards; one whose backbone is bended either forward or backward; also a paralytic person, and one who hath an impediment in his speech.

Blakea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Blanc Tarbe, powder-blue.

Blancnon, a name in Oribasius for fern.

Blaptiscula, from βλαπτω, to hurt, and seco, to cut. A name for the *Cyanus*; because it injures the mowers scythes.

Blasia, leather cup. A genus in the Linnæan botany, of the order of *Algas*, or thongs. There is but one species.

Blasema,

Bastema, from βλαστα, to germinate, a bud, or off-set, or shoot of a plant; but Hippocrates expresses by it a cutaneous eruption or pimple.

Blatta Byzantia, or *Byzantina*, called also *Uguis Odoratus*, and Constantinople sweet hoof. The purple fish, the welk, and other fishes of the same kind, i. e. that have wreathed shells, have also operculæ or lids. These lids are of various shapes, and different substances; the matter of some of them resembles shells, others are like leather, and a third kind are horny. The horny and leathery kinds have a greasiness or unctuousity, which, when they are burnt, exhales a strong smell, sometimes agreeable, but most generally very fetid. The *Blatta Byzantia*, or *Uguis Aromaticus* vel *Odoratus* of the ancients, was of the leathery or horny kind. It was called *Uguis* from its likeness to a man's nail in its shape and colour.

Blattaria. So Tournefort calls the *Verbascum* of Linnæus.

Blattaria Lutæa, yellow moth-mullein.

Blattarioides, a species of *Hieracium*.

Blatti, the wild Malabar plum-tree.

Blechnon, the lesser-branched fern.

Blechnum, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Ferns*. He enumerates two species.

Blechnum, a species of *Ruellia*.

Blende, a species of the ore of *Zinc*; it is always glaring; it is mineralized by sulphur, and often contains iron.

Blenna, or *Blena*, a thick phlegm descending from the brain, through the nostrils; which shews a beginning recovery.

Blennorrhagia. The name *Gonorrhœa* implies a discharge of semen; which never takes place in the com-

plaint to which at present it is applied; and for which, if a Greek name is to be retained, Dr. Swediaur proposes to call it *Blennorrhagia*, from βλενω, mucus, and ῥεω, to flow, i. e. *Mucifluxus (activus)*; and thus to distinguish both from real gonorrhœas, and from gleets, to which latter he proposes to give the name *Blennorrhœa, Mucifluxus (passivus)*, i. e. without phlogistic symptoms.

Blennorrhagia balani. Dr. Swediaur proposes this name as more properly expressive of the disorder called *Gonorrhœa spuria*, which see. The disorder is an active discharge from the part.

Bleunorrhœa. See *Blennorrhagia*.

Blephara, the eye-lids.

Blepharides, from βλεφαρον, an eye-lid, the hairs on the edges of the eye-lids; also that part of the eye-lids themselves on which the hairs grow.

Blepharoptosis, a prolapsus of the eye-lid; or its relaxation and descent.

Blepharotis, inflammation of the eye-lids.

Blepharoxysis, i. e. *Ophthalmoxysium*.

Blepharoxyston. So Paulus Ægineta calls the *Specillum Asperatum*, from βλεφαρον, an eye lid, and ἀξω, to scrape off.

Blephrisimus, a restless tossing of the body, as happens under various diseases.

Bleta (White), an epithet for milky urine, proceeding from diseased kidneys.

Bleti, struck. So those were called who were suddenly seized with a suffocation or difficulty of breathing, &c.

Blineta, red earth.

Blite. See *Blitum*.

Blite (Green), a species of *Chenopodium*.

Blite

Blite (*Late-flowered*), a species of *Chenopodium*.

Blite (*Maple-leaved*), a species of *Chenopodium*; viz. *Chenopodium hybridum*.

Blite (*Oak-leaved*), a species of *Chenopodium*, viz. *Chenopodium glaucum*.

Blite (*Round-leaved*), i. e. all-feed.

Blite (*Ssa*), a species of *Chenopodium*.

Blitum, blite, or straw-berry spinach, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and three varieties.

Blitum, blite, a species of *Amaranthus*.

Blitum Fætida, i. e. *Atriplex Fætida*.

Blood. By this some understand not only the fluid in the veins and arteries, but likewise that in the lymphaducts, nerves, or any other vessel of the body; because they are all parts of the *blood* separated from it by the force of the heart, and many of them by the animal mechanism return to it again after performance of their destined task: and in this acceptance it is taken in the calculations of its quantity in a human body, and its velocities: which, because it is of the utmost moment to understand, we shall give it from the best authors.

The ventricles of the heart are each capable of receiving an ounce of *blood*, or more: and therefore being full in their diastole, we may suppose that they throw out at least one ounce of *blood* each systole. The heart contracts about 4000 times in an hour, more or less, according to the different temperaments, sexes, and ages; and therefore there pass through the heart every hour 4000 ounces, or 250 lb. weight of *blood*. Now the common opinion is, that the whole mass

of *blood* does not exceed 25 lb. and therefore according to this allowance, a quantity of *blood* equal to the whole mass, passes through the heart ten times in an hour, that is, about once every six minutes. If the heart contracts eighty times in a minute, then 25 lb. weight of *blood* passes through its ventricles once in five minutes, or 12 times in an hour. Now having the number of pulses in any determinate time, the quantity of *blood* thrown out at the left ventricle of the heart every pulse, and the diameter of the aorta, it will be easy to find with what degree of celerity the *blood* moves through the aorta: for the celerity with which a fluid runs out at any orifice, uniformly, and always running in the same quantity, is equal to the velocity of a body which describes a space of the same length with that of a cylinder whose basis is equal to the orifice, and whose magnitude is equal to the quantity of fluid that runs out in the same time. Now suppose the heart contracts eighty times in a minute, and that each systole throws into the aorta an ounce of *blood*, which is equal in bulk to 1,659 inches, and consequently 80 ounces are 132,72 inches; the diameter of the aorta is found to be 0,73 parts of an inch, and therefore its orifice is 0,4187; by which if 132,72 be divided, the quotient 316 inches, or 26 feet, gives the length of the cylinder, or the space through which the *blood* moves in a minute, supposing it were constantly going out of the heart with the same velocity; but because of the diastole of the heart, which is at least half the time of pulsation, there go out 80 ounces in half a minute, and consequently the velocity of *blood* is double, as it moves at the rate of 52 feet in a minute. Now, be-

cause the sum of the sections of the branches of an artery, is always greater than that of the trunk, the velocity of the *blood* must constantly decrease as the artery divides into more branches. The exactest proportion of the branches to their trunks, found by measuring an artery of the thigh, injected with wax, is as 12387 to 10000; and consequently the greatest velocity of the *blood* will be to the least as 5233 to 1; or the *blood* moves 5233 slower in some capillary arteries, than it does in the aorta. The *blood* is received from the arteries into the veins, where it still moves slower as it returns to the heart again. The arteries are to the veins as 324 to 441, and consequently the *blood* moves in the veins above 7116 times slower than it does in the aorta. The farther the *blood* moves from the heart, the slower it returns; and all the *blood*, which at the same time is thrown out of the heart, does not return at the same time to it again, but the times are directly as the spaces the *blood* runs over before it returns to the heart again, and reciprocally as the velocities; and consequently some parts of the *blood* may be some thousand times longer in returning to the heart than others; and there is no time when all the *blood* can be said to have only once circulated; but if there were any such time, the quantity of *blood* in the body must be first determined, which is very difficult to do, and not yet agreed upon by hardly any two persons. Bleeding to death can never give the estimate of its true quantity; because no animal can bleed longer than while the great artery is full, which will be longer or shorter as the wounded artery is smaller or greater; and the aorta must always

be the first vessel that empties. The most certain way, in Dr. Keil's opinion, is by finding what proportion the cavities of the vessels, of which the whole body is composed, bear to the thickness of the coats. This, in the veins and arteries, may be exactly found; but in the other vessels we only know the quantity of fluid they contain, by carefully evaporating as much as possible. Thus the Doctor found the fluids are to the vessels

$$\text{in the } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Arteries} \\ \text{Veins} \\ \text{Muscles} \\ \text{Nerves} \\ \text{Bones} \end{array} \right\} \text{ as } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,7 \\ 15,6 \\ 3,6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ to } 1$$

The least of which proportions shews the liquor to be one half of the weight of the body; and if a calculation be made on the proportion of the *blood* in the arteries to their coats, in a body weighing 160 pounds, there will be found 100 pounds of *blood*.

Blood-flower. See *Hæmanthus*.

Blood-wort, a species of *Rumex*.

Blue-bottle. See *Cyanus*.

Blue-stone, i. e. *Vitriol* (*Blue*.)

Boa, a symptomatic kind of miliary fever, in which the eruptions are of the size of millet-seeds, watery, without redness or pain; it is caused by inordinate sweating.

Boanthemon, i. e. *Buphthalmum*.

Bobartia, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Bocconia, greater tree-celandine, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Bochetum, a secondary decoction of lignum vitæ, and of other such like woods.

Bocia, a glass vessel with a round belly, and a long neck. It is used by the chemists. It is also called

Ozum Sublimatorium, Urinale, and Cucurbita.

Bocium, i. e. Bronchocle.

Body. It is the mass or quantity of matter. In a strictly physical sense it is every thing that is extended, solid, divisible, and that in itself hath no power of motion, acting only by external impulse, also possessing the properties of attraction and repulsion. All that relates to the knowledge of this, under its various modifications and appearances through the whole creation, is the subject of physics, or natural philosophy; and so far particularly as concerns the œconomy of a human body, and the regulations of its disorders, is the province of medicine, and gives its professors, by way of preeminence, the title of physicians.

Boerhaavia, American hog-weed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight or nine species.

Boerhaavi, a species of Verbascum.

Boethema, a remedy.

Boethematica Semen. Auxiliary signs in diseases; such as give notice of a cure observable in them.

Bog-bean. See *Menyanthes.*

Bogia Gum. See *Effula.*

Bog-moss. See *Sphagnum.*

Bog-rush (Round black-headed). A species of *Schœnus.*

Bolcher, i. e. Bdelium.

Boule (Lemnian). See *Terra Lemnos.*

Bolefis, coral.

Bolefon, balsam.

Boleito, frit. It is imperfect or half-made glass.

Boletus, spunk. A genus of the fungusses in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species.

Bolifanus. Avicenna hath this word instead of *Bulimus.*

Boli-head, is a bellied glass that rises up with a long cylindrical

neck, much slenderer than the body, being nearly of the same make with a glais egg.

Bolus, bole. A genus of earth. It readily falls down into a loose mass in water; having a degree of ductility, when not pervaded with too much water; and smooth, and rather unctuous to the touch. *Boles* which fertilize land, are called *Marls.*

Bolus, a bolo or bolus. *Boluses* differ not from electaries, only in that they are made in single doses, and are therefore more proper where it is necessary to be exact, and where drugs are used that soon perish. The quantity of each is a morsel, or mouthfull (i. e. as much as can be conveniently swallowed at once); whence their name *Bucella.*

Bolus Fabrilis, red chalk.

Bolus Judaicus, a name for the Marshmallows.

Bolus Silesianus, i. e. Terra Sigillata.

Bombast, cotton.

Bombax, the silk cotton-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Bombus, a resounding noise, or ringing of the ears, from flatulæ confined there.

Ben Arbor, the coffee-tree.

Bona, the kidney-bean.

Bona Nax, a species of Ipomœa.

Banavata, a species of Pæderota.

Bondue, a species of Guilandina.

Bonduccella, a species of Guilandina.

Bonduch Indorum, also called Bonduch Cineræa. Molucca nuts, and bezoar nuts.

Bones. They are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles are. In a fœtus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase,

K 2 harden,

harden, and grow close to one another; but when their interstices are full of such particles, then they are arrived to their utmost extent, hardness, and solidity; and their blood-vessels being compressed on all sides, bring no more blood than what is sufficient to supply the places of their abraded particles. They are all spongy and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated to one another, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremities than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not easily put out of joint: but because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been, had it been solid and smaller: for of two *bones* of equal length, and of equal numbers of fibres, the strength of the one to the strength of the other, will be as their diameters. See *Skeleton*.

Bonifacia, i. e. *Laurus Alexandria*; also the *Hippoglossum*.

Bononiensis (Lapis), the Bononian stone, or *Bononian Phosphorus*. It is a small, grey, soft, glossy, fibrous, sulphureous stone, about the size of a walnut. When broken, a kind of crystal, or starry talc, is found therein. This stone is met with in the neighbourhood of Bologna, or Bononia, in Italy; and, when duly prepared, makes a species of phosphorus. When this phosphorus is held to the light, it retains it for six or eight hours after. As a medicine, this stone is said to be caustic and emetic.

Bontia, Barbadoes wild olive. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Bonus Henricus, common English mercury, or allgood. A species of *Chenopodium*.

Boona, the kidney-bean.

Borace, i. e. *Borax*.

Borago, borage. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five or six species.

Borassus. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Borassus, the tender medullary substance which grows at the top of the great palm-tree.

Borax, *Borac*, or *Baurac*, signifies nitre. The barbarians corrupted it into *borax*, and applied it to the chryfocolla. It is a mineral crystalline salt, which by the ancients was called chryfocolla. It is not much unlike alum. Genuine, it hath a sweet taste at the first, but afterwards an unctuous one. Its pure crystals are octagonal prisms, finely cut. It is brought from the East Indies. It is composed of the mineral alkali, combined with a smaller portion of acid of its own kind. In the rough state it is called *Tincal*; and when purified or refined, it is called *Borax*. See *Tincal*.

Borbonia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Borbonia, the Carolinian bay-tree with red stalks and blue berries. A species of *Laurus*.

Borborodes, feculent, muddy, dirty, or earthy.

Borborygmus, a rumbling noise, excited by wind, mixed with some degree of humidity in the bowels. This sort of noise is likewise what is produced by treading in the mire, *βορβορῶν*; whence its name.

Borecole (Siberian). See *Brassica Sabellica*.

Bori, great eaters.

Bori-

Boridia, a sort of salt meat, prepared of a kind of fish, which is eaten raw. Oribasius takes notice of it.

Boriza, i. e. *Lunaria*.

Borometz, i. e. *Agnus Scythicus*.

Boros, voracious. A voracious water, or such a one as begets a good appetite.

Borozail, the Ethiopian name for the venereal disease. It is a name for the *Zail* of the Ethiopians, which is a disease epidemic about the river Senegal. It principally infects the pudenda, but is different from the lues venerea, though it owes its rise to immoderate venery. In the men it is also called *Afub*; in the women *Ossa batus*.

Borrage, i. e. *Borago*.

Bosa, an Egyptian word for a mass which is made of the meal of darnel, hemp-seed, and water. It is inebriating.

Boscas, a sort of dry pitch, that is tenacious like bird-lime.

Bosci Salvia, a kind of sage, which takes its name from *boscum* or *boscus*, a wood, the place where it grows.

Bosea, shrubby golden-rod. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, viz. *Bosea Ternamora*, golden-rod tree.

Bosmos, from *βοσσω*, to feed, and *μοσ*, a portion or division. A kind of corn is thus called, because it is divided by the mill to fit it for food.

Bosporos, i. e. *Bosmos*.

Botamum, washed lead.

Botany, *βοταν*, a herb, or grass, from *βοσσω*, to feed. *Botan* is that grass which is perfect, but not quite fit to be mowed. *Botany* is that part of the art of medicine, which includes the classes, orders, genera, species, external figure, and description of plants. And he who is skilful in these, is called a

Botanist, a person skilful in the knowledge of plants.

Bothor. It hath three significations among the Arabians 1. Tumors in general. 2. A tumor with a solution of continuity. And, 3. Small tumors, which last is the most proper. Some take it for an abscess of the nostrils. Blancard says it signifies pimples in the face, which do not spread, but are easily suppurated, and vanish. It is, besides, a general appellation for pimples in the face, lungs, or other parts; and that the Arabians call the small-pox and measles by this name.

Bothryon, a small ditch, from *βοθρος*, a ditch. This word is also used to express a small ulcer in the pupil of the eye, or tunica cornea. Also the sockets of the teeth.

Botin, turpentine. Also a balsam from it.

Botium, i. e. *Bronchocle*.

Botothinum, a term used by Paracelsus, by which he would express the flower of a disease.

Botou, or *Botoua*, i. e. *Parcira Brava*.

Botritis, i. e. *Botryites*.

Botryapium, a variety of *Cydonia*.

Botryites, from *βοτρυς*, a cluster, properly of grapes. It is a sort of burnt cadmia, resembling a cluster of grapes, and collected from the upper part of the furnace, where it is burnt; as what is collected in the lower part is called *Placitis*. Schroder says, that the *botryites* is collected in the middle part of the furnace, the *Placitis* in the upper, and the *Ostracitis* in the lowest.

Botrys, oak of Jerusalem. A species of *Chenopodium*.

Botrys, a species of *Teucrium*.

Botrys Mexicana, Mexican tea.

Botrytis, cauliflower. A species of *Brassica*.

Bottle Moss. See *Splachnum*.

Boubalos, a wild cucumber. Some

explain it to be the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

Boubon. It sometimes signifies the groin, sometimes the glands in the groin, and a tumor of the same; also a humour in the neck or armpits, or behind the ears, or of any of the external glandular parts.

Bouceras, i. e. *Fenugreek*.

Bougie. In the French language it signifies a wax-candle, and is applied to a machine, which (as the wax-candle formerly was) is introduced into the urethra for removing obstructions there.

Boui, a Chinese name for bohea-tea.

Boulimus, the same as *Bulimy*.

Bounias, i. e. *Bunias*, from *βουνος*, rugged, because it delights in rugged places.

Bourreria, a species of *Ebretia*.

Boutua, i. e. *Parcira Brava*.

Bovilla, the measles.

Bovina Affectio, the distemper of black cattle, caused by a worm lodged between the skin and the flesh, and perforating the same. The Arabians call it *Ægrotudo vel passio bovina*. It is but little known in Europe; nor is it mentioned by the ancient Greeks.

Bovista, common puff-ball. A species of *Lycoperdon*.

Box-Tree. See *Buxus*.

Boxus, the mistletoe which grows on trees.

Boza, the name of a drink much used in Turkey.

Brabe, an herb mentioned by Oribasius.

Brabejum, African almond-tree. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Frabyli, the plums which are called *Damascene* and *Hungarian*. They are large, sweet, and of a blue colour.

Bracherium, a bandage and truss for a hernia. A word used by the

barbarous Latin writers, probably from *brachial*, a *braccelet*.

Brachia, the division of the large branches of trees from the trunk.

Brachiacus Musculus, from *βραχίων*, *brachium*, an arm, the name of two muscles of the arm. They are also called *Brachialis*, &c. which see.

Brachialis, i. e. *Brachialis Internus*.

Brachialis Externus. See *Triceps Extensor Cubiti*.

Brachialis Internus. This muscle arises fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri, at each side of the insertion of the deltoid muscle, covering all the inferior and fore-part of this bone, runs over the joint, and adheres firmly to the ligament. Is inserted, by a strong short tendon, into the coronoid process of the ulna. Its use is to bend the forearm, and to prevent the capsular ligament of the joint from being pinched.

Brachiale. So the ancients call the *Carpus*.

Brachialis Arteria. The brachial artery is the continuation of the axillary artery, which as soon as it passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of *brachialis*. It runs down on the inside of the arm, over the *musculus coraco brachialis* & *anconæus internus*, and along the inner edge of the biceps, behind the *vena basilica*, giving out small branches as it goes along. Below the bend of the arm it divides into the *cubitalis* & *radialis*. Sometimes, though rarely, the *brachial artery* is divided from its origin into two large branches, which run down on the arm, and afterwards on the fore-arm, where they are called *Cubitalis* & *Radialis*.

Brachio Cubitalis Ligamentum. The expansion of the lateral ligament (see *Laterales Ligamentæ*), which is fixed in the inner condyle of

of the os humeri, runs over the capsula, to which it closely adheres, and is inserted like radii on the side of the great sigmoide cavity of the ulna; it is covered on the inside by several tendons, which adhere closely to it, and seem to strengthen it.

Brachio Radialis Ligamentum. The expansion of the lateral ligament (see *Laterales Ligamentæ*), which runs over the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted round the coronary ligament, and from thence all the way down to the neck of the radius, and also in the neighbouring parts of the ulna. Through all this passage it covers the capsular ligament, and is covered by several tendons adhering closely to both.

Brachium, the arm. In Hippocrates it signifies what is now called the *Humerus*. From the elbow to the wrist is called the fore-arm. By the *arm* is generally meant the whole from the shoulder to the wrist, but more particularly the *Os Humeri*.

Brachychronius, from *βραχυς*, *short*, and *χρονος*, *time*. An epithet of a disease, which continues but a short time.

Brachypnœa, from *βραχυς*, *short*, and *πνέω*, *to breathe*. Breath fetched short, but at long intervals.

Brachypotæ, from *βραχυς*, *short* or *small*, and *ποτος*, *drink*. Little drinkers. To drink but little in an ardent fever is a bad sign.

Bracium, copper.

Bractea, in *Botany*, a floral leaf, ranged by Linnæus among the fulcra of plants.

Brachypessia, weak concoction of food. Or when digestion in the stomach is performed slowly and with difficulty.

Bradys, slow.

Braggat, a drink made of water and honey.

Brain. The whole substance of the *brain* is divided into two parts; that which lies mostly in the fore-part of the skull, is properly called the *Cerebrum*; and that which lies on the back-part, under the hind-part of the cerebrum, is called the *Cerebellum*. Both the one and the other are contained in the meninges and the cranium, as in a box or case of bone, that nothing may hurt their tender substance, which is soft. The cerebrum is of a round figure; it is divided by the first process of the dura mater into the right and left side. Its external surface resembles the turnings and windings of the intestines. In the cerebrum we distinguish two different substances: the external, which is of an ashy colour; and the internal, which is of a white colour. Its external substance is called *Substantia Corticalis*, or *Cinervicia*; it is soft, glandulous, and of the colour of ashes. Its internal, called *Substantia Medullaris*, is firmer, white, and fibrous; of it the nerves are made, and it reaches to the extremity of the medulla spinalis, where it divides into fibres. The external substance of the *brain*, by its circulations, resembles the small guts; and in the middle of each circulation, is the beginning of the medullary substance; so that the cortical substance is always on the external side; and the inner lamina of the pia mater is co-extended with the cortical substance, which it immediately covers every where. Malpighi, who has nicely examined this cortical substance, says, that it is nothing but a heap of little oval glands, which receive the capillary branches of the veins and arteries which belong to the *brain*, and which send out an infinite number of fibres, that all together make up the medullary substance; which go-

ing out of the cranium forms the nerves and medulla spinalis contained in the vertebræ. The internal substance of the right and left side of the *brain* coming to join one another, leave a space between them, which forms the three ventricles, or *centrum ovale*; the upper part, or covering of this space, is called the *Corpus Callosum*; the bottom of this space is the internal substance of the two sides of the cerebrum, gathered together, as it were, in two bundles, which are called *Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ*; upon them are the protuberances, called the *Corpora Striata*, and the *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*. These crura uniting, make one body, called the *Medulla Oblongata*, upon which there are four prominences, called *Nates* and *Testes*; and behind these prominences the internal and medullary substance of the cerebellum, being also divided into two bundles, forms upon each side of the medulla oblongata three more protuberances, and then it passes out of the cranium into the vertebræ, where it gets the name of *Medulla Spinalis*. This is a general idea of the structure of the *brain*: as for its parts,

Below the depth of all the circumvolutions of the *brain*, the first thing that appears immediately under the first process of the dura mater, is the corpus callosum, or the covering of the two lateral ventricles, formed by the union of the medullary fibres of each side. This being laid aside, the two lateral ventricles appear; they reach from the fore-part of the cerebrum, backwards: they are pretty broad in their hind-part, but they grow narrower towards the fore-part. They are divided into the right and left ventricle by a thin transparent membrane, which comes from the under side of the corpus callosum, and is

extended to the fornix, which is in the bottom of the ventricles: this membrane is called *Septum Lucidum*; it is thought to be a production of the pia mater, which covers all the sides of the ventricles.

In these ventricles there are four prominences, two in each ventricle: the foremost two are called *Corpora Striata*, which are the tips of the crura medullæ oblongatæ; they are oblong, and their extremities come down upon the sides of the two other prominences; they are of a cineritious colour without, but in their internal substance there are many white streaks, which are the medullary substance mixt with the cineritious and glandulous. They are, as it were, tied together by a medullary process, called *Commisura crassioris Nervi æmula*. The two other prominences are called *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, because the optic nerves rise out of them: they are medullary without, but a little cineritious within; they are of an oblong figure upon the upper part of the crura medullæ oblongatæ; between them there is a medullary tract which encompasses them, called *Limbi posteriores corporum striatorum*. Upon them also lies the plexus choroides, made of veins, arteries, and little glands. This plexus reaches from one lateral ventricle to the other, passing under the fornix, above the third ventricle: it sends a branch to the fourth sinus of the dura mater. In the middle, above the corpora striata, and the thalami nervorum opticorum, there lies a thin and broad production of the medullary substance, which comes from the fore-part of the ventricle by two roots, and reaches to the hinder part; where it ends by two other protuberances, called its *Crura*, which cover a great part of the thal. nerv. opt.

opt. This production is called the *Fornix*, because it is a covering to the third ventricle. Under the fornix there is a rimma between the crura medullæ oblongatæ, which is the third ventricle, it being a little dilated in its third part; there is a hole that goes down to the glandula pituitaria: this hole is the entry to the infundibulum or funnel, so called because of its figure: it is a small conduit made of the medullary substance, covered with the pia mater; it pierces the dura mater, upon the basis of the skull, and sinks into the substance of the glandula pituitaria, which is situated in the cella turcica, closely covered with the pia mater and dura mater; it is of a harder substance than the other glands of the body; it receives the end of the infundibulum, which carries a liquor from the ventricles into this gland, which is surrounded by the rete mirabile, or a plexus of some branches of the carotidal and cervical arteries, which break the impetus of the blood, and abate the velocity as it passes through the tender substance of the *brain*. In the hinder part of the third ventricle there is another small hole called *Anus*, which leads into the fourth ventricle in the cerebellum. In the upper part of this hole is situated the glandula pinealis, about the bigness of a pea; it is composed of the same substance as the rest of the *brain*, and for the same use. It is tied by some fibres to the nates, which are two prominences of the medulla oblongata, situated above the fore-part of that conduit, which leads from the anus to the fourth ventricle: they are of an oval figure, pretty big, and immediately behind them are two other prominences of the same figure and substance, called *Testes*, both covered with a net of blood-vessels. There

is a small transverse medullary protuberance behind the testes, from which the pathetic nerves arise. The conduit which reaches from the anus to the fourth ventricle, is in that part of the medulla oblongata which is betwixt the cerebrum and the cerebellum, called the *Isthmus*. The upper part or cover of this conduit, which is betwixt the testes and the foremost vermicular process of the cerebellum, to which too it is tied at its two ends, and to the processes which come from the cerebellum to the testes at its sides, is called *Valvula major*; it is of a medullary substance; its use is to keep the lymph from falling out above the nerves in the basis of the skull. These are all the parts of the cerebrum.

The cerebellum, which is much less, is also composed of a cortical and a medullary substance; its superficies makes not turnings and windings as that of the cerebrum; but its foldings are straight, and resemble the segments of circles, or the edges of plates laid on one another; and these segments are largest in its middle, and they grow less as they approach its fore and hind part, where they seem to resemble two worms, and therefore are called *Processus Vermiformes*. The medullary substance of the cerebellum, as it approaches the medulla oblongata, gathers together, and then divides equally into two bundles, which are joined to the two sides of the medulla oblongata; as they separate, they leave a little space upon the upper side of the medulla, which is called the fourth ventricle; and its farther end, because of its resemblance, *Calamus Scriptorius*. The top of this ventricle is covered with several blood-vessels woven like a net. The medullary substance of the cerebellum makes three processes
upon

upon each side of the medulla oblongata : the first two go on each side to the testes ; the valvula major is betwixt them. The second two are pretty broad, they go straight down on each side, and meet on the under side of the medulla : they make that protuberance called *Processus Annularis*. And the third goes backwards on the upper side of the medulla ; they make it look bigger, being like two cords upon its sides.

This is all that is remarkable in the cerebrum, cerebellum, and upper side of the medulla oblongata ; but upon turning the *brain*, may be distinctly seen the rise of all the nerves, the infundibulum, two white spots behind it, the crura medullæ oblongatæ, one on each side the cerebrum : where they join, may be seen the processus annularis, or pons verolii : and beyond that there are two prominences called *Corpora Pyramidalia*, they are about an inch long, and on each side of them towards their lower end, there are two more, which, because of their figure, are called *Corpora Olivaria* ; and then the medulla oblongata goes out of the skull, being contained in the pia and dura mater.

The vessels of the *brain* are nerves, arteries and veins. The nerves are ten pair ; the first pair are the olfactory nerves, rising from the basis of the corpora striata, and passing through the holes of the os cribiforme. The second pair are the optic nerves ; they arise partly from the extremities of the corpora striata, and partly from the thalami nervorum opticorum, which they almost embrace ; they unite together above the cella turcica, and immediately dividing again, they pass through the two foremost holes in the sphænoïdes. The third pair

are the movers of the eyes ; they rise on each side the infundibulum, from the medulla oblongata, and go out at the foramina lacerata. The fourth pair are the pathetic nerves : they rise from the small medullary cord which is behind the testes, and pass through the foramina lacerata. The fifth pair rise from the fore-part of the processus annularis ; they give nerves to the dura mater ; each of them divides into three branches ; the first passes out at the foramen lacerum, the second at the third hole of the os sphænoïdes, and the third through another hole of the same bone. The sixth pair rises from the sides of the processus annularis, and goes out at the foramen lacerum ; but just before it goes out, it casts back a branch which makes the root of the intercostal nerve ; this goes out at the canal through which the carotid artery enters. The seventh is the auditory nerve ; it rises from the hinder-part of the processus annularis, and enters the hole in the process of the os petrosum. The eighth pair is the par vagum ; it rises from the medulla oblongata, behind the processus annularis, by several threads which join in one : and it goes out at the same hole the lateral sinuses open into the jugulares. The ninth pair rises from the processus olivaris of the medulla oblongata, and passes out at a hole in the occipital bone, which is proper to itself. The tenth and last pair rises by several fibres from the beginning of the medulla spinalis ; from thence ascending within the occiput, it turns, and passes out at the same hole through which the vertebral artery enters, between the first vertebræ and the occipital bone, running through a sinus in this vertebra. These are the nerves of the *brain* ; which farther see

fee in their various ramifications all over the body, under the word *Nerve*.

The arteries are the two internal carotidales, which pass through two oblique canals in the ossa petrosa; as soon as they enter the skull, they give a branch which enters the orbit of the eye; they give branches which make the rete mirabile, then they pierce the dura mater on each side of the infundibulum; they communicate with the cervical artery, and they give branches to the plexus choroides, and are distributed through all the substance of the *brain*—Their branches make many turnings and windings upon the pia mater, and at last are lost in the little glands of the cortical substance of the *brain*. The two vertebral arteries, which come out of the holes in the transverse processes of the vertebræ, enter the large hole of the occipital bone; they pierce the dura mater, and go along the under-side of the medulla oblongata; then they cast back two branches for the spinal arteries, and at the processus annularis they join in one branch called the cervical artery; this communicates with the two carotides, by two branches called the communicant branches; then it divides again into two, which give branches to the rete mirabile and plexus choroides; and they are afterwards distributed through all the substance of the *brain*, ending in the cineritious substance, as the carotidales.

The veins enter not the cranium at the same hole that the arteries do, because upon any turgescence of the blood, the swelling and pulse of the arteries would compress the veins against the bony sides of their passage, and so cause a stagnation and extravasation of the blood in the *brain*, which would

be the destruction of the whole machine. Neither do the veins run along the sides of the arteries in the *brain*, as they do through all the rest of the body, but they rise from the extremities of the arteries, in the cineritious substance, and go straight to discharge themselves into the sinuses of the dura mater.—The blood, which is brought into the *brain* by the carotidal and vertebral arteries, is separated by the glands which make the cineritious and cortical substance of the *brain*, from its finest and most subtil parts, called animal spirits, which are received from the glands by the fibres of the medullary substance, which is the beginning of the nerves. Each nerve therefore is a bundle of very fine and small tubes, of which some are no bigger than the hundredth part of a hair; and these tubes are the excretory ducts of the cineritious substance. This does not only appear from the structure of the *brain*; but by reason likewise we are assured, that there is such a fluid as we call animal spirits running in the nerves: for seeing all sensation is performed by the nerves, it must be done either by the substance of the nerve, or the fluid which is contained in the nerve: if by the substance of the nerve, it must be by a vibration from the part upon which the impression is made to the *brain*. Now that there can be no vibration from the impression of external objects upon animal nerves, which are slick, and surrounded all along by other bodies, is evident, and therefore sensation must be made by the fluid in the nerves. The motion of this fluid is not swift and rapid, as is generally supposed, but slow and languid, seeing all its motion proceeds from the dilation of the arteries compressing the soft substance

stance of the nerves, and from the force by which it is thrust through the glands of the *brain*: and when the nerves are full of this fine fluid, the impressions of objects may be communicated to the *brain* without any quick motion in the animal spirits, either by retarding or stopping their progressive motion, or by causing an undulation. If to these be added, that the animal spirits must be confined within their own proper channels, as well as the other fluids of the body, the many hypotheses contrived by Willis, and others, must needs come to nothing.

The nervous fluid, or animal spirits undoubtedly consist of by far the smallest particles in the blood, as appears by the minuteness of their secreting glands; and therefore they not being formed by the cohesion of other particles, might have been separated any where.— Yet the animal oeconomy receives a great advantage by the distant situation of the *brain* from the heart; for if it had been placed nearer, and received the blood still divided into its smallest particles, by the force of the air in the lungs, such particles might have entered the glands, and afterwards cohering to one another, might have obstructed such extremely narrow channels.— Now the *brain* being placed at such a distance, the particles, that by their attractive power from corpuscles, will have sufficient time to coalesce, and their magnitude will hinder their entering into the glands. For if it should happen that these particles should enter the glands, and there unite together, they would then obstruct the passage to the nerves, and produce apoplexies, palsies, &c. the particles of which the animal spirits consist being of such an extreme fineness, that their

quantity can bear but a small proportion to the other fluids in the blood; and consequently there was a necessity of a prodigious number of glands to separate them from the blood; and this is the reason of the great bulk of the *brain*.

Brakes. See *Pteris*.

Bramble. See *Rubus*.

Branca, an Italian word, signifying *foot*; hence the *Acanthus* is called *Branca Ursina*, bear's-foot, from the resemblance of the leaves to the foot of a bear.

Branca Leonis, i. e. *Alchimilla*.

Branca Ursina, i. e. *Acanthus*, and *Pastinaca*.

Branchæ, or *Branchi*, names of the glandulous tumors of the fauces which resemble two almonds, and are accompanied with a difficulty of spitting, and troublesome breathing.

Branchus, a defluxion of humours upon the fauces. It is a species of *Catarrh*, which Cœlius Aurelianus calls *Raucitas*.

Brank. See *Fagopyrum*.

Branks, a name in Scotland for the *Cyanocitta Parusoides*, or *Mumps*.

Brasilia, i. e. *Brazilium Lignum*.

Brasilienfis Radix, i. e. *Ipecacuanana Radix*.

Brasilis Lignum, logwood, also redwood.

Brasiletto, logwood.

Brasium, barley-malt.

Brasma. Bauhine says it is the immature black pepper, or rather such as from some accident is hindered from ripening.

Brasmos. Fermentation.

Brass, copper melted with zinc, loses its red, and acquires a yellow colour, without losing much of its ductility; and is thus named.

Brassadella or *Brassatella*, i. e. *Ophioglossum*.

Brassica, cabbage. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. To this genus Linnaeus

Linnæus adds the *Eruca* (*Rocket*) *Napus* (*Navew Rape*) and *Rapa* (*Turnep*). He enumerates thirty-five species.

Brassica Italica, broccoli. A species of *Brassica*.

Brassica Sabellica, borecole, or Scotch kale. A species of *Brassica*.

Brassica Sylvestris, sea colewort or cabbage.

Brassica. A name of the *Turritis*.

Brassidella, i. e. *Ophioglossum*.

Brassidellica Ars, a way of curing wounds, mentioned by Paracelsus, by applying the herb *Brassidella* to them.

Brathu, the herb faine.

Brathys. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one genus.

Bread Tree. See *Melia*.

Breasts, the substance of the *breasts* is composed of a great number of glands of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more small pipes, called *Tubuli lactiferi*, which have several cross canals by which they so communicate with one another, that if any one of them be stopped, the milk which was brought to it might not stagnate, but pass through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the sixth pair of the brain. Their use is to separate the milk for the nourishment of the fœtus. The tubes which compose the glands of the *breasts* in maids, like a sphincter muscle, contract so closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big with a fœtus, and compresses the descending trunk of

the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the *breasts*, and forces a passage into their glands, which being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thicker serum, and after birth they run with a thick milk, because that blood which before did flow to the fœtus, and for three or four days afterwards by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands. In men they are very small, and chiefly for ornament; though some physical histories give relations of those who have had milk in them.

Bregma, from *βρεχω*, to moisten. In infants these bones are not only tender, but very moist. They are also called *Parietalia* and *Sinciput*. See *Parietalia*. They are two bones on the upper part of the head, of an irregular square figure; they are covered only by the integuments on their upper part, but on their lower by the temporal muscle. Towards the posterior and upper part there is a hole, through which the vessels of the dura mater communicate with those of the scalp.

Brelifis, i. e. *Gum Caranna*.

Brentwood Water. It is of the alkaline kind, but not so powerful as that at Tilbury.

Bretanica, great water-dock.

Brevia Vasa. The vena splenica towards its termination is divided into several branches, that go to the spleen, one of which produces the veins which receive this name.

Brevis, a name of the *Teres Minor*.

Brevis Cubiti, is a muscle that rises from the superior and posterior part of the humerus; which, joining its fleshy fibres with the *brachizus*

chæus externus and longus, and becoming tendinous, covers the elbow, and is inserted into the olecranium to extend the arm.

Brevis Radii, a muscle that comes from the external and upper part of the ulna, and passing round the radius, is inserted into its upper and fore part, below the tendon of the biceps. This and the longus radii are called the *Supinatores*, their office being to turn the palm upwards.

Brevis Palmaris lies under the aponeurosis of the palmaris; and arises from the bone of the metacarpus, that sustains the little finger, and from that bone of the carpus that lies above the wrist. It goes transversely, and is inserted into the eighth bone of the carpus. It helps in making the palm of the hand concave.

Breynia, a species of *Capparis*.

Bricumum, a name which the Gauls gave to the herb *Artemisia*.

Brignola, a variety of the *Prunus Domestica*.

Brindones, a red fruit in the East Indies. It is kept for making vinegar from, and is also a material used for colouring.

Briony (Black). See *Tamus*.

Bristol Water. It is generally most esteemed in the hot months of the year. Its mineral contents are trifling, except for about the quantity of eight ounces of acidulous gas or air in a gallon of the water; besides which there are a few grains of selenites, of calcareous earth combined with acidulous gas, of marine salt of magnesia, and of sea-salt. This water is extolled in diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

Britannica, great water-dock. A species of *Rumex*.

British Oil. A variety of the black species of *Petroleum*. It is found floating on springs, having couzed out of the stone, which is its

proper nidus: it is generally found with us in a stone of a black colour, and of a granulated structure, which yields it on distillation.

Briza, speltwheat.

Briza, quake-grass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Broccoli. See *Brassica Italica*.

Brochthus, the throat; also a small kind of drinking vessel.

Brochus, one with a prominent upper lip, or one with a full mouth and prominent teeth.

Brodium, a term in *Pharmacy*, signifying the same with *Jusculum* (broth), or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. Thus we sometimes read of *Brodium Salis*, or a decoction of salt.

Broma, food, that is, such as is to be eat, and not drank.

Broma Theon, the food of the gods, i. e. mushrooms.

Bromelia, pine apple. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Ananas*, the pine apple, and the pinguin, or *Karatas*, the wild pine-apple. He enumerates seven species, and ten varieties.

Bromegrass. See *Bromus*.

Bromus, bromegrass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-five species, and six varieties.

Bromus Nerilis, drank or wild oats.

Bronchia. The *aspera arteria* descends from the fauces down the throat, growing narrower as it approaches to the lungs, and a little before it approaches to them, it divides into two branches, called the *Bronchia*. These ramifications are divided into numberless others, which are distributed through the substance of the lungs; and terminate in small vesicles, like clusters, which adhere to these small bronchial ramifications, constituting the chief

chief part of the lungs. The use of the *Bronchia* is for the conveyance of air into and out again from the lungs, and for the discharge of such other matter as is ready to be carried out of the body this way.

Bronchial Arteries. They sometimes go from the fore side of the superior descending aorta, sometimes from the first intercostal, and sometimes from the arteries of the œsophagus. Sometimes they arise separately from each side, to go to each lobe of the lungs, and sometimes by a small common trunk, which afterwards separates towards the right and left hand, at the bifurcation of the aspera arteria, and accompanies the ramifications of the bronchia. The *bronchial artery*, on the left side, often comes from the aorta, while the other arises from the superior intercostal on the same side; which variety is owing to the situation of the aorta.

Eronchiales Glandulæ. At the angle of the first ramification of the trachea arteria, we find on both the fore and back sides certain soft, roundish, glandular bodies, of a bluish or blackish colour, and of a texture partly like that of the thymus, and partly like that of the thyroid gland. There are many such like glands at the origin of each ramification of the bronchia.

Bronchialis Glandula, i. e. *Thyroidæa Glandula*.

Bronchocela, from *βρογχος*, the wind-pipe, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Its seat is the thyroid gland, which lies just below the larynx, round the trachea. The tumor appears in the fore part of the neck, between the skin and the wind-pipe.

Bronchus, a suppression of the voice from a catarrh. When a catarrh chiefly affects the fauces, some call it by this name.

Bronchotomy, from *βρογχος*, the

wind-pipe, and *τομή*, to cut. It is a division made between the rings of the wind-pipe. It is also called *Tracheotomy*.

Bronchus. According to Galen, it is the aspera arteria, from the larynx to the lungs; but *Bronchia*, or *Bronchi*, as now understood, are ramifications of the aspera arteria in the lungs.

Bronte, thunder.

Brontes, i. e. *Belemnites*.

Bronze, i. e. bell-metal.

Brooklime. See *Becabunga*.

Broom. See *Genista*, and *Spartium*.

Broom (African). See *Aspalathus*.

Broomrape. See *Orobanchæ*.

Broomrape (Italian). See *Clandestina*.

Brossæa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Browallia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Brownea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Brumafar, a spagirical term for silver, or the moon.

Brunella, common self-heal. It is the *Prunella vulgaris* of Linnæus.

Brunia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Brunia, i. e. *Bruniades*.

Bruniades, a species of *Erica*, and a species of *Protea*.

Brunnæiri Glandulæ. They are lodged under the villous coat of the intestines, closely adjoining to the nervous. They are more numerous in the small intestines, and smaller also than in the larger. They are also called *Peyer's Glands*.

Brunsfelsia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Brunswigia, i. e. *Anaryllis Orientalis*.

Brunus, i. e. *Erysipelas*.

Brusatæac, a tree that grows in China.

Brus-

Bruscandula. Lupines.

Bruscus, i. e. Ruscus.

Brush Iron. It is a species of *Flos Ferri*, of a columnar figure: it consists of rude irregular columns, which lie parallel; it is found in the forest of Dean. The individuals of this species frequently have pretty regular columns, and a degree of transparency.

Brutia, an epithet for the most resinous kind of pitch, therefore used to make the *Oleum Pistinum*. The *Pix Brutia* was so called, from Brutia, a country in the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced.

Brutino, turpentine.

Brutua, i. e. Pareira Brava.

Bruxaveli, a tall tree in Malabar; its bark is diuretic.

Brydmus, a peculiar kind of noise, such as is made by gnashing or grating the teeth; or, according to some, a certain kind of convulsion affecting the lower jaw, and striking the teeth together, most frequently observed in such children as have worms.

Bryon. See *Bryum*.

Bryon Thallassium, sea-moss, or *Alga*.

Bryon, a name of *Lactuca*.

Bryonia, bryony, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and one variety. Tournefort hath six more varieties.

Bryonia Alba, white bryony, a species of *Bryonia*.

Bryonia Nigra, a species of *Tamus*.

Bryonia, a name of the white *Jalap*.

Bryonia Mecoachana Nigricans, i. e. Jalapa Officinalis.

Bryonia Peruviana, i. e. Jalapa.

Bryopteris, from βρύον, moss, δρυς, an oak, and πτερίς, fern, white fern of the oak, which grows on moss of the oak.

Brytia, the solid parts of grapes,

which remain after the must is expressed.

Bryton, βρύλον, a kind of drink made of barley, which Aristotle calls *Pinon*. Some say it is made of rice.

Bryum, thread-moss, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of *Mosses*. He enumerates forty-seven species, and thirty-three varieties.

Bubastecordium, mug-wort.

Bubo, from βουβων, the groin. It is a tumid gland which is inflamed, or tends to suppuration; but it is generally understood only of those glands which are in the arm-pits, or the groins. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Tumores*. He defines it to be the suppurating tumor of a conglobate gland.

Bubon. Vogel thus specifies the bubo in the groin.

Bubon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Bubon Macedonicum, Macedonian parsley, a species of *Bubon*.

Bubonium, a name of the golden star-wort.

Bubonocèle, from βουβων, the groin, and κηλη, a tumor. It is also called *Hernia Inguinalis*, or rupture of the groin, and is, when the intestines force the integuments through the ring of the external oblique muscle of the belly, or according to Dr. Freind, through the cavity in the thigh, between the pectineus and the sartorius, though this latter is called *Hernia femoralis*, or *Hernia cruralis*.

Bucca, the cheeks. They are the sides of the face; they reach from the eyes and temples between the nose and the ears. The upper prominent parts of the cheeks are called *Mala*.

Buccacraton, from buccæ, or buccella, that is, a morsel of bread sopped

fopped in wine, which served in old time for a breakfast. Paracelsus calls by the name of *Bucella*, the carneous excrecence of a polypus in the nose, because he supposes it to be a portion of flesh parting from the bucca, and insinuating itself into the nose.

Bucca-perrea, i. e. *Ruppia*.

Buccae Glandulae, all the insides of the cheeks near the mouth, are full of small glandulous bodies called by this name. They open by small holes or orifices, through the inner membrane of the mouth.

Buccelaton, a purging medicine made up in the form of a loaf; consisting of scammony, &c. put into fermented flour, and then baked in an oven.

Bucella, i. e. *Buccacraton*.

Bucella Purgatoria, i. e. *Buccelaton*.

Buccinator Musculus, the trumpeter's muscle, from *βυκων*, a trumpet. It is thus named because of its use in forcing the breath to sound the trumpet. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the lower jaw, as far back as the last dens molaris, and fore-part of the root of the coronoid process; fleshy from the upper jaw, between the last dens molaris and pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the extremity of which it arises tendinous, being continued between both jaws to the constrictor pharyngis superior, with which it joins; from thence proceeding with straight fibres, and, adhering close to the membrane that lines the mouth, is inserted into the angle of the mouth, within the orbicularis oris. Its use is to draw the angle of the mouth backwards and outwards, and to contract its cavity, by pressing the cheek inwards, by which the food is thrust between the teeth.

Buccula, a diminutive of *bucca*, the cheek, the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucellatio, a way of stopping the blood by applying lint upon the vein or artery.

Bucephalon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Buceras, or *Buceros*, fenugreek.

Buceras, a species of *Bucida*.

Buchnera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Bucida, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Buckthorn. See *Rhamnus*.

Buckthorn (Sea.) See *Hippophae*.

Buck-wheat. See *Fagopyrum*.

Bucranion, from *βας*, an ox, and *κρανιον*, a head. So the *Antirrhinum* is called, because it resembles an ox's head.

Buclon, the hymen.

Buddleja, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Buffeli, a ring made of the horn of a buffalo, which is worn on the ring-finger to cure the cramp.

Bufonia, chickweed (bastard), a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Bufonitis, the toad-stone. It is of a roundish or oval figure, flat on one side, and round on the other; of a brown colour, and with a natural polish. It is found in Malta and other places. It is the petrified grinder of a sea-wolf.

Bugantiæ, chilblains.

Buganc. See *Cimifuga*.

Bugle. See *Ajuga*.

Bugloss. See *Lycopsis*.

Buglossum. So Tournefort calls the *Lycopsis* of Linnæus. It is also a name of the *Borrago*.

Bugloss-Corwslips, a species of *Pulmonaria*.

Bugloss (Sea), a species of *Pulmonaria*.

Bugloss (small Wild.) See *Asperugo*.

Bugloss (*Small Yellow Viper's*), a species of *Myosotis*.

Bugones, from βεs, an ox, and γινωσκειν, to be bred, or generated of, an epithet for bees, because the ancients thought them to be bred from the putrefaction of an ox.

Bugula, bugle middle confound. It is the *Ajuga reptans* of Linnæus.

Bugula Odorata Lusitanica, a species of *Baum*.

Bulat-wala, i. e. *Betle*.

Bulapathum, a species of *Dock*.

Bulbasphodelus, an asphodel with a bulbous root.

Bulbina, a diminutive of *bulbus*.

Bulbocastanum, earth-nut, pig-nut, kipper-nut, and hawk-nut; a species of *Bunium*.

Bulbocastanum Coniophyllum, a species of *Myrrhis*.

Bulbocavernosus, i. e. *Accelerator Urinæ*.

Bulbocodium, hoop-petticoat narcissus, a species of *Narcissus*.

Bulbocodium, mountain-saffron, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Bulbocodium, a species of *Ixia*. Tournefort calls the *Ixia* thus.

Bulbonach, fattrin, or honesty. The root is knotted, whence the name *Bulbonach*.

Bulbus, bulbous, such plants as have round roots, as onions, tulips, &c. *Bulbous* roots are such as consist of either several coats involving one another, or of the several scales lying one over the other. The first is called a tunicated root, of which kind is the onion, the tulip, &c. The latter is called squamous or scaley; such is the lily and the martagon.

Bulbus Esculentus, such bulbous roots as are commonly eaten.

Bulbus Vomitorius, ash-coloured grape-flower, or mulk grape-flower. Its leaf is as flexible as leather, the root is covered with a black rind, in

other respects it is like the *Bulbus Esculentus*. The root is emetic and diuretic. It grows in Asia.

Bulbus Sylvestris, wild daffodil.

Bulge-water-tree, i. e. *Geoffræa Jamaicensis incrimis* D. Wright.

Bulimia, bulimy, from βεs, an ox, and λιμος, hunger, a ravenous appetite, or rather it is, when the same inclination to eat exists as in the canine appetite, without the power; and after the patient does eat he faints.

Bulibos, from βεs, an ox, and λιθος, a stone, a stone found in the gall-bladder, kidneys, or urine-bladder of an ox.

Bulibum, the hairy ball found in the stomach or bowels of an ox, cow, or calf.

Bullace, a species of *Prunus*.

Bullace-tree (*Jamaican*), a variety of the *Cainito*.

Bulla, pustules arising in the eye or from burning any part.

Bullion, gold or silver in the ore, or imperfectly refined.

Bullosa, the vesicular fever. See *Pempfigus*.

Bull-rush. See *Scirpus*. Also a particular species of *Scirpus*.

Bumelia, the common ash-tree.

Buna, coffee.

Bunias, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Bunias, pig-nut, a species of *Æthusa*, which see.

Bunias Sylvestris, rape, and wild Navew. It is the *Brassica Napus* of Linnæus.

Bunium, pig-nut, or earth-nut, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Bunium, wild-parsley.

Bupeina, i. e. *Boulimos*.

Buphthalmum, ox-eye, or ox-eyed.

Buphthalmum, ox-eye, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and three varieties; but to this genus he adds the *Asteriscus*, and the *Asteroideus*.

Buth-

Bupbthalmum Cotula Folio, camomile-like ox-eye.

Bupbthalmum Germanicum, common ox-eye.

Bupbthalmum Verum, ox-eye.

Bupbthalmus, a distempered eye, from βεας, an ox, οφθαλμος, oculus, from its vast largeness like an ox's eye.

Bupleurum, hare's ear, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, thirty-five.

Bupleurum, thorow wax.

Bupleuron, i. e. *Bupleurum*.

Burac, all kinds of salt.

Burdock. See *Arctium*, and *Lappa*.

Burdock (Lesser.) See *Xanthium*.

Burgundiæ Pix, Burgundy pitch. It is the turpentine from the mountain-pine, boiled to the consistence we see it of.

Burhalaga, a name of the sea heath-spurge.

Burina, pitch.

Buris. So Avicenna calls a scirrhous *Hernia*.

Burmanna, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Burmanna, a species of *Orchis*.

Burnca, pitch.

Burnet. See *Poterium*, and *Sanguisorba*.

Burnet Saxifrage. See *Pimpinella*.

Bursa, a purse. Thus the *Scrotum* is called.

Bursæ Mucosæ, called also *Bursæ Tendinibus Subjectæ*, and *Sacculi Mucosi*. It is said that Bellini first observed these bags, but Douglas first described them. Their office is to emit a lubricating mucus, to facilitate the motion of the tendons, where they play upon one another, or upon a bone.

Mr. Gooch gives the following list of them in his Observations.

1. *Deltoides*, a large one situated under this muscle, upon the acromion scapula.

2. *Biceps Brachii*, a small one investing the tubercle of the radius, both on the side where the tendon is

fixed, and also on the other side where there is no tendon. It adheres strongly to the whole tubercle, and loosely to part of the supinator brevis, under which it lies, as well as under the tendon of the biceps.

3. *Iliacus Internus* and *Psoas*, a large thin and pliable one is found upon the ischium, beneath the tendons of the *iliacus internus* and *psoas*, as they pass down to their insertions in the os femoris. It is attached to these tendons, and to the anterior surface of the capsular ligament; and this sacculus sometimes communicates with the joint.

4. *Latissimus Dorsi*, and *Teres Major*. One is situated between the extremities of the tendons of these muscles, adhering strongly to them.

5. *Glutæus Maximus*, a large thin one, firmly connected by a small part of it to the back of the trochanter immediately under the termination of the glutæus medius, and is loosely attached to the rest of the trochanter, and the tendon of the glutæus maximus.

6. *Glutæus Medius*, a small one situated between the termination of its tendon and that of the pyriformis, adhering to both.

7. *Glutæus Minimus*, a small thin one, attached to its tendon and the trochanter major.

8. *Gemini*, a small one between them and the termination of the obturator internus, connected to both, and to that part of the capsula of the joint which lies under the gemini.

9. *Biceps Cruris*. One is situated between the end of its tendon exteriorly, and the capsular ligament of the knee, adhering to both.

10. *Seminembranosus*. A small one lies between its tendon, which runs between the inner condyle of the tibia, and the capsular ligament of the joint.

11. *Cruentalis* and *Vasli*. Behind the

the tendons of the *cruralis* and *vasti*, there is a thin, but large one, connected to those tendons before they join, and after their junction, it is fixed to the patella. It also adheres to the capsula of the joint that expands itself over the bone.

12. *Gracilis*, *Sartorius*, and *Semitendinosus*. Under the extremities of the tendons of these muscles, is a large one, adhering to them on one side, and on the other to the capsular ligament of the knee, on the inside where these tendons play.

13. *Gemellus*. A large one lies under its inner head, firmly attached to its tendinous origin; also to the extremity of the semitendinosus, and the capsula of the knee near the anterior condyle.

14. *Soleus*. The tendon of the *soleus* passes over the upper part of the os calcis, between which and the bone lies a large sacculus, and near that is found a glandular body which furnishes a mucous fluid for the more effectual lubrication of these parts, that are in such constant motion in walking.

15. *Tibialis Anticus*, a small one is fixed to the tendon a little before its termination, where it plays on the top of the foot.

16. *Peroneus Longus*. One lies under the tendon of this muscle, where it plays over the os cuneiforme, on the outside of the foot.

Bursa Pastoris, shepherd's purse. The sort used in medicine is the *Tblaspi bursa pastoris* of Linnæus.

Bursa Testium. i. e. *Scrotum*.

Bursalis Musculus, so called from its resemblance to *bursa*, a purse. It is the muscle which Bartholine calls *Marsupialis*, and Innis calls the *Obturator Internus*, which see.

Bursera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Buselinum, a species of *Apium*. Also the common carrot.

Butcher's-broom. See *Ruscus*.

Butiga, an inflammation of the whole face, otherwise called *Gutta Rosacea*.

Butino, turpentine.

Butios. So the ancient pretend-ers to physic in Hispaniola were called.

Butomon, yellow water-flag.

Butomus, flowering-rush, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Butter-burr. See *Petasites*.

Butter-cups, a species of *Ranunculus*.

Butter-wort, *Pinguicula*.

Button-tree. See *Cephalanthus*, and *Conocarpus*.

Button-weed. See *Spermacoce*.

Butua, i. e. *Parcira Brava*.

Buxton Water. This is the second in its degree of heat, among those of Great Britain. The water of St. Anne's well contains a trifling portion of calcareous earth, fossil alkali, and sea-salt; of all not much more than twenty grains in a gallon. It contains so much fixed air as to be rather lighter than pure common water. It seems to be most efficacious in cool weather.

Buxus, the box-tree, a genus in Linnæus's system of botany. He enumerates two species and eight varieties.

Buyo-Buyo, a sort of pepper in the Philippine islands. Ray calls it *Piper Longum Monardi*.

Byne, malt made of barley.

Byng, a Chinese name of green-tea.

Byrcthrum, i. e. *Cucupha*.

Byrsa, a skin of leather to spread plaster on.

Byrsodepsicon, from *Bursa*, a skin, and *deψω*, to curry leather, i. e. *Sumach*.

Bysaucen, from *Buω*, to hide, and *αυχην*, the neck. People are thus called who by elevating their shoulders hide their neck. Also one who hath a morbid stiffness of the neck.

Bysina, from *Buω*, to stop up, ob-

struct,

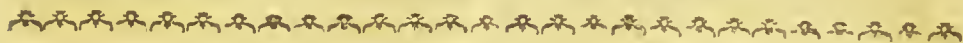
fruct, fill up, constipate, or stuff, the covers or stopples of any vessels.

Byssus, powder-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas* or *Thongs*. He enumerates sixteen species.

Byssus, a name for the *Pudendum Muliebre*. Also the name of a sort of fine cloth worn by the ancients.

Byttneria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Byzen, from *βυζω*, or *βυω*, *to fill up by stuffing, to condense*, a heap, croud, or throng. Hippocrates uses this word to express the hurry in which the menses flow away in an excessive discharge of them.



C.

CAA-APIA, the name of a plant in Brasil, the virtues of which are similar to those of *Ipecacuanba*.

Caachira, i. e. *Anil*.

Caacica Brasiliensis, a herb in Brasil, which resembles the male speedwell. It contains a milky juice. When fresh it is bruised, and applied against venomous bites.

Caaco, the name of a species of the sensitive plant. The Americans use its root as an antidote to several poisons.

Caactimay Brasiliensis, also called *Senecio Brasiliensis*. A decoction of the root is used as a wash to cure the itch.

Caa-opia, the name of a tree in Brasil, in the bark of which, incisions are made, whence a juice is emitted, which when dry resembles the *Gutta Gamba*, except in that it is somewhat redder.

Caapeba, a species of *Cissampelos*.

Caaroba, a tree which grows in Brasil. A decoction of its leaves promotes perspiration, and is useful in the venereal disease.

Cabala, the cabalistic art. It is derived from the Hebrew word signifying to receive by tradition. It is a term that hath been anciently used in a very mysterious sense amongst divines; and since, some enthusiastic philosophers and chemists

have transplanted it into medicine, importing by it somewhat magical: but such unmeaning terms are now justly rejected.

Cabalator, nitre.

Caballica Ars, from *καταβυλλω*, *to throw down*, a term in gymnastics, importing, among wrestlers, the art of foiling, or throwing an antagonist down.

Cabbage. See *Brassica*.

Cabbage-bark-tree, *Jamaicensis inermis* Geoffræa, *Doctoris Wright*.

Cabbage (Savoy). See *Sabauda*.

Cabbage (Sea). See *Oleracea*.

Cabbage Turneps. See *Caulorapa*.

Cabeb, or *Cabebi*, scales of iron.

Cabulator, nitre.

Cabrusi. Amongst the ancients, this word was used to express Cyprian, or coming from the island of Cyprus. The ancient Greeks had almost all their vitriols and vitriolic minerals from this island; they therefore sometimes called these *Cabrusi*, without any addition. It is very probable that our word *copperas* is a false pronunciation of this word *Cabrusi*.

Caburciba,
or
Caburiiba, } A name of the *Balf. Peruv.* Ray thinks it is the tree which affords that balsam.

Cacagega, ointments, that by be-
ing

ing rubbed on the fundament, procure stools.

Cacalia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates about fourteen species.

Cacalianthemum. So Dr. Dillenius calls a tree which was brought from the Canary islands, and which is also called the carnation-tree, and the cabbage-tree.

Cacamoti Allanoquiloni, the purging potatoe.

Cacao, a species of *Theobroma*.

Cacaphonia, a depravity of the voice.

Cacatoria Febris, a name given by Sylvius to a kind of intermittent fever attended with copious stools.

Caccionde, a pill commended by Baglivi against the dysentery; its basis is the *Terra Japonica*.

Cacedonius Tartarum, the peccant matters in the human body, generated from the secreted fluids, and are not soon excreted.

Cachexia, from κακος, ill or bad, and εἶς, *abit*, a bad habit of body. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a depravity of the constitution of the whole, or of a great part of the body, without any febrile or nervous disease as the primary one.

Cachexia Ictericæ, the jaundice.

Cachexia Uterina, i. e. *Fluor Albus*.

Cachore, } Names of the *Terra*
Cachou, } *Japonica*.

Cachry, the seeds of the *Libanotis*.

Cachryfera, i. e. *Libanotis*.

Cachrys. Galen says it sometimes means parched barley. In Linnæus's botany, it is the name of a genus, of which he enumerates eight species.

Cachunde, a compound medicine much esteemed by the Chinese and Indians. It is said to be made of amber, musk, pearls, aloes, cinna-

mon, some of the precious stones, and other things.

Cachymia, a term in Paracelsus, by which he intends an imperfect metallic body, or an immature metalline ore.

Cachymia, it may be divided into sulphureous, as marcasites, bismuths, and cobalts; or secondly into mercurial, or arsenical, or orpimental, &c. or thirdly into saline, such are all talcs.

Cacao, i. e. *Cacao*.

Cacocholia, an indisposition of the bile.

Cacochroi, from κακος, ill, and χρος, colour, such as have an ill colour in the face.

Cacochylia, indigestion or depraved chylicification.

Cacochymia, from κακος, ill, and χυμος, humour, a depraved state of the humours.

Cacæthes, from κακος, ill, and ηθος, a word which when applied to diseases, signifies a *quality*, or a *disposition*. Hippocrates applied this word to malignant and difficult distempers. Galen and some others express by it, an incurable ulcer, that is rendered so through the acrimony of the humours flowing to it. Linnæus and Vogel use this term much in the same sense with Galen, and describe the ulcer as superficial, spreading, weeping, and with callous edges.

Cacopathia, an ill affection.

Cacophonia, a depravity of the voice. Vogel defines it to be a disagreeable sharp kind of voice. Cullen uses this word as synonymous with *Paraphonia*.

Cacopragia, from κακος, ill, and πρᾶξις, to do or act, a depravation in the viscera, by which nutrition is performed.

Cacorrythmus, from κακος, ill, and ῥυθμος, order, an epithet of a disorderly pulse.

Caca-

Cacositia. Linnæus defines it to be a fixt aversion to food.

Cacosphyxia, from *κακος*, ill, and *σφυξις*, from *σφύζω*, to leap or beat like an artery, a disorder of the pulse in general.

Cacostomachus, literally, an ill or bad stomach; but is spoken of food that is bad for the stomach.

Cacothymia, from *κακος*, ill, and *θυμος*, the mind, any vicious disposition of the mind.

Cacotrophia, from *κακος*, ill, and *τροφη*, nutriment, any sort of vicious nutrition in general.

Caëtos, the chardon.

Caëtus, melon thistle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He adds to this genus, the *Cercus*, or *Torch Thistle*, and *Opuntia* or *Indian Fig*. He also enumerates of species and varieties thirty-two.

Cacubalum. The berry-bearing chickweed

Caddis, soft lint.

Cadel Avanaeu, i. e. *Moluccense Lignum*.

Cadmia, i. e. *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Cadmia Facititia, i. e. *Tutia*.

Cadmia Metallica, a name of cobalt.

Caducase, vertigo.

Caduca. See *Decidua*.

Caducus Morbus, the epilepsy.

Cæcitas, i. e. *Amaurosis*.

Cæcum Intestinum, the blind gut, so called from its being perforated at one end only. It is about three fingers breadth long. Winslow observes that its diameter is more than double that of the small intestines. By its open end it is connected with the beginning of the colon, to which it seems to be an appendage. Whatever goes into it and returns, passes both ways by the same orifice.

Cæmentum, cement, this word is used by Paracelsus in the same sense as to calcine after a particular

manner with corrosive liquors; but, more properly, by Helmont and others, for luting. It is any tenacious matter by which two bodies are made to adhere.

Cæmentum Cuprum, cement copper; also called *Ziment Copper*. It is copper precipitated from vitriolic waters, by means of iron. The name is said to be derived from a vitriolic water, in Hungary called *Ziment*.

Cæsalpina. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species. Father Plumier gave this name to a plant which he discovered in America, in honour of Andreas Cæsalpinus, an eminent botanist, and one of the first who attempted to class plants; it is called the many-leaved *Cæsalpina*.

Cæsaerea Sectio, the Cæsarean section or operation. It is the operation whereby the fœtus is extracted from the uterus through the teguments of the belly. It is called thus from Julius Cæsar, who was brought into the world this way. Some say it was one Cæso, who was the first who was thus taken from his mother's womb, and from whom the operation is named.

Cæsares, children who are brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

Cæsia. A species of *Mimosa*.

Cæsius, i. e. *Glaucus*.

Cæsiones, i. e. *Cæsares*.

Cætebu, i. e. *Terra Japonica*.

Caf, *Cafa*, *Casar*, i. e. *Campbor*.

Cagastrum, Paracelsus uses this word to express the morbid matter which generates diseases, and that is not innate but adventitious. Diseases arising from the *cagastrum* are pleurisy, pestilence, fever, &c.

Caguacu-Apara, } The American
Cognacu-Etc, } Bezoar deer.

Cainito, an American name for

the star-apple. In Linnæus's botany, it is the gold-coloured-leaved star apple-tree; which is a species of *Chrytophyllum*.

Caira, so the natives of Bahar province call the *Mimosa Japonica*.

Caitchu, i. e. *Terra Japonica*.

Cajan, American cytissus, or pigeon-pea. A species of *Cytissus*.

Cajputi Oleum, it is thought to be obtained from the grains of paradise. It is recommended as a nervous medicine. The dose is four or five drops.

Cajou,

Cajous,

Cajum,

Cakile. A species of *Bunias*.

Calaba. A species of *Calophyllum*.

Calabash-tree. See *Crescentia*.

Calæ,
Calæm,
Calæmun,

} A kind of Indian tin, which is reduced by the fire, into a kind of ceruse, such as is made of lead and European tin.

Calamacorus, Indian reed.

Calamagrostis, branched reed-grass. A species of *Arundo*. Also a species of *Agrostis*.

Calambac,

Calambour,

} i. e. *Agallochum*.

Calamedon, from *καλαμος*, a reed. A species of fracture which runs along the bone in a right line, but is lunated in the extremity.

Calamine Stone. The yellow, red, brown, and green coloured, are the four species of *Zinc Stone*; a variety of the yellow species of *Zinc Flos*, is also a calamine stone, it is like wax, transparent, or glossy; of a solid structure and compact. Edwards.

Calamint. A name of several species of *Melissa*.

Calamint, (common) see *Calamintha*.

Calamint, (field) see *Nepeta*.

Calamintha, common calamint.

A species of *Melissa*, from *καλαμων*, good mint.

Calamintha Humilior, ground ivy.

Calamitis. A name of that fictitious *Cadmia*, which by fixing to iron rods, acquires the figure of a reed; the word is applied to *Pompholyx*, to calamine, and Agricola calls a marine stony plant thus.

Calamita Alba, the white sand stone.

Calamita, of *Rhases*, the common load-stone.

Calamus, the stalk of any plant. It is also the name of a genus in Linnæus's botany, of which he enumerates eight species.

Calamus Aromaticus, i. e. *Acorus*.
Calamus. A species of *Acorus*, in the Linnæan system.

Calamus Scriptorius, the fourth ventricle in the brain, terminates backward like the point of a writing pen, hence the under end of it is thus named.

Calamus Toxicus, the walking cane.

Calathiana, marsh-gentian.

Calazia, a precious stone with spots like hail in it.

Calcadinum, vitriol.

Calcadis, white vitriol. Some say it is *Sal Alkali*.

Calcaneus, also called *Os Calcis*, the heel-bone. It is the largest bone in the foot; it lies under the astragalus. Behind, it hath a large protuberance, which forms the heel, and into which the Tendo Achillis is inserted.

Calcanthos,
Calcanthum,

} Names for vitriol, from the Greek *καλκανθεν*.

Calcantum, a kind of red ink.

Calcar, i. e. *Calcaneus*, also the furnace in a glass-house.

Calcareous Earth. A genus of Earth,

Earth, which effervesceeth with acids.

Calcareous Slate. A genus of *Calcareous Stone*, which is of a laminated structure, and not formed from deposition by water.

Calcareous Stone, and order in the class of *Stones*. Its characters are, it effervesces with acids, burns into quick lime, and it does not strike fire with steel.

Calcaris Flos, the lark-spur.

Calcarius Lapis, lime-stone.

Calcator, vitriol.

Calcaton, troches of arsenic.

Calcatrepola, i. e. *Calcitrapa*, or common star thistle.

Calcatrippa, garden lark-spur.

Calcedonius, i. e. *Chalcedonius*.

Calcena, } Paracelsus uses

Calcenon, } these words to ex-

Calcenonia, } press the tartarous

Calcenonius, } matter in the blood;

Calcenos, } or that the blood is

Calcetis, } impregnated with

Calcinonio, } tartarous principles.

Calceolaria. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species; also a species of *Viola*.

Calceolus de Mariæ Sacerdotis, our Lady's or priest's slipper. It is a species of *Alisma*, having in the middle of its flower, a hollow like a slipper.

Calcium Equinum, i. e. *Tussilago*.

Calchithios, verdigrise; also a *Marcasite*.

Calchoides Officula, i. e. *Cunciformis*.

Calcidicum, the name of a medicine in which is arsenic.

Calcifraga, break-stone, an epithet given to the herb *Scolopendrum* or *Skrænwort*, in Scribonius Largus.

Calcifragus. It signifies stone-breaking, and is therefore applied to some things having that quality, as by Scribonius Largus to the *Scolopendrum*, and by others to *Pimpernel*, called also for the same reason *Saxifraga*.

Calcigradus. Hippocrates means by it, one who in walking lays much stress upon the heels.

Calcination, is such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; for which reason it is termed *Chemical Pulverization*. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of *Fusion*; (which see.) For when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so dispersed and blended throughout all its whole substance, that the fluidity which was first caused by the fire can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms; so that they are easily reducible into the finest powder.

Hence not only the parts of the body calcined are much broken and rarified, but rendered specifically lighter. For the gravity of crude lead, if compared to water, is as $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1; but that of calcined lead is 9 to 1. So the proportion of calcined copper to water is but $\frac{5}{11}$; but that of crude copper is $8 \frac{1}{2}$. The proportion of white lead to lead itself comes out still less, i. e. subtriple. Four ounces of regulus of antimony, if put into fusion for an hour and a half, will gain two drams and a half; though in the mean time a multitude of effluvia go off in vapours. Hence the absolute gravity is increased indeed by calcination, but the specific is lessened; the reason of which is this, that the particles

of the body, divided by the fire, and separated from mutual contact, are diffused into a larger bulk: but the particles of fire, which are much lighter than the calcined body, being every where mixed with it, and dispersed through its pores, lessen the specific, and increase the absolute gravity.

But however the particles of bodies are divided and separated by calcination, so as to be deprived of their ancient appearance; yet many metals, and some minerals, whose parts are mostly homogeneous, do not seem to lose their nature with their form. For gold, silver and quicksilver, cannot be so destroyed by all the calcining imaginable, but that they may with very little trouble be revived. So out of salt of tin, the tin itself may be extracted again; nay the calx of lead, the most impure of all metals, returns with ease into its original form.—

Thus too not only the regulus, but the very substance of the antimony may be drawn both from the calx and glass of antimony. So that calcination is but imperfectly performed in those bodies; for a great many particles seem to be so little changed and destroyed, that as soon as ever they are let loose from this artificial combination, they resume their proper and natural figure. Neither should we omit taking notice of what is of the greatest moment in all calcination, that those very particles, whose attractive force is strongest, and which contribute most to the cohesion of bodies, fly off, and evaporate during calcination: so that if a great quantity of such particles should evaporate, another body of a very different form may succeed. For in melting lead, the fumes rise in such a prodigious cloud, that at

length they leave behind nothing but a calx, which has no manner of resemblance with that metal. On the other hand, if gold and silver be calcined after the common method, yet they still retain their ancient form, because scarce any of the particles pass off in vapour. And indeed the corpuscles which pass off in a calcining fire, are such as have the largest surface, and least gravity; therefore quicksilver, whose particles are different, is with the greatest difficulty reduced to a calx.

Calcinatum Majus. It is whatsoever is dulcified by the chemical art, which was not so by nature; such as dulcified mercury, lead, and the like substances, which are very speedily consolidated.

Calcinatum Majus Poterii. It is mercury dissolved in aqua fortis, and precipitated with salt-water. Poterius used it in the cure of ulcers.

Calcinatum Minus. Any thing which is sweet by nature, and speedily cures, as sugar, manna, tamarinds, &c.

Calvis Viv. Flores. The pinguious matter which floats on the top of new-made lime-water, is thus named.

Calvis Os, i. e. Calcaneus.

Calcitari, i. e. Sal Alkali.

Calcitea, vitriol.

Calciteosa, litharge.

Calcithos, verdigrise.

Calcitrapa, purple star-thistle, a species of *Centaurea*; also the name of a species of *Valeriana*.

Calcitrapa Offic. St. Barnaby's thistle.

Calcitrapoides, lanced entire-leaved Montpellier star-thistle. A species of *Centaurea*.

Calcoidea Officula, i. e. Officula cuneiformia.

Calculifragus, Lithontripic.

Calculosus, afflicted with the stone.

Calculus, the disorders called gravel and stone.

Caldar, iin.

Caldarium, a vessel in the baths of the ancients to hold hot water. It is also called *Laconicum*.

Calderiæ Italicæ, hot baths near Ferrara, in Italy, useful in difficulty of urine.

Caldus, for *Calidus*, is frequently used by Scribonius Largus.

Calea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Calefacientia. Such epispastics as excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.

Calefacio. See *Calcination*.

Calendula, marigold, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species, and eleven varieties.

Calendula, the name of a species of *Arctotis*.

Calendula Arvensis, wild marigold.

Calendula Palustris, common single marsh-marigold.

Calendula Alpina, German leopard's bane.

Calenture, is a distemper peculiar to sailors, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it if not restrained. Bonetus gives an account of it in *Med. Sept.* as also does Dr. Stubbs, in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Calefiam, the name of a tree which grows in Malabar.

Calf's Snout. See *Antirrhinum*.

Kali, i. e. *Kali*, or pot-ash.

Calichappa, the true white thorn.

Calidarium, thus Celsus calls that part of a bath which was the hypocaustum of the ancient Greeks.

Calidum innatum. The ancients had many vague notions under this term; but geometrical reasoning has taught us to affix a more distinct idea hereunto: for by that means we come to know, that it is only

that attrition of the parts of blood, which is occasioned by its circulatory motion, especially in the arteries; wherein being propelled from a circular base towards the apex of a hollow cone, with a force begun in the heart, it meets with a double resistance; that is to say, against the sides of the arteries, and from the preceding blood. For whereas the blood contains in it parts that are fitted to excite heat, whenever they can get at liberty, that is, if the parts inclosing them can be got asunder; and whereas the parts inclosing such corpuscles, cannot be got asunder, unless by some nifus of the parts of blood with one another, whereby the attrition and abrasion of the coherent particles are produced; it follows that the heat will be so much the greater, by how much such a nifus and attrition of the parts amongst one another is increased. And with the same resistances (that is, the sections of the arteries, and the quantity of blood remaining the same) and an increased force of the heart, and circular motion of the blood, the nifus and attrition of the parts of blood, amongst one another must necessarily be increased, both by the preceding blood being struck harder upon by the protrusion of a succeeding blood coming on with an increased velocity, and the occasioning thereby also more frequent strokes against the sides of the arteries; by which means an increased velocity of blood increases the heat, and consequently its heat depends upon its circulation. From hence it appears, that at the same distances from the heart, the heat of equal quantities of blood will be as their velocities; and, that in the same velocities of blood, the heat will be reciprocally as the distance from the heart. For since in homogeneal and simple

simple bodies, nothing else is required to disengage the particles exciting heat, but a nifus and attrition of parts, produced by the force of the heart, to which is always proportional the velocity of the blood, and the re-action or resistance of the arteries and antecedent blood; it follows, that if that resistance or re-action is not altered, which it will not be at the same distance from the heart, then the heat of the blood will not be altered, unless by an alteration of the impetus or velocity impressed upon the blood from the heart: that is, as effects are proportional to their causes, the heat of the blood at the same distances from the heart will be proportional to its velocity. In the same manner, it may be shewn, that if the velocities impressed by the heart are equal, there can be no change in the heat of the blood, but from a diversified resistance or re-action of the arteries and antecedent blood. But the resistance of the preceding blood is proportional to its quantity, and its quantity is reciprocally proportional to the distance from the heart, (for the nearer the blood is to the heart, so much the greater will be its quantity between any given place and the extremity of the artery); and therefore the resistance of the arteries will also be so much the greater by how much nearer they are to the heart; for in this case, the resistance is proportional to the velocity, and the velocity of the blood is greatest at the least distances from the heart. Hence the heat of the blood may be considered as a rectangle under the velocity and the distance; that is, if in two persons the velocity be as 3, and the distances wherein we would determine the heat be as much more in one as in another, that is, as 2 to 1; the heat of one will be 6, and the other

3; that is, the heat of the first will be double the heat of the second. If the distances of the first be as 2, and the velocity as 4, but the distances of the second as 3, and the velocity as 1; the heat of the first will be as 8, and of the second as 3, and so the heat of the first will be more than double the heat of the second.

Calicta, } The young fungi on
Caliette, } the juniper tree.

Caligo, the same as *Cataract*, or blindness from a manifest cause; also an ulcer in the eye. See *Encycauma*.

Calibacha, the Malabar cinnamon, or *Cassia Lignea* tree.

Calin, a kind of metal met with in China, Cochin-china, Japan, Siam, &c. It resembles lead and tin, is finer than the first, and inferior to the latter. In the East Indies it is used for covering houses with; in China they make coffee-pots, tea-chests, &c. with it.

Calix. See *Calyx* and *Perianthium*.

Calla, African *Arum*, a genus in the Linnæan botany. He enumerates three species.

Callæon, the gills of a cock, which Galen says is a food neither to be praised nor condemned.

Callecamenon, burnt copper.

Callena, a kind of salt petre.

Callia, a name in Dioscorides for the *Anthemis*.

Calliblepharon, from *καλλος*, beauty, and *βλεφαρον*, an eyelid. Medicines appropriated to the eyelids.

Callicarpa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Callicreas, i. e. *Pancreas*.

Calligenum, from *καλλος*, beauty, and *γων*, a joint, or knot, i. e. *Polygonum*.

Calligonum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Cal-

Calliomarcus, the Gaulish name in Marcellus Empiricus for the herb coltsfoot.

Callionymus, from καλλος, *beauty*, and ονομα, *a name*, i. e. *Urano-scopus*.

Calliphyllum, from καλλος, *beauty*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*, i. e. *Trichomanes*.

Callisia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Callitriche, star-grass, or star-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and two varieties.

Callitrichum, from καλλος, *beauty*, and τριχ, *a hair*, i. e. *Adiantum*.

Callosity, and *Callus*, is a kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour, and therefore when wounds, and the edges of ulcers grow so, they are said to be *callous*.

Calmet, antimony.

Calmus, the stalk of any plant.

Calocatanos, a name of the wild poppy.

Calochiarni, a large species of *Atractylis*, common in Greece and Candy. The name *Atractylidi* is from ἀτρακτις, *a spindle*, because their stalks were used for spindles.

Calomel, is a name commonly given to *Mercurius Dulcis*; but it seems at first to have more properly belonged to the *Æthiops Mineral*, from καλλος, *niger, black*, and μελας, *pulcher, fair*; for by rubbing that, ingredients of a pale complexion are reduced to black: but some will have it given to *Mercurius Dulcis*, from the authority of a whimsical chemist, who employed a black in his laboratory, with a regard to the same etymology, signifying both white and black, the medicine answering to the one, and the operator to the other. If the *Mercurius Dulcis* is ground with volatile spirit, it becomes black, and perhaps is the true calomel.

Calonia, Calonian myrrh. Hippocrates often prescribes it.

Calophyllum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Caltha, } Marsh marigold, a
Calthula, } genus in Linnæus's
botany. He enumerates one species and two varieties.

Caltrops, a name of several species of *Potamogeton*. See also *Tribulus*.

Calusa, crystal.

Calva, } The cranium, the
Calvaria, } upper part of the
head, which grows bald the first;
also the bird called a coot.

Calvata, i. e. *Phalacra*.

Calvities, baldness on the scapula.

Calx, the same as *Calcanes*; which see. It is also a term in *Chemistry* for any thing that is rendered reducible to powder, by burning; the word signifying *lime*, which is so made.

Calx preparata, i. e. *Calx lota*.

Calx viva, quicklime.

Calycanthus, Carolinian all-spice, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Calypter, from καλυπτω, *to hide*, a carnosous excrescence covering the hemorrhoidal vein.

Calyptra. In *Botany*, it is the thin involucre, or cover of some seeds. Also a thin cup which covers the heads of some of the mosses.

Calyx, in *Botany*, a general term expressing the cup of a flower, or that part of a plant which surrounds and supports the other parts of the flower. They are various in their structure, and on that account distinguished by several names, as *Petrianthium*, *Involucreum*, *Amentum*, *Spatha*, *Gluma*, &c. which see.

Camara, the fornix of the brain; also the vaulted part of the auricle, leading

leading to the external foramen; also the name of a species of *Lychnis*, of a species of *Viburnum*, and of a species of *Lantana*.

Camaroſis, from *καμαρα*, a *torſiſe*. Also an arched roof. A fracture of the ſkull, which appears like an arch of a vault.

Camarum, a ſpecies of ſhrimp, of the crab kind; alſo the herb aconite; and, according to ſome, it is hemlock.

Cambirea. So Paracelfus calls the venereal bubo.

Cambogia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one ſpecies, viz. the *Cambogia Gutta*.

Cambro Britannica, cloudberry.

Cambuca. So Paracelfus calls the venereal cancer. Alſo by ſome it is writ for a bubo, an ulcer, an abſceſs on the pudenda; alſo a boil in the groin.

Canbui, the wild American myrtle of Piſo and Marcgrave.

Camelania, the onyx ſtone.

Camellia, China roſe. A genus in the Linnæan botany. There is one ſpecies, and one variety. Alſo a name of the *Eryſimum*.

Camelopardalis. } A beaſt ſaid to

Camelopardus. } be ſo called, be-
cauſe it is ſhaped like a camel, and
ſpotted like a leopard. It is a ge-
nus of the cloven-hoofed diviſion of
quadrupeds. Its moſt remarkable
peculiarity is the great diſpropor-
tion (compared with other quadru-
peds) of its fore and hind-parts.
From its foot to the crown of its
head is near eighteen feet, and from
the foot to the top of the rump not
more than nine. It is found in
Ethiopia, and other interior parts of
Africa.

Camelus, the camel. The Ara-
bian camel, or that with one bunch
on its back, is called alſo a drome-
dary; that with two bunches on its
back is the Bactrian camel.

Caméraria. A genus in Lin-
næus's botany. He enumerates two
ſpecies.

Cames, ſilver.

Caminga, i. e. *Canella Alba*.

Camæus. It ſignifieth the fur-
nace and its chimney. In Rulan-
dus it ſignifies a bell.

Camifſa Fœtus, the ſhirt of the
fœtus. It is put for the *Chorion*;
which ſee.

Cammarum, violet-coloured aco-
nite. A ſpecies of *Aconitum*.

Cammarus, the craw-fiſh.

Cammoron, } i. e. *Commarrum*.

Cammorum, }

Camocladia, a genus in Linnæus's
botany. He enumerates two ſpe-
cies.

Chamomilla, a corrupt word for
Chamæmylum.

Camomile. See *Anthemis*.

Campanula, bell-flower. A ge-
nus in Linnæus's botany. He enu-
merates of ſpecies and varieties, one
hundred and one. Tournefort de-
ſcribes fifty-three more.

Campaniform, } from *campana*, a

Campanulouſ, } bell, ſuch plants as
have flowers that are ſhaped like a
bell.

Campe, from *καμπω*, to bend; a
flexure or bending. It is alſo uſed
for the ham; alſo a joint, or an ar-
ticulation.

Campeachy Wood. See *Hæmato-
xylon*.

Camphor, is a white, ſolid, tran-
ſparent, refinous concrete, of a pe-
netrating ſmell, and a bitteriſh, aro-
matic, pungent taſte, accompanied
with a ſenſe of coolneſs, imported
from the Eaſt-Indies; it is looked
upon as one of the principal dia-
phoretics and antiſeptics, and as
poſſeſſing ſome degree of an anodyne
or antiſpaſmodic power.

Camphora, the camphor-tree. A
ſpecies of *Laurus*, according to Lin-
næus. But a late writer informs us,
that

that the tree which affords *camphor* in the island of Sumatra, is a new genus, different from the *Laurus*.

Camphorata, stinking ground-pine. It is also called *Chamæpuce*.

Camphorasina, balm of Gilead.

Camphorosma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Campion. See *Cucubalus*, and *Lychnis*.

Campion (Bladder). See *Beben*.

Campion (Corn). See *Agrostemma*, and *Githago*.

Campion (Red Rose). See *Coronaria*.

Campion (Viscous). See *Silene*.

Campion (White Corn). See *Beben*.

Campulum, from *καμπτω*, to twist about, a distortion of the eye-lids.

Canabil, a sort of medicinal earth. See *Eretria*.

Canaliculus Arteriosus, a blood-vessel between the pulmonary artery, and the aorta, in a fœtus, which is obliterated in the adult. It conveys the blood, which in a fœtus hath no passage through the lungs, from the pulmonary artery to the aorta.

Canalis Arteriosus, i. e. *Canaliculus Arteriosus*.

Canales Semicirculares, the semicircular canals. They are three in number. They begin in the vestibulum of the ear, wind round the bone, and terminate in the vestibulum again; each at their origin have a separate orifice, but the two perpendicular meet and return into the vestibulum by one common orifice.

Canalis Venosus. The vein of the funis umbilicalis proceeds from the placenta to the navel of the child, and thence to the vena porta, with which it communicates by its main trunk, where there is a canal, which goes to the vena cava hepatica, that

is called thus, and also ductus *venosus*. It runs between the lobulus Spigelii, and the left or small lobe of the liver. This ductus *venosus* enters the vena cava hepatica of the left side, just where that is piercing the great trunk of the vena cava inferiora.

Canangæ Olcum. Hoffman mentions it as being scarce, and brought from India. Also that it is distilled from the flowers of the lime-tree.

Canarina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Canarium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Canary Weed. See *Rocella*.

Cancamum, *καρχαρον*, a gummy substance brought from Arabia; but it is not known from what it is produced, nor indeed is the thing itself well known. The gum anime is generally sold for it.

Cancamum Græcorum, i. e. *Courbaril*.

Cancellus, the wrong heir; also called *Asiaci Marini Species*, &c. It is a species of cray-fish, which takes possession of the first shell it can meet with, and there it abides.

Cancer, the crab. The shell-fish so called.

Cancer, *καρκινος*. It is the tumor which the Greeks and Romans called *Carcinoma*. It is often circumscribed with turgid veins, resembling the legs of crabs; whence its name.

Cancer Offis. See *Spina Ventosa*.

Cachbry, } i. e. *Cachbrys*.

Cachbrys, }

Cancrena. Paracelsus uses this word instead of *Gangræna*.

Cancrorum Lapides, i. e. *Oculi Cancrorum*.

Candel, a species of *Rhizophora*.

Candelabrum, a species of *Ceropegia*.

Candela Fumalis. They are candles made of odoriferous powders, and

and resinous matters, to purify the air, and excite the spirits.

Candela Indica, a species of *Kandel*.

Candela Regia, i. e. *Mullein*.

Candelaria, i. e. *Mullein*, and *Verbascum*.

Candida Terra, pipe-clay.

Candum, } sugar-candy.

Canthum, }

Candy Lyon's Foot. See *Catananche*.

Candy Tuft. See *Iberis*.

Canella, a word used by the ancients for *Cinnamon*, or rather *Cassia*.

Canella Alba. Dr. Brown, in his *History of Jamaica*, calls the tree which affords the bark thus named, *Laurus Fol. Enerwiis*. This bark is falsely named *Cortex Winteranus*. The *canella alba* is the inner bark of the tree that affords it; it is of a bitterish aromatic taste, and resembles that of cloves. It is produced in Jamaica, Antigua, and other of the Caribbee islands. Its virtues are similar, but inferior, to those of the *Cort. Winteranus*. It yields a heavy oil, which, when mixed with the oil of cloves, is sold for it; and Dr. Brown says, the adulteration is no prejudice to the oil of cloves.

Canella Cubana, i. e. *Canella Alba*.

Canella Cuurdo, the true cinnamon-tree.

Canella Javanensis. See *Folium*.

Canella Malabarica. See *Folium*.

Canella Malabarica. See *Folium*.

Canella Zeylanica, the true cinnamon-tree.

Canellifera Malabarica, the cassia lignea tree.

Canellifera Zeylanica, the true cinnamon-tree.

Canicæ. Coarse meal was thus called by the ancients, from *canis*, a dog, because it was food for dogs. Hence *Panis Canicæus*, very coarse bread.

Canicida, i. e. *Aconitum*.

Canicidium. Drelincourt, in his *Anatomical Experiments*, uses this term for the dissection of dogs.

Caniculares, dog-days. This is the time when the canicula or dog-star rises and sets with the sun; they begin about the middle of July, or somewhat later, and end about the latter end of August, or beginning of September.

Canine Appetite. It is an inordinate hunger, to the degree of a disease, so that the person becomes as voracious as dogs; whence the name.

Canina Brassica. See *Mercurialis*.

Canini Dentes, are two teeth in each jaw, one on each side the incisors. They are pretty thick and round, and end in a sharp point. They have each one root, which is longer than the roots of the incisors. Their proper use is to pierce the solid aliments; because the fore-teeth are not only apt to be pulled outwards by the things we hold and break with them, but likewise because they are less subject to blows than the molares: therefore above two thirds of them are buried in their alveoli, or sockets, by which their resistance of all lateral pressures is much greater than that of the molares.

Mr. John Hunter, in his *Natural History of the Human Teeth*, names these *Cuspidati*, because they have the two sides of their edge sloped off to a point, and this point is very sharp. Their fangs are longer than those of the incisors; and from their fangs being supposed to extend the greatest part of the way to the eye, they have been called the eye-teeth.

Canina Minores. The musc. incisorii laterales sometimes send a few fibres to the muscoli canini, which Winslow gives the above name to.

Caninus

Caninus Musculus, i. e. *Levator Anguli oris*.

Caninus Sentis. See *Cynosphaton*.

Caniram, a name of the *Nux Vomica*.

Canirubus, i. e. *Cynosphatos*.

Canis Carcharias, the white shark. It is met with in the Mediterranean sea, and in the main ocean. Its teeth are the *Glossopetræ*.

Canis Interfector, i. e. *Cevadilla*.

Canis Ponticus, the beaver.

Canities, greyness of the hair, or grey-headed.

Canker. Eroding ulcers, formed without a previous tumor, and seated in the gums, is thus named.

Canna, Indian flowering-reed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species, and two varieties.

Canna Domestica Major Cruris. A name of the *Tibia*. This name was given it from its resemblance to an old musical instrument.

Canna Fistula, i. e. *Cassia Fistula*.

Canna Minor Cruris. A name of the *Fibula*.

Cannabina. So Tournefort named the *Datisca*.

Cannabis, hemp. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species, and one variety.

Cannabis Indica, i. e. *Bangue*.

Cannula, a diminutive of *Canna*; also a name for several instruments in surgery. They are tubes of different shapes and sizes; they are introduced into openings for the conveyance of a fluid from the part.

Canonici. Hippocrates, in his book *De Aere*, &c. calls those persons thus, who have straight and not prominent bellies. He would intimate that they are disposed, as it were, by a straight rule.

Canopicon, a name in Dioscorides for *Ptyusa*. A sort of spurge.

Cantabrica, a species of *Convallulus*. It is called *Lavender-leaved*

bindweed. Pliny says it was discovered in the time of Augustus, in the country of the Cantabri, in Spain; whence its name.

Cantabrum. In Cælius Aurelianus it signifies bran

Cantacon, garden-saffron.

Cantara, the plant which bears the St. Ignatius's bean.

Cantarelli, May worms. They are reckoned a species of the unctuous sort of beetles

Canterbury Bells. See *Trachelium*.

Canthari Figulini, earthen cucurbits.

Cantharides, French or Spanish flies. They are insects of the beetle kind. Linnæus names and describes them as follows; viz. *Meloe vesicatorius alatus viridissimus nitens, antennis nigris*. The largest and best are brought from Italy.

Canthus, *αὐθός*, a primitive in the Greek. An angle of the eye, or the corner of the eye. The greater *canthus* is next the nose; the lesser *canthus* lies towards the temples.

Canbum, sugar-candy.

Cantion, an epithet for sugar.

Canum Cerasa, dog-cherries.

Caova, the drink called coffee.

Caouchouc. } This elastic gum

Caoutchouc. } is the produce of the

Fatropa Elastica of Linnæus.

Capelina. }

Capeline de la Tête. } A double-

er, which hath been more generally used than at present, and was confined to the head.

Capella, a cupel or test. Also the *Alembic*.

Caper Bush. See *Capparis*.

Caphora, camphor.

Caphura Baros Indorum, a species of camphor which separates from the *Ol. Caphuræ* on redistilling it.

Caphuræ Ol. An aromatic essential oil distilled from the root of the cinnamon-tree.

Capicagtinga, a species of acorns which grow in the West Indies, larger and more useful than ours in Europe, of the same qualities, but greater in degree.

Capicatinga, Asiatic sweet-flag.

Capillaments, from *capillus*, a hair.

Capillaments in flowers are generally understood to mean the chives which support the apices; and are also called the *Stamina*.

Capillamentum, the hairy or vilous integument belonging to animals.

Capillary, or *Capillacious Plants*, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seed in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.

Capillary Vessels, are the small ramifications of the arteries; so called from *capillus*, a little hair.

Capillares Vermiculi. Those small worms in infants, which some call *Crines*, *Crinedones*, and *Dracunculi*.

Capillatio, a capillary fracture of the cranium.

Capillitium, i. e. *Capillamentum*. Also the *Trichiasis*, and the hairy scalp.

Capillorum Defluvium, i. e. *Alopecia*.

Capillus, the hair of the head; also hair in general. The hairs are hollow, as appears from the *Plica Polonica*.

Capillus Canadensis, i. e. *Adiantum Canadensis*.

Capillus Veneris, true maiden-hair. A species of *Adiantum*.

Capiplenium, a catarrh. It is a barbarous word; but Baglivi uses it to signify that continual heaviness or disorder in the head, which the Greeks call *Carebaria*.

Capistratio, i. e. *Phimosi*.

Capistrum. A bandage for the head is so called. In Voegel's *Nomenclology* it is the same as *Trifidus*.

Capistrum Auri, the bridling or rather the soldering of gold. It is a name given to *Borax*, because of its use in soldering this metal.

Capistry, a single-headed roller used for supporting the under jaw when fractured, &c.

Capita. Heads in plants are either those receptacles of the seeds, which by their globose figure represent a head, as the heads of poppies, &c. or they are the same as bulbs.

Capital Lees, are the strong ones used by soap-makers; which are also used to make the lapis infernalis with.

Capital Medicines. They are the mithridate and such like, which are so called by way of pre-eminence, from *caput*, head or chief.

Capitalia, i. e. *Cephalica*.

Capitalis Reflexa, the bandage called the *Capeline*.

Capitatae Plantae, are plants whose seeds with their down, being included within a squamose calyx, are conglobated into a roundish figure resembling a head.

Capitellum, the head or seed-vessels, frequently applied to mosses, &c. as in *Capitulum*. Some say it signifies soapy water, others say it is a lixivium.

Capitiluvium, a bath or a lotion for the head.

Capitis Obliquus Inferior, i. e. *Obliquus Inferior*.

Capitis Obliquus Superior, i. e. *Obliquus Superior*.

Capitis per Tertium Fallopii, i. e. *Obliquus Superior*.

Capitis Posticus, i. e. *Rectus Major*.

Capitis Rectus, i. e. *Rectus Minor*.

Capitis Vena, i. e. *Vena Cephalica*.

Capitum Magnum, the great head-bandage.

Capitium

Capitium Triangulare, the triangular head-bandage.

Capitulum, in *Botany*, is the head or top of any plant. In *Chemistry*, it is an alembic. In *Anatomy*, it is a smaller process or protuberance of a bone received by another bone.

Capnelæum. In Galen's works, it is said to be a resin. In Cilicia it is called *Capnelaion*, from καπνός, *smoke*, and λαίον; smoaky oil; but in Lacedæmon, &c. it is called πρῶτος, *the first product*. Fœsius says it seems to be called *capnelaion* because of the smoke it gives when placed near the fire.

Capnias, from καπνός, *smoak*, a jasper of a smoaky colour. Also a kind of vine which bears part white and part black grapes.

Capnicium Chelidonium, i. e. *Fumaria bulbosa*.

Capnitis, tutty.

Capnoides, from καπνός, *fumitory*, and εἶδος, *likeness*, podded fumitory.

Capnorchis, Indian bulbous-rooted fumitory.

Capnos, καπνός, *fumitory*.

Capnos Latifolia, *Fumaria Bulbosa*.

Capnos Phragmites, i. e. *Fumaria Bulbosa*.

Capo Malago, Guinea pepper.

Capolin Mexicanorum Hernandez, sweet Indian cherries.

Capotes, i. e. *Cydonia exotica* C. B.

Capparis, the caper-bush, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species and three varieties.

Capra Alpina, the *Chamois* or *Gems*; it is met with on the Alps in Switzerland. It is a species of goat. The stones found in their stomachs are called *Bezoar Germanicum*.

Capraria, sweet-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Capreolaria, i. e. *Vasa Spermatica*, from capreolus, a tendril of a vine.

Capreolata, a species of black briony, growing in Brasil.

Capreolus. In *Botany* it is the long smooth production in plants which is like a string, and grows out of the stalk. It is the instrument with which some plants of weak stalks are furnished, that they may not creep on the ground; but use it to lay hold of, and so twine themselves about the neighbouring plants.

Capreolus. In *Anatomy* it is the helix of the ear. In *Zoology* it is the roebuck.

Capricornus, lead.

Caprificus, the wild fig-tree:

Caprifolium, Italian honey-suckle, a species of *Lonicera*.

Caprimulgæ, a large kind of viper, which is not poisonous.

Caprizans, is by Galen and others used to express an inequality in the pulse, when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain strokes and periods.

Capsa, strictly signifies a bag or pocket.

Capsella, a name in Marcellus Empiricus for vipers bugloss.

Capsicum, Guinea, or Indian pepper, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species and ten varieties.

Capsula, a diminutive of *capsa*, a little bag, case, or chest. In *Surgery*, it is a bag made of the broken or distended membrana cellularis; or other membrane, formed by nature to enclose or lodge some extravasated juice, or other matter contained in those tumors called encysted. Thus it is the same with cystis. In *Botany*, it is a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner. The inclosure or the capsule, which surrounds and covers the fruit externally, is called a *Valvule*; the partitions, which divide the capsule into

fundry compartments or cells, are termed *Diffipiments*; the substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, *Columella*; and the cells or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*.

Capsulæ Atrabilarie, also called *Capsulæ Renales*, &c. They are glandulous bodies, lying on the upper part of the kidneys, being attached by vessels to those of the kidneys. They are larger in the foetus than in the adult; their use is not known.

Capsula Communis. It is a production of the peritoneum, including the vena porta, and biliary duct in the liver. It is also called *Capsulæ Venæ Portæ*.

Capsulares Arteriae. The arteries of the renal glands are thus called.

Capsularis Ligamentum, the capsular ligament; also called the *Mucilaginous Ligament*, as they contain many glands to separate the synovia. Every articulating bone is furnished with a *capsular ligament*, which is composed of two layers; the external is the stronger, and is made of the periosteum; the inner is thin and uniform. The use of this ligament is, 1st. to connect the bones, which is performed by the outer lamella; 2^{dly}, to confine the synovia, which is the office of the inner layer.

Capsulares Venæ. These are branches from the emulgent veins, and go into the renal glands.

Capsulated, inclosed in any thing, as a walnut in its husk.

Capsulum, from *καπτω*, to bend, a contortion of the eye-lids, or other parts.

Capur, camphor.

Capura, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Caput Concutiens, from *concutere*,

to shake. It is the first muscle amongst the intertransversales colli.

Caput Galli, small cock's-head French honey-suckle, a species of *Hedysarum*.

Caput Gallinaceum, i. e. *Oxobrychis*.

Caput Gallinaginis, a wood-cock's, snipe's, or cock's-head; is a kind of *Caruncle*, or spongy border, at the extremities, or apertures of the vesiculæ seminales, to prevent the impetus of the seed from being sufficient there to dilate the orifices of the vasa deferentia, but when assisted by the compression of the surrounding parts in copulation.

Caput Monachi, i. e. *Taraxacum*.

Caput Medusæ, a species of *Euphorbia*. Also a species of *Elymus*.

Caput Mortuum, dead head. In *Chemistry*, it imports the dry fæces left in a vessel after the moisture hath been distilled from it. It is also called *Terra damnata*, and *Terra mortua*. It hath the name of *Caput*, because it contains before the separation, the spirituous and essential parts of the mixed, even as the head of an animal contains its subtle parts; and afterwards it receives the epithet of *mortuum* and *damnata*, to shew that being deprived of these active principles it is not capable of producing any effect.

Caput Obstipium. So *Tulpius* calls the wry-neck. It is a kind of *Contractura*.

Caput-purgia, a barbarous word used by some to signify such external remedies as purge the head. These are either errhines or masticatorics.

Caput Vituli, i. e. *Antirrbinum*.

Carab, a pod.

Carabe, amber.

Carabe Funerum, i. e. *Bitumen*.

Carabus. Sometimes this word is used for an insect of the beetle kind; sometimes for the cray-fish;

and

and at others for the *Locusta marina*.

Caracalla, a species of *Phaseolus*.

Caracosmos, a name of the four mare's milk, so much admired by the Tartars.

Caragana, a species of *Robinia*.

Caragna, i. e. *Caranna*.

Caraguata, the common aloe of Brasil.

Carambu, a species of *Lyfima-shia* growing in Malabar.

Coranaiba, a species of palm or date-tree.

Caranna, a resinous gum, brought from New Spain, and other parts of America, of a dark brown colour outwardly, of a brown with a cast of red within, variegated with irregular white streaks. The whiter it is, the better. Its virtues are like those of the *Tacamahaca*, but more efficacious.

Carambola, a species of *Averrhoa*.

Cara Nosi, i. e. *Vitex*. Also an Indian shrub called *Negundo*.

Carantia. See *Siliqua Dulcis*.

Carapatina, i. e. *Bufonitis*.

Carata, a weight called a *carat*, or *karat*; gold, silver, and all plate are weighed by *carats*. The pound weight is divided into twenty-four parts called *carats*, and the ounce is divided into twenty-four parts, which are also called *carats*. See *Carrata*.

Carancia, i. e. *Caraburea*.

Caravata, i. e. *Cacao*.

Carawars. See *Carum*.

Carbasus. Scribonius Largus uses this word for lint.

Carbo, a burning coal. See *Anthrax*, and *Carbuncullus*.

Carbuncle. This is sometimes used in the same sense as *Anthrax*, which see; but is more generally taken for that particular boil which appears in pestilential fevers, and is a red hard swelling with great pain,

and a burning heat. From its similitude to the colour of fire likewise, this term strictly signifying a live coal, is sometimes given to a precious stone of the ruby kind.

Carcaros, a sort of fever. See *Querquera*.

Carcas, the Barbadoes nut-tree, the *Cataputia*.

Carcax, a species of *Poppy*, with a very large head.

Carcer. Paracelsus means by it, a remedy proper for restraining the disorder by motions of body and mind, as in curing the *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Carchesius, the name of some bandages noticed by Galen, and described by Oribasius. Properly it is the top of a ship's mast.

Carchibec Turcarum, the blue primrose. *Carchibec* signifies in the Turkish language *snow-flower*, and this flower is so called because it rises above the snow in winter. It is of various colours, as blue, white, purple, &c.

Carchibec Polyanthus, a primrose at Constantinople, which bears upon one stem a multitude of flowers, diffused in the manner of an umbrella, less than the preceding, but as various in its colours.

Carcinethron, a name in Oribasius for the common knot-grass.

Carcinodes, a tumor resembling a cancer.

Carcinodes Choirades, strumous swellings of a malignant quality, painful to the touch, and exasperated by medicines.

Carcinoma, { from *καρκινος*, cancer, *Carcinos*, } and *νοσην*, *deposco*, to feed upon, is a particular ulcer, called commonly a *Cancer*, which is very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye is thus called by some writers.

Cardamantica, a species of *Scitica cresses*. See *Lepidium*.

Cardamantice, i. e. *Cardamine*.

Cardaminum. So Tournefort calls the *Tropaeolum* of Linnæus.

Cardamine, ladies smock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species and three varieties.

Cardamines, Spanish dittander, a species of *Lepidium*.

Cardanomum, lesser cardamum, a species of *Amomum*.

Cardanomum Majus, greater cardamoms, the *Amomum Grana Paradisi* of Linnæus.

Cardanomum Piperatum, i. e. *Cardanomum Majus*.

Cardanomum Siberiense, i. e. Indian or stellated *Anise*.

Cardegi Indi, Indian leaf. See *Folium*.

Cardia. So the Greeks called the heart. But now this word is used for the left orifice of the stomach, which was supposed by some anatomists to have an extraordinary consent therewith. And hence things which are supposed to influence the heart immediately as cordials, are called *Cardiacs*.

Cardiaca, mother-wort, a species of *Leonurus*.

Cardiaca. In Pharmacy it signifies cordials.

Cardiaca Arteria, i. e. *Coronaria Cordis Arteria*.

Cardiacus Morbus. So the ancients called the nervous fever.

Cardiaca Passio, the cardiac passion. Ancient writers frequently mention this disorder, but the moderns always speak of it as a syncope.

Cardialgia, the heart-burn, from καρδια, the heart, or rather, the left orifice of the stomach, and αδυειν, to be pained; so more properly pain or uneasiness about the upper orifice of the stomach. It is an instance of *Dyspepsia*. This disorder is called *Soda*, or spurious *Cardialgia*; and pain in the stomach, or the true

Cardialgia. In the spurious kind the pain is not so great, nor does the strength fail, nor is there any tossing, or remarkable inquietude. In the true, there is pain in the stomach, or about its orifices, but generally felt about the part called the pit of the stomach; it is attended with great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, want of strength, inquietude, reaching to vomit, coldness, and trembling of the extremities. Sometimes the uneasy sensation extends the whole length of the œsophagus, with a pressure or constriction, and usually attacks by fits. The general means of relief are alkaline earths, and whatever improves the power of digestion.

Cardialgia inflammatoria, inflammation in the stomach.

Cardialgia sputatoria, i. e. *Pyrosis*.

Cardimelech, a fictitious term in Dolæus's *Encyclopædia*, by which he would express a particular active principle in the heart, appointed to what we call the vital functions.

Cardimona, i. e. *Cardialgia*.

Cardinal Flower. See *Lobelia*.

Cardinal Flower (*Blue Virginian*). *Lobelia Siphilitica*.

Cardinalis, a species of *Lobelia*.

Cardinamentum, from cardo, a hinge, an hinge-like articulation.

Cardiognus, from καρδιωσσω, to have a gnawing pain in the stomach; the same as *Cardialgia*. Also an aneurism in the aorta, near the heart, which occasions pain in the præcordia.

Cardionchus, aneurism in the heart, or in the aorta, near the heart.

Cardiospermum, heart-pea or heart-seed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Cardiotrotus, one who hath a wound in his heart.

Car-

Carditis, inflammation of the heart.

Cardo, the articulation called *Ginglymus*; also the second vertebra of the neck.

Cardonet, a wild artichoke.

Cardonium, so Paracelsus calls wine medicated with herbs.

Cardopatium, the low carline-thistle.

Carduncellus, dwarf blue Montpellier *Carthamus*; a species of *Carthamus*.

Cardunculus, chardon, a species of *Cynara*.

Carduus, thistle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Cirsium*, or soft, or gentle thistle; and enumerates twenty-seven species, and ten varieties.

Carduus (*Æthiopian*), a species of *Gorteria*.

Carduus Benedictus, i. e. *Centaurea Benedicta*.

Carduus Fullonum, a species of *Dipsacus*.

Carduus Hæmorrhoidalis, common creeping way-thistle.

Carduus Lactæus, common milk-thistle, or lady's thistle.

Carbaria, from *καρν*, the head, and *βαρος*, heaviness, an uneasy and somewhat painful heaviness of the head.

Carena, the twenty-fourth part of a drop.

Carex, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates forty-three species, and six varieties.

Carica, a dry fig; also the tree that bears the common fig, which is, according to Linnæus, the *Ficus Carica Foliis palmatis*, from *Caria*, a country from whence they are sometimes brought.

Caricous tumor, called by Hippocrates *καρχοειδης*, is a swelling resembling the figure of a fig, such are frequently the piles; from *carica*, a fig.

Carica, Papaw tree, a genus in

Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Caries, expresses the rottenness of a bone, whence

Carious, is said of a foul bone, or one inclined to rottenness.

Carina. Strictly it signifies the keel of a ship, and from a similitude in figure, some anatomists call the spine so, as does Malpighi the first rudiments of a chick in the egg. In *Botany*, it is the concave petal or segment of the butterfly flower, or any cavity which resembles the keel or lower part of the boat. With the ancient botanists it was the hard shell of the walnut. In grasses, it is the furrow-like cavity which runs through the whole length of the leaves of the graminifolious plants, and end in acute angles.

Carissa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Carium Terra, lime.

Carlina, Carline-thistle, a genus of Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species, and two varieties. The species used in medicine is the *Carlina Acaulosa* of Linnæus.

Carivillandi, i. e. *Sarsaparilla*.

Carlo Sancto Radix, St. Charles's root. It is so called by the Spaniards, on account of its great virtues. It is found in Mechoachan, a province in America. Its bark hath an aromatic flavour, with a bitter acrid taste. The root itself consists of slender fibrils. The bark is sudorific, and strengthens the gums and stomach.

Carmen, a verse, also an enchantment.

Carmes (*Eau de*), Carmelite water; also called magisterial baumwater. It hath its name from being invented by the Carmelites at Paris. It is a spirituous water distilled from fresh baum and some aromatic ingredients.

Carmin, carmine. It is a preparation from cochineal. It is used chiefly for miniature paintings.

Carmina, i. e. amulets or charms.

Carminative. A great many seem to be strangers to this term, as it does not appear to carry in it any thing expressive of the medicinal efficacies of those simples which pass under its denomination. This had certainly its rise, and was thus applied, when medicine was too much in the hands of those jugglers, who, for want of a true knowledge in their profession, brought religion into their party; and what they were ignorant in doing by rational prescription, and the use of proper medicine, they pretended to do by invocations, and their interest with heaven. Which cant being generally, for the surprise sake, couched in some short verses, the word *car-men*, which signifies *a verse*, was also made to mean an enchantment; which, as it was a very good cover for their ignorance as well as their knavery, was frequently made use of, to satisfy the people of the operation of a medicine they could not account for; and as the medicines now under this name are of a quick efficacy, and the consequences thereof in many instances great and surprizing; the most violent pains, sometimes arising from pent-up wind, which immediately cease upon its dispersion: for these reasons, such medicines as give relief in this case are more particularly termed *Carminative*, as if they cured by enchantment; the removal of the complaint by them being so sudden, that the ordinary means used, or the operation of a natural cause, are not well imagined to take place so soon. But how these do this is easy to imagine, when we consider that all the parts of the body are per-

spirable, and that the perspirable matter may lodge sometimes in the valves of the bowels, and interstices of all parts, and that whatsoever will rarify and render thinner such collections of vapours will conduce to their uuer discharge out of the body; for all those things under this denomination are warm, and consist of very light subtile parts, whereby they rarify such flatulencies, and so facilitate their expulsion.

Carnation (Spanish,) *Poinciana*.

Carnelia, }
Carneolus, } Cornelian stone

Carnicula. Fallopius useth this word instead of *Caruncula*, and to signify in particular the flesh of the gums.

Carniformis Abscessus, an abscess with an hardened orifice, and of a firm substance, not much elevated into a tumor, with membranes, fibres, &c. It generally arises where the muscles insert themselves into the joints.

Carnosa Cutis, i. e. *Paniculus carnosus*.

Carnosa musculosa (Membrana), so Rhilau calls the frontal muscles.

Caro musculosa quadrata, i. e. *Palmaris brevis*.

Carob-tree. See *Ceratonia*.

Caroli, chancres, also little venereal excrescences in the private parts.

Carolinea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Caro montana, a species of leather stone, of a laminated structure. It is found in Sweden.

Caropi, true *Amomum*.

Carora, the name of a vessel that resembles an urinal.

Caros, $\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$. It rises on a coma, and is a slight degree of *Apoplexy*, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient; when called he scarce opens his eyes;

yet if he be pricked, he hath feeling enough to manifest his sense of it. See *Carus*.

Carota, the carrot. See *Daucus*.

Carotides, are two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise; and as they ascend on each side the aspera arteria, give some branches to the trachæa, larynx, glandula thyroïdes; and then they send out four considerable springs to the muscles of the os hyoides and pharynx, to the mylohyoides and digastrici, to the lower part of the temples, and to the muscles of the hind-part of the neck, and skin of the head. Then they pass through the canal in the os petrosum, give some branches to the dura mater, join with the cervicalis, detach some sprigs to the glandula pituitaria, rete mirabile, and plexus choroides; and then running through all the circumvolutions of the cerebellum, lose their capillary branches in the cortical substance. They have by some been titled *Arterie Suprararia*, on a conjecture that they were the seat of sleep.

Caroum, caraway.

Carpasus, a herb not known; but its juice was poisonous, and was formerly called *Opocarpasus*, or *Opocarpasus*.

Carpathicum. From the fresh cones of the trees which yield the common turpentine is distilled a fine essential oil, said to be the *Carpathicum*, or *Oenan Germanis*.

Carphus. In Hippocrates it signifies a straw, or mote, or any small substance. Also a small pustule, for the cure of which Aëtius, Tetrab. i. recommends rubbing them with the dried seeds of mercury.

Carpeffum, nodding star-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Carpia, lint.

Carpinus, the hornbeam-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and five varieties.

Carpobalsamum, from καρπος, fruit, and βαλσαμον, balsam. It is the fruit of the tree that yields the balm of Gilead, i. e. of the *Amyris Opobalsamum*, vel *Amyris Gileadenfis*, Linn. It is about the size of a small pea, with a short pedicle. Jamaica pepper is often sold for it.

Carpobolus, a species of *Lycopodon*.

Carpolithus, a variety of the black species of nodulous stones. It is set with green or white kernels, or nodules, which frequently possess a degree of transparency.

Carpologia, a delirious fumbling, as when a patient seems to be gathering something from the bed-cloaths, which yet is difficultly performed, because of the trembling which affects his hands. It is generally a fatal symptom.

Carpos, a seed or fruit.

Carpus, καρπος, a Greek primitive, a wrist. It is made up of eight little bones of different figures and thickness. They are placed in two ranks, four in each rank. The first rank is articulated with the radius; the second with the bones of the metacarpus. The last little bone of the first branch lies not at the side of the third, which answers to the bone of the metacarpus of the little finger, as all the rest do by one another, but it lies upon it; they are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament, through which the tendons which move the fingers pass. Although this ligament be thought but one, yet it gives a particular case to every tendon which passes through it.

Carrata, a carat or caratt. A carat

carat of pearls or of diamonds is four grains. A *carat* of gold is twenty-four grains.

Carrot. See *Daucus*.

Carrot (*Cretan*.) two species of *Athamanta*.

Carrot, (*Deadly*.) *Thapsia*.

Carrot, (*Garden*.) a variety of the *daucus*.

Carrot (*Larger parsley leaved mountain carota*.) See *Cervaria*.

Carrot (*Wild*.) *daucus carota*, a species of *Daucus*.

Carthamus, bastard saffron, or safflower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Carthusianus Pulvis, i. e. *Kermes Mineral*.

Cartilaginofum, i. e. *Patella*.

Cartilago, a cartilage; a smooth, solid, diaphanous elastic, insensible, inorganic substance. In the fresh subject it appears uniform, and without any visible fibres; when cut in any direction, its surface appears smooth like wax or glue. On a *cartilage* there is no periosteum, but its place is supplied by the perichondrium.

The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves as soon as that force is taken away. They are chiefly in those places where a small and easy motion is required, as in the ears, nose, larynx, trachæa, and sternum; and their natural elasticity serves instead of antagonist muscles.—They cover also all the ends of the bones, which are joined together for motion, because they are smoother than the bones, which are without sense; and by being softer than the bones, the attrition which is made by the motion of the joints, is the more easily guarded against.

Cartilago Ensiformis, and also called *Xiphoides*, from $\xi\phi\omicron\varsigma$, *ensis*, a sword, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, *forma*, shape; is the tip or extremity of the iter-num, which is broad at its upper end, and narrower towards the extremity, where it is sometimes a little forked, and bends downwards, so as to hurt the stomach, and cause vomiting. See *Sternum*.

Cartilago innominata, so called by Galen, is the same as the moderns call *Annularis*, or *Cricoides*; which is the second cartilage of the larynx, and, according to Bartholine, is the basis of all the other.

Cartilago Scutiformis, so called from its resemblance to a helmet in shape, is that *cartilage* whose prominence is discernible, externally in the throat; and by some called *Pomum Adami*, from a conceit of its being left as a mark of the divine wrath upon Adam's transgression.

Carui. See *Carum*.

Caruifolia, meadow-saxifrage. A species of *Scfeli*.

Carum, caraways. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath one species and one variety.

Caruncula, a caruncle. This word is a diminutive from *caro*, *flesh*; it is either preternatural, as those little excrescences in the urinary passages, in venereal cases especially; or natural, as the

Carunculae Myrtiformes, from their resemblance of myrtle-berries, so called; as also *Glandulae Myrtiformes*. They are made by the rupture of the hymen in the first copulation, which contracting in several places, forms those *caruncles* or glands.

Carunculae Lachrymales, *Puncta Lachrymalia*, and *Glandulae Lachrymales*: all concur in the same offices, and will hardly admit of a separate description; thus distinguished from *lachrymæ*, tears. On the

the back-side of the adnata tunica of the eye, upon the upper part of the globe, is the *glandula lachrymalis*, pretty large, divided into several lobes, each of which sends out an excretory channel which opens in the fore-side of this membrane, where it covers the upper lid. This gland separates the matter of the tears, which, by the continual motion of this lid, moisten the cornea, which otherwise would dry and wrinkle by the continual action of the external air. The edge of the eye-lid being of an equal convexity with the ball of the eye, which they touch, as the tears fall off from the cornea, they are stoppt by the edge of the under eye-lid, along which they run till they fall into two small holes in the great canthus, one in each lid. These holes are called *Puncta Lachrymalia*: and these lead to a small membranous bag, which is situated in this corner upon the os lachrymale: from the bottom of which goes a small pipe, which pierces this bone into the nose, and opens under the upper lamina of the os spongiosum. It moistens the inner membrane of the nostrils by the humour of the *lachrymal glands*, which runs from off the globe into them. Sometimes the acrimony of this humour causeth sneezing, which may be hindered by pressing the angle of the eye to stop its flowing. Now between these two puncta there is a *caruncle* which serves to keep them open when the eyes are shut, and this by some is ignorantly called the *Glandula Lachrymalis*.

Carunculae Papillares, are those little protuberances on the inside of the pelvis of the kidneys, made by the extremities of the tubes, which bring the serum from the glands in the exterior parts to the pelvis.

Carunculosa, a suppression of urine from caruncles in the urethra.

Carus, insensibility and sleepiness, with quiet respiration. It sometimes signifies a loss of sense and voluntary motion, respiration remaining uninjured; the same authors call the disease an *Apoplexy*, if to this is added an oppressed respiration to a considerable degree, or so as to snort or snore. Sometimes it signifies a profound sleep, but without fever.

Carus a frigore, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Carus a hydrocephalo, i. e. *Apoplexia Serosa*.

Carus ab Insolatione, i. e. *Idus Solaris*.

Carus Spontaneus, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Carva, the cassia lignea tree.

Carvi, caraways. The only species of *Carum*.

Carvisolia. A species of *Selinum*.

Caryocar. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Caryoces, a Portuguese name for the fruit of the Guinea palm-tree.

Caryocostinum, i. e. *Elect. e Scammonio*.

Caryon, a nut. This word is applied to all such fruit as inclose somewhat eatable within a hard shell. Plutarch says that the ancients called the walnut *Caryon*, because it induces a heaviness and stupidity of spirits.

Caryon Basilicon, the walnut.

Caryon Lepton, a small nut, as filberts or hazle-nuts, from λεπτός, small.

Caryophyllata. So Tournefort named the *Genm* of Linnæus.

Caryophylli Aromatici, the aromatic cloves. They are the unripe fruit; or perhaps the cups of the unopened flowers of a bay-like tree, which grows in the Molucca islands. The clove-tree is a genus in Linnæus's

næus's botany. There is but one species, viz. the *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*.

Caryophylli. A name of some species of *African Marigold*.

Caryophylli Indici, i. e. *Anthelmia*.

Caryophylli Suavem Odorem, i. e. *Canella Alba*.

Caryophylloides Cort. i. e. *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

Caryophyllus. See *Caryophylli Aromatici*; also a species of *Dianthus*.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus Americanus, the Jamaica pepper-tree.

Caryota. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Caryoti, a name in Galen, for the best dates in Syria, &c.

Casabonæ, fish-thistle.

Casamum, a name in Myrepsus for the *Cyclamen*.

Cascarilla, a diminutive from *Cascara*, the Spanish word for a bark or shell. The Spaniards apply the word *Cascarilla* to the Peruvian bark, as we apply the word bark to signify that sort of bark alone. The tree which affords it is called by Linnæus, *Croton Cascarilla*.

Caschu, i. e. *Catechu*.

Cashev-nut-tree. See *Anacardium*.

Casbow, i. e. *Terra Japonica*.

Casia, i. e. *Cassia*.

Casibo. A species of *Privet*.

Casminaris, i. e. *Cassumunar*.

Cassa, a barbarous word in Fallopius for the *Thorax*.

Cassada, it grows in the warmer parts of the western world. Its root is the part used: it is poisonous, and called *Yuca*; when it is prepared into flour, it is called *Cassarvi*. Though the root is a strong poison, it is prepared into wholesome bread; for by boiling, all the poisonous quality is dissipated.

Cassamunair, i. e. *Cassumunar*.

Cassava, the jatropha, and several

of its species, particularly the *Maribot*.

Cassave, i. e. *Cassada*.

Cassale Vulus. A term signifying a wound in the breast; from the Arabian word *Cas*, a breast.

Cassiamum, the fruit of the balsam-tree.

Cassadum, so Paracelsus calls weak spiritless blood that is grumous, and hinders the passage of the circulating blood.

Casse (*Eau de*) or *Eau de Cassi-Lunette*. It is snow-water, distilled from the flowers of the *Cyanus*.

Cassia, cassia or wild fenna. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Senna*, and enumerates about forty-three species, and two varieties.

Cassia, cassia or wild cinnamon. A species of *Laurus*.

Cassia Canella, i. e. *Cassia Liganea*.

Cassia Caryophyllata, it is the bark of the Jamaica pepper-tree.

Cassia Cinnamomea, true cinnamon-tree.

Cassia Craster. See *Folium*.

Cassia Fistula, Alexandrian purging *Cassia*. A species of *Cassia*.

Cassia Lignea. It is the *Laurus Cassia*, Linnæus.

Cassia, (*Myrtle-leaved Spanish*.) A species of *Osyris*.

Cassia (*Poets.*) See *Osyris*.

Cassibor, coriander.

Cassida, hooded loose-litric.

Cassidbott, coriander.

Cassidony (*Broad-leaved golden*.) a species of *Gnaphalium*.

Cassine, South Sea tea-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Maurocenia* or *Hottentot cherry-tree*; and enumerates eight species.

Cassine, Carolinian or dahoon holly, a species of *Ilex*.

Cassine (*Bastard*), *Cassinoides*.

Cassinoides,

Cassinoides, bastard cassine, cassio-berry-bush, or South Sea tea-tree, a species of *Viburnum*.

Cassio-berry-bush, *Cassinoides*.

Cassob, alkaline salt.

Cassioleta, a kind of humid suffumigation described by Marcellus.

Cassumuiar, an aromatic root, said to be a species of *Galangal*. It is brought from the East Indies. Marloe introduced it as a medicine of great efficacy in nervous diseases. At present it is used as a stomachic.

Cassutha, dodder.

Cassytha, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Castanea, the chestnut-tree, a species of *Fagus*.

Castanea Equina, horse-chestnut. See *Hippocastanum*.

Castanea Rosa Indica, Indian rose chestnut, a species of *Mesua*.

Castilleja, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Castjoe, i. e. *Terra Japonica*.

Castor, the beaver; it is an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting some parts of Prussia, Poland, Russia, and Germany; but the greatest numbers are in Canada. In the inguinal region of this animal, is found four bags of an oval shape, a large and a small one on each side; in the two large ones is contained a softish greyish yellow, or light brown substance, which in a warm dry air grows hard and brittle, and of a darker and browner colour; this is also called *Castor*, and is what is used in medicine. The two smaller bags are of little or no value.

Castor, a name of the *Cataputia Major*.

Castor Oil, i. e. *Ricini* (Ol.)

Castration, the taking away the testicles of any animal.

Casuarina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Casus, the word signifies the same as *Symptoma*; sometimes it is used for any thing fortuitous or spontaneous, or a fall from an eminence. In Paracelsus it signifies a present distemper, and also an entire history of a disease.

Casus Palpebræ Superioris, so the Latins call the retraction of the upper eye-lid.

Casus Lapsus Palpebræ Superioris, a preternatural descent of the upper eye-lid.

Catablema, according to Galen, Hippocrates means by it the outermost fillet which secures the rest of the bandage.

Catachloos, from *χλον*, *grass*, or *green herb*; Galen expounds it, "a very green colour." It is applied to stools, and then, many read for this word *Catachola*, i. e. *very bilious*.

Catachrison, a medicine applied by way of unction.

Cataclasis, from *κατακλω*, *to break*, or *distort*. Galen explains it to be an affection of the eye, as when the eye-lids are distorted. Vogel defines it to be a spastic occlusion of the eye.

Catacleis, subclavicle, from *κατα*, *below*, and *κλεις*, *clavis*, the *clavicle*. According to Galen it is the first small rib of the thorax.

Catacores, full, abundant; and when applied to stools, it means that they are purely or intensely bilious. Hippocrates uses it, in both senses.

Catagma, a fracture. Galen says, a solution of the bone is called *Catagma*, and that *Eclis* is a solution of the continuity of the flesh; that when it happens to a cartilage it hath no name, though Hippocrates calls it *Catagma*.

Catagmatica, *Catagmatic*, from *καταγω*, *deduco*; remedies proper for cementin

cementing broken bones, or to promote a callus, from *καλαγνυμι*, to break.

Catalentia, Paracelsus coined this word to express an epilepsy.

Catalepsis, catalepsy, from *καταλαμβάνειν*, to occupy, detain, seize, or interrupt. It is that kind of apoplexy, in which the respiration is not noisy, and the muscular parts maintain any accidental attitude, although by any external force they are easily moved.

Catalongay, the plant that bears the St. Ignatius's bean.

Catalpa, a species of *Bignonia*.

Catalysis, from *καταλύω*, to dissolve, or destroy. It signifies a palsy, or such a resolution as happens before the death of the patient; also that dissolution which constitutes death.

Catamenia, from *κάτω*, infra, or rather *secundum*, according to, and *μήν*, mensis, the month. The same as menses.

Catanance, candylion's-foot, a species of *Succory*.

Catanance Leguminosa, a sort of crimson grass vetch.

Catananche, candylion's-foot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and one variety.

Catapasma, from *πασσω*, to sprinkle. The ancient Greek physicians meant by this, any dry medicine reduced to powder, to be sprinkled on the body. Their various uses may be seen in Paulus, lib. vii. cap. xiii.

Cataphora, from *καταφάσσω*, to render sleepy. The coma somnolentum of authors. Dr. Cullen considers it as a lesser degree of apoplexy.

Cataphora Coma, i. e. *Apoplexia Sanguinea*.

Cataphora Hydrocephalica, i. e. *Apoplexia Scrofa*.

Cataphrasis, from *καταφρασσω*, to fortify. See *Quadriga*.

Cataphisma, a kind of thick poultice of meal and herbs.

Cataplasma, a cataplasm, or poultice, from *καταπλάσσω*, *illino*, to spread like a plaster. They are softer and more easy than plasters or ointments. They are generally formed of some vegetable substances, and applied of such a consistence as neither to adhere nor run. They are also particularly useful, when the intention is to be effected by the perpetuity of heat or cold, which they retain longer than any other kind of composition.

Cataplexis, from *πλησσω*, to strike. Any sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation in any of the members or organs.

Cataposis, from *καταπίνω*, to swallow down. According to Aretæus, it signifies the instruments of deglutition. Hence also,

Catapotium, a pill.

Catapsysis, from *ψύχω*, to refrigerate. A refrigeration without shivering, either universal, or of some particular part. A chilliness, or, as Vogel defines it, an uneasy sense of cold in a muscular or cutaneous part.

Catapsis, from *καταπίπτω*, to fall down. It implies such a falling down as happens in apoplexies; or the spontaneous falling down of a paralytic limb.

Catapultarum Aqua, i. e. *Arquebuseade*.

Cataputia, spurge.

Cataracta, a cataract, from *καταρασσω*, to mingle together, or put out of order, or to confound. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of *Caligo*. It is when from an opacity in the crystalline humour of the eye, the rays of light cannot pass to the retina, and thus a species of blindness is produced. It begins with a suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float

float about in the air; but when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. There is a great nicety in taking this off; but I know not by what neglect it is altogether given over to empiricis to perform. Some will have it that these representations are from corpuscles floating in the aqueous humour; others ascribe them to the condensation or coagulation of the aqueous humour; and others again to the thickening of the crystalline humour; but corpuscles neither in the aqueous or crystalline humour can be perceived on the retina; nor can the adhesion of any thing to the exterior surface of the cornea represent any image upon the bottom of the eye, for such is the convexity of the cornea, and position of the retina, that an object must be placed at a greater distance from the retina, than the cornea is, in order that its image may be painted upon the bottom of the eye; that is, that all the rays proceeding from each point of a visible object may converge to as many points on the retina: whence there is no point in a visible object, from which rays flowing do not, or at least ought not to touch every point in the cornea. Therefore unless all the rays emitted from each point of an object are collected in one point of the retina, they will not have a sufficient force to represent there the distinct appearances of points, i. e. the image of the object, but it is impossible this should be effected according to the rules of optics, if the object be too near the retina, or not removed from it to a sufficient distance. See *Amaurosis*.

Cataract (the Black), i. e. *Amaurosis*.

Cataria, catmint or nep, a species of *Nepeta*. Tournefort called the *Nepeta* of *Linnaeus*, by the name of *Cataria*.

Catarrhalis, a catarrhal fever.

Catarrheuma, i. e. *Catarrhus*.

Catarrhexis, a violent and copious eruption, or effusion, joined with *κοιλίης*, it is a copious evacuation from the belly, and sometimes alone it is of the same signification. In Vogel's *Nosology*, it is defined, a discharge of pure blood from the belly.

Catarrhæcus, a word applied to diseases proceeding from distillations of rheum.

Catarrhopa Phymata, tubercles tending downwards; or as Galen relates, those that have their apex on a depending part.

Catarrhopos Noujos, a remission of the disease, or its decline, and opposed to the paroxysm.

Catarrhus, a defluxion, from *κατα*, and *ῥεω*, *to flow down*, is a defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, commonly called a *Cold*, wherein what should pass by the skin, ouzes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations, coughs, and all the usual symptoms. The causes are whatsoever accumulates too great a quantity of serum in the body; whatsoever hinders the discharges by urine and the pores of the skin, too much liquifies the blood, astringes the bowels, or weakens digestion: for though the food is changed into a sort of fluid, notwithstanding that digestion is weakened, yet since its comminution is not great enough for the chyle, which is made of it, to compose with the blood an homogeneous fluid, it will be easily again separated from it into parts where
its

its velocity impressed from the heart grows languid, that is, in the glands situate about the head, which are numerous enough to separate a great quantity of serum through them. And indeed from what cause soever the serum is accumulated in the vessels beyond its quantity, its greatest part cannot but, after some circulations, lodge itself about the head or brain; because that is furnished with the least resistances, either to oppose it, or throw it off after lodgment. And upon that account the brain itself will be soon in fault, whenever the blood or other humours are so.—Some have wrote very largely of this distemper, and particularly Schneider; and many include under it all kinds of defluxions: but the most received distinctions are included in these verses.

Si fluit ad Pectus dicitur Rheuma
Catarrhus,
Ad Fauces Bronchus ad Nares esto
Coryza.

Though Hippocrates enumerates seven species of defluxions under this appellation. When a fever arises with these symptoms, it is called *Febris catarrhalis*, and Willis gives an instance of one that was epidemical and malignant, *De Febr.* cap. 17.

Catarrhus, i. e. Peripneumonia
Notha.

Catarrhus Bellinfulanus, i. e.
Mumps, or Cynanche Parotidea.

Catarrhus Suffocatus, the croup,
or Cynanche trachealis.

Catarrhus Suffocativus Barbadoensis,
the croup, or Cynanche trache-
alis.

Catarrhus Vessicae, the same as
Glus, which see.

Catartismus, according to Galen

it is a translation of a bone from a preternatural to its natural situation.

Catasarca, i. e. Anasarca.

Catastagnos, from σταγω, to distill.
 This is the name which the Greeks, in the time of Celsus had for a distillation.

Catasthalagmos, i. e. Catastagnos.

Catastalticus, from κατατελλω, to restrain, or σελλω, to contract. It signifies styptic, astringent, repressing.

Catastus, (Lapis,) i. e. Achates.

Catataxis, from κατατενω, to extend, or to place. In Hippocrates, it means the extension of a fractured limb, or a dislocated one, in order to replace it. Also the actual replacing it in a proper situation.

Catchfly. See *Viscaria*; it is also a name of several species of *Silene*.

Catchfly (Spanish,) see Otites.

Cate, i. e. Terra Japonica.

Catechu, i. e. Terra Japonica.

Cateiadion, a long instrument
 which was introduced into the nostrils, in order to provoke an hæmorrhage for the cure of the head-ach. It is mentioned by Aretæus.

Catellorum Oleum, it is olive oil, in
 which young whelps have been boiled until their flesh separates from the bones, after which is added thyme, majoram, &c. which stand together in the sun, and then the oil is strained for use.

Catellus Cinereus, a cupel, or test.

Caterpillars. See Scorpiurus.

Catebæa, the lily-thorn, a genus
 in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Catevala, common aloë.

Catharexis, from καθαίρω, absumo, to waste: Hippocrates uses it for such a consumption of the body as happens without any manifest evacuation; but Scribonius Largus,
 and

and some others, express by it such loss as arises from purging or the like.

Cathartica, remedies which consume superfluous flesh.

Catharma, from καθαίρω, *to purge*. The excrements purged off from any part of the body.

Catharmos, from καθαίρω, *to purge*. Purgation by medicines; and the cure of a disorder by superstitious remedies.

Catharsis, purgation, whether by the menses, lochia, urine, or stool; in a way natural or artificial.

Cathartica, cathartics, from καθαίρω, *to purge*. This word is generally used as expressive of purging medicines; but it also implies emetics. The vermicular or peristaltic motion of the guts, is such as continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus down to the rectum. Now every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions of it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats or inner membranes will be loosened and shook off, and carried forward with their contents; and they will also be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but the same manner of operation also carries its effects much farther, in proportion to the force of the stimulus: for where it is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and even all the viscera in the abdomen, will by a consent of parts be pulled or twitched, so as to affect their respective juices in the same manner as the intestines themselves do their contents. The consequence of which must be, that a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. And when

we consider the vast number of glands in the intestines, with the outlets of those viscera opening thereinto, and particularly of the liver and pancreas; it will be no wonder that vast quantities, especially in full constitutions; may be carried off by one purge.

As for those *cathartics* which are distinguished by the names of *Cholagogues*, *Hydragogues*, *Phlegmagogues*, and the like, upon a supposition of an elective quality therein, they may be accounted for upon more intelligible principles; for when the discharges by stool discover an over proportion of any particular humour, it is to be supposed there was a redundancy of such a humour, whose discharge any irritation would occasion. Thus in proportion to the proximity of some humours in the intestinal tube, and the disposition of the passages to convey them that way, do they require greater or lesser vibrations, or shakes of the fibres from a *cathartic* to fetch them out. For this reason the brisker *cathartics* which vellicate the membranes most of all, pump out as it were, from all the mesenterial glands, and neighbouring parts, their contents; which because they abound so much with lymphatics, and viscid watery humours, make the discharges thin and watery: those which act in somewhat a lower degree, yet irritate enough to deterge and draw out a great deal of mucous and viscid matter, which sometimes by lodgment and want of due motion, changing into various colours, occasions different names of phlegm, or choler. As the former therefore pass for hydragogues, so do the latter for purgers of phlegm and choler.

Upon another account besides that of a stimulus, does a *cathartic*

answer its intention, and that is by fusing the humours, and rendering them more fluid than they were before; whereby they are better fitted to pass off by their proper emunctories. Those which consist of very subtle and active parts, are not so sensible in the larger passages, because of the great quantities of matter which lay too great a load upon them, and make them unheeded: but when they are got into the blood in any considerable number, they divide and fuse those cohesions which obstruct, or move heavily along the capillaries, and scour the glands; insomuch that every pulsation throws something through the intestinal glands, which goes away by stool, that the reflux blood had washed away, and brought back from all parts of the body. Of this kind are all those *cathartics* which are said to purge the joints, and are prescribed in rheumatisms, and arthritic pains, as the radix turpethi, and all the aloetics. And this is the reason why *cathartics* of this sort are so easily changed into the most efficacious alteratives; for an alterative is a *cathartic* in a lower degree, or of a more remiss operation. Whatsoever brings such particles to a secretory orifice, which are fitted for its passage, oftener, either by accelerating the blood's motion, or breaking it into more particles of that particular size and inclination, will increase that secretion. According therefore to the difference of the parts, where such secretions are enlarged, as the glands of the intestines, kidneys, or skin, the medicines which are the instruments therein, are called either *cathartics* diuretics, or diaphoretics.

Cathedra, in Hippocrates it is the *Anus*.

Catheretics, are medicines which serve to take off the fungous or superfluous flesh that is apt to grow up in wounds or ulcers, and are the same with *Cauties* and *Escharotics*.

Catheter, is a hollow instrument, and somewhat crooked, to thrust up the yard into the bladder, to assist in bringing away urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel; though some writers use it also for liniments and other external applications.

Catheterismus, the introduction of the catheter into the bladder. This appellation was given by P. Ægineta to this operation.

Cathidrusis, from καθιδρυν, to place together. The reduction of a fracture.

Cathimia, in the spagyric language it signifies, 1. A subterraneous mineral vein, where gold and silver is dug; 2. Concretions in the furnace of gold and silver. 3. Gold. 4. Spuma argenti; and 5. Soot that adheres to the walls in burning brass.

Cathmia, litharge.

Catholic, from κατα, per, through, and ολον, totum, all; is ascribed to medicines that are supposed to purge all humours: also the same as a panacea, or universal medicine: but such are now laughed at for impositions.

Cathypnia, from κρυψ, sleep, a profound sleep.

Catias, from καθιπτω, dimitto, an incision knife, formerly used to extract a dead fœtus, and for opening an abscess in the uterus.

Catilla, the weight of nine ounces.

Catimia, i. e. Cadmia.

Catinum Alumen, pot-ash.

Catinus Fusorius, a crucible.

Catichon, one who is costive, or not easily purged.

Catius,

Catius, the name of an instrument for extracting a dead child.

Catma, filings of gold.

Catmint. See *Nepeta*, and *Cataria*.

Catocathartica, medicines that operate by stool.

Catoche, a catalepsy; also a *Coma Somnolentum*.

Catochus, a catalepsy. Some say it is the same as *Tetanus*. Others define it to be a rigidity of the body without sensibility.

Catochus Cervinus, the tonic tetany, particularly affecting the neck.

Catochus Diurnus, the symptomatic tetany.

Catochus Holotonicus, the tonic tetany.

Catomismos, from *κατω*, under, and *ωμο*, the shoulder. A putting under of the shoulder. By this word P. Ægineta expresseth that mode of reducing a luxated humerus, which is performed by a strong man taking the patient's luxated arm, and laying it over his shoulder, so that he can raise him from the ground: thus by the weight of the body the luxation is reduced.

Catopter, i. e. *Speculum Ani*.

Catorchites, a sort of wine noticed by Dioscorides.

Catoterica, purging medicines.

Cat's Eye. Thus a species of *Agate* is named. It is so called from its resemblance to the eye of a cat, and is of a greenish colour.

Cat's Foot, a species of *Gnaphalium*.

Cat's Tail, typha.

Catta Tripali, } long pepper.

Catta Tirpali, }

Catklotica, *κατελω*. Medicines that cicatrize wounds.

Catulus, a catkin.

Caturus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Caucafor, i. e. *Moly Indicum*.

Caucalis, bastard parsley. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Caucalis, a name of several species of *Tordylium*; also of a species of *Carrot*.

Caucaloides, a name of the *Pantella*, in Moschion *De Morb. Muli*. It is so called from its likeness to the flower of the *Caucalis*.

Cauda, in Botany, the tail of a leaf; it is the production of the middle rib, and connects the leaf with the stalk, after the manner of a pedicle.

Cauda. Aetius says, that in some women a fleshy substance arises from the os uteri, and fills the vagina. Sometimes it protuberates without the lips of the pudenda, like the tail of some animal; whence its name.

Cauda, a name of the *Os Coccygis*.

Cauda Equina, the *Équisetum* of Linnæus, or *Horse-Tail*. A genus of plants.

Cauda Equina. The lumbar fasciculi, from their origin to the extremity of the os sacrum, form through the whole canal of the lumbar vertebræ, and of the os sacrum, a large bundle of nervous ropes, called by anatomists *cauda equina*, because of some resemblance which it bears to a horse's tail, especially when taken out of the canal, and extended in clear water.

Cauda Muris, a species of *Ranunculus*.

Cauda Porcina, i. e. *Pencedanum*.

Cauda Vulpis Rubicundi, red-lead.

Caudatio. So an elongation of the clitoris is called.

Caudex, the trunk of a tree. It is that part of any plant which is betwixt the root and the branches. According to Linnæus, it is the ascending and descending body of the

root. In herbs and under shrubs, this part is called *Caulis*, the stalk, or *Thyrſus*, or *Scapus*, or *Culmus*.

Cauk, a species of the opake and unfigured flur; it is of a brown colour.

Caul, i. e. *Omentum*.

Cauledon, because it breaks like *καυλός*, a branch. A species of fracture, and is when the bone is broken tranſverſly, ſo as not to cohere.

Caulias, an epithet for that juice of the ſylphium which flows from the ſtalk, by way of diſtinction from that which flows from the root, and is called *ριζας*.

Cauliferous. Such plants are ſo called as have a true ſtalk.

Cauliflower. See *Botrytis*.

Caulis, the ſtalk or ſtem. The ſtalk of a tree is called its trunk. Linnaeus defines it to be the proper trunk of the herb, which elevates the leaves and fructification.

Caulis, a cabbage or colewort.

Caulus Rubra, red colewort.

Caulis Florida, cauliflower.

Caulis, a name both of the *Penis* and the *Vagina*.

Caulis Procumbens. A procumbent or trailing ſtalk is that which lies on the ground, and propagates itſelf by emitting roots, as the ivy and ſtrawberry.

Caulis Scandens. A climbing ſtalk is that which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vines and briony, &c.

Caulis Volubilis. A twining ſtalk is that which twiſts about any prop, without the help of tendrils, as the hop and kidney-bean.

Caulodes, the white or green cabbage.

Caulorapa, cabbage-turnep. A ſpecies of *Brassica*.

Caulos, a ſtalk. This word is uſed by way of eminence to expreſs the ſtalk of *Sylphium* or *Laſer*.

Cauloton, an epithet of the beet.

Cauma, from *καω*, to burn. The heat of the atmosphere, or of the body in a fever.

Caunga, a name of the *Areca*.

Cauſis, a burn.

Cauſodes Febris, i. e. *Cauſus*. Celfus renders this word by *Febris Ardens*.

Cauſoma. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a burning heat and inflammation.

Cauſtics, from *καω*, uro, to burn, are ſuch things as by their violent activity, and heat thence occaſioned, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied; and eat it away, as we commonly expreſs it, or burn it into an *Eſchar*, which they do by the extreme minuteness, aſperity, and quantity of motion, that, like thoſe of fire itſelf, tear aſunder all obſtacles, deſtroy the texture of the ſolids themſelves, and change what they are applied to into a ſubſtance like burnt fleſh; which in a little time with detergent dreſſings falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the ſubſtance of the part. Theſe are of uſe generally in abſceſſes and impoſthumations, to eat through to the ſuppurated matter, and give it vent; and alſo to make iſſues in parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient.

Cauſus, from *καω*, to burn. An highly ardent fever. According to Hippocrates, a fiery heat, and inſatiable thirſt, are its peculiar characteristics. Others alſo are particular in deſcribing it; but whether they are ancients or moderns, from what they relate, this fever is no other than a continued *ardent fever*, in a bilious conſtitution. In it the heat of the body is intense; the breath is peculiarly fiery; the extremities are cold; the pulſe is frequent and ſmall; the heat is more violent

violent internally than externally, and the whole soon ends in recovery or death.

Cauterium, from καω, to burn; a cautery, either actual or potential.

Cava Herbariorum, } i. e. *Fumaria*
Cava Major Radix, } *Bulbosa*.

Cava (Vena.) The large vein which receives the reflux blood, and conveys it to the heart, is thus named. See *Vena*.

Caverna, a cavern. Also a name of the female pudenda.

Carvium, caviar. It is the pickled roe of the sturgeon.

Caricula, } the ankle; also the
Carilla, } *Os Cuneiforme*.

Cazabi, i. e. *Cassida*.
Ceanothus, New Jersey tea-tree. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Ceanthus, i. e. *Ceanothus*.
Ceasma, from καω, to split or divide. A fissure or fragment.

Cecis, a gall of the oak.
Cecropia, the trumpet-tree, or the snake-wood tree. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Cedar (Barbadoes.) See *Cedrella*.
Cedar (Barbadoes Jamaican.) A species of *Juniperus*.

Cedar (Bermudian.) A species of *Juniperus*.

Cedar (Carolinian.) A variety of the Virginian red cedar.

Cedar of Lebanon, a variety of the *Pinus Laricis*.

Cedar (Phanician.) a species of *Juniperus*.

Cedar (Red Virginian), a species of *Juniperus*.

Cedar (Spanish), a species of *Juniperus*.

Cedma, the same as *Pudendagra*.
Cedra (Essentia de), i. e. *Eff. Bergamote*.

Cedrella, Barbadoes cedar-tree, A

genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Cedria. It is called the pitch, and the resin of the great cedar-tree; so that it is the crude tears of the cedar. Some writers confound this with the *Cedreleum*, or oil of cedar, but erroneously.

Cedrinum Lignum. So the wood of the juniper-tree is called.

Cedris, the fruit of the great cedar-tree.

Cedrium, i. e. *Cedria*. It is also a name for tar.

Cedro, the citron-tree.

Cedromela, the fruit of the citron-tree.

Cedronella, Turkey baum.

Cedrostis, i. e. *Bryonia Alba*.

Cedrus, the cedar of Lebanon. A variety of the *Pinus Laricis*.

Cedrus Americanus, i. e. *Arbor Vitæ*.

Cedrus Baccifera. See *Sabina*.

Cedrus Folio Cupressi, i. e. *Oxycedrus*.

Cedrus Lycia, i. e. *Oxycedrus*.

Ceiba, a species of *Bombax*.

Celandine (Greater.) See *Chelidonium*, & *Sanguinaria*.

Celandine (Greater Tree.) See *Bacconia*.

Celandine (Lesser.) See *Ficaria*.

Celastrus, flati-tree. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Celastrus Inermis, i. e. *Ceanothus*, Linn. It is a species of *Cardus*.

Cele, κελν. A tumor caused by the protrusion of a soft part.

Celeri, a species of *Apium*.

Celeriac, also called *Furnep-rooted Celery*. A species of *Apium*.

Celerity. See *Velocity*.

Celiac Artery and Veins. See *Artery and Vein*.

Cells, little bags or bladders; where fluids or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

Cella Turcica. See *Brain*, and *Pinealis Glandula*.

Cellula Adiposa, i. e. *Adiposi Ductus*.

Cellulae Mastoidææ. These are very irregular cavities in the substance of the mastoid apophysis, which communicate with each other, and have a common opening towards the inside, and a little above the posterior edge of the orbicular groove. The mastoid opening is opposite to the small opening of the Eustachian tube, but a little higher.

Cellulosa Membrana, the cellular membrane. It is most commonly understood to be that part of it only which lies under the skin next the flesh, and which contains but little fat in its cells; but it is found to invest the most minute fibres that we are able to trace; so that it is considered as the universal connecting medium of every part of the body. It is composed of an infinite number of minute cells united together, and communicating with each other.

Cellulosa Tunica Ruyschii, i. e. *Tunica Extern. vel Membranosa Intestinatorum*.

Celsia, cock's-comb amaranth. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species, and five varieties.

Celosioides, a species of *Iresine*.

Celsa. A term of Paracelsus's, to signify what is called the beating of the life in a particular part.

Celsia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Celsii, Upsalian bryum. A species of *Bryum*.

Celtis, the nettle-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and one variety.

Cemaro, i. e. *Abrachne*.

Cembra, mountain Cembro pine. A species of *Pinus*.

Cementarium, a crucible.

Cenchræmis, a grain or seed of the fig.

Cenchrus, a species of *Herpes* that resembles *κενχρος*, millet.

Cenchros, millet.

Cenchrus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cendres Gravelles. So the French call the pot-ash.

Ceneones, from *κενος*, empty; the flanks.

Cenigdam, the name of an instrument anciently used for opening the head in epilepsies.

Ceniotemium, a purging remedy formerly of use in the venereal disease, supposed to be mercurial.

Cenisia, violet of Mount Cenis. A species of *Viola*. Also a species of *Campanula*.

Cenosis, from *κενος*, empty. Evacuation. It must be distinguished from *Catharsis*. *Cenosis* imports a general evacuation; *Catharsis* means the evacuation of a particular humour which offends with respect to quality.

Centaurea, centaury. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Jacca* or *Knapweed*, *Cyanus* or *Cornbottle*, *Rhaponticum* or *Rhaponticoides*, or *Centaury*, *Stoebe* or *Knapweed*, *Calcitrapa* or *Star-Thistle*, *Calcitrapoides* or *Prickly Knapweed*, and *Crocodillum* or *Crocodilloides*, or *Centaury* without stems. Linnæus enumerates in this genus sixty-one species, and forty-eight varieties.

Centaurea Benedicla, blessed thistle. A species of *Centaurea*.

Centaurium, common greater centaury. A species of *Centaurea*.

Centaurium Minus, lesser centaury. A species of *Gentiana*.

Centauroides, Italian yellow centaury. A species of *Centaurea*. Also the *Pyrenean Cnicus*. A species of *Cnicus*.

Centaury. See *Centaurea*.

Centaury (Lesser.) See *Centaury Minus.*

Centaury (Marsh.) A species of *Gentiana.*

Centaury (Yellow.) See *Blackstonia.*

Centella. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Centenarius, the centnary. It is a Swedish weight, equal to sixty Swedish grains, or nearly sixty-three English grains.

Centre, is the middle of any body, or that point which is every way, or as near as possible equidistant from its surface.

Centre of Gravity of any body, is a point on which that body being supported, or from it suspended, all its parts will be in an equilibrium to one another. Thus the *centre of gravity* of the human body extended at length, is by Borelli, *De Motu Animalium*, placed between the *Nates* and *Pubes*, which is supposed very convenient for the act of generation.

Centre, common, of the Gravity of two Bodies, is a point in a right line connecting their *centres*, and so posited in that line, that their distances from it shall be reciprocally as the weight of those bodies; and if another body is placed in the same right line, so that its distance from any point in it be reciprocally as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point shall be the common centre of gravity of all three.

Centre of Motion of a Body, is that point about which a body moves when fastened any way to it, or made to revolve round it.

Centre of Oscillation, is that point in a compound pendulum, where, if its whole weight were fastened, it would still oscillate or perform its swings in the same time as before; and consequently it must be distant

from the point of suspension by the length of a simple pendulum, whose oscillations are synchronal with those of the compound.

Centre of Percussion, is that point in any body wherein the force of a stroke made with it is the greatest.

Centipedes, wood-lice.

Centratio. Paracelsus expresses by it the degenerating of a saline principle, and contracting a corrosive and exulcerating quality. Hence *Centrum Salis* is said to be the principle and cause of ulcers.

Central Forces. This is a general appellation for the two grand species, centrifugal and centripetal forces.

Centrifugal Force, from *centrum*, a centre, and *fugo*, to fly, is that force by which all bodies moving round any other body in a circle, or an ellipsis, do endeavour to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent to the periphery of it. And this force is always proportional to the circumference of the curve, in which the revolving body is carried round. The *centrifugal force* to the centripetal, is as the square of the arch which a body describes in a given time, divided by the diameter, to the space through which any heavy body moves in falling from a place where it was at rest in the same time. If any body swim in a medium heavier than itself, the *centrifugal force* is then the difference between the specific weight of the medium and the floating body.

Centripetal Force, from *centrum*, a centre, and *peto*, to seek, is that force by which any body moving round another is drawn or tends towards the centre of its orbit, and is much the same with *Absolute Gravity*; which see. If a body being specifically heavier than any medium, sinks in it, the excess of that body's gravity above the gravity of

the medium, is the *centripetal force* of the body downwards.

Centrum, and *Centration*, are terms used by Paracelsus and some of his followers, to express the principle, root, or foundation of any thing; as God to be the *centre* of the universe, the heart the *centre* of life, the brain the *centre* of the spirits, &c. In *Chemistry*, it is the principal residence or source of any thing. Also that part of a medicine in which its virtue resides.

Centrum Nervæum. The tendinous part of the diaphragm, which has a triangular appearance, is thus named.

Centrum Ovale. Vieussens first called a part of the corpus callosum thus. It is convex, and of the form of the cerebrum.

Centrum Tendinosum, the same as *Centrum Nervæum*.

Centunculus, bistard pimpernel. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cepa, onion. Linnæus includes the *onion* in the genus of *Allium*. Of the *onions* he enumerates eleven varieties.

Cepa Scetilis, cives.

Cepala, a species of *Sedum*.

Cepastrum. According to Dale, it is the *Allium Sylvestris*, the *Cepa Escalonica*, and *Schoenopressum*. These, he says, differ from the *Cepa*, in that their root is proliferous, and their stalks are not bellied.

Cephalæa, a long continued pain in the head.

Cephalagia, i. e. *Cephalalgia*.

Cephalagia Inflammatoria, inflammation of the brain.

Cephalalgia, from κεφαλη, the head, and αλγος, pain; the head-ach. By some this word is used for a dull pain in the head, which is of a short duration; but most frequently it is used as expressive of pain in the

head in general, without regard to circumstances.

Cephalalgia Catarrhalis, i. e. catarrh, from cold.

Cephalalgia Inflammatoria, i. e. *Phrenitis*.

Cephalalgia Herba, i. e. *Verbena*.

Cephalanthus, button-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species, and one variety.

Cephalartica, medicines that purge the head

Cephalitis, inflammation of the brain

Cephalæa Juvenum, the head-ach that often attends youth at the approach of puberty.

Cephalica Pollicis, a branch from the cephalica vena sent off from about the lower extremity of the radius, and runs superficially between the thumb and the metacarpus.

Cephalica Vena, the cephalic vein. It was so called, because the head was supposed to be relieved by taking blood from it. It comes over the shoulder, between the pectoral and deltoid muscles, and runs down the back part of the arm: when it gets to, or a little below, the bending of the arm, it divides into two; the inner of the two branches is called the *Mediana Cephalica*. It is a branch from the axillary vein.

Cephalicus, cephalic, from κεφαλη, the head. Thus remedies against disorders of the head are called.

Cephaline, that part of the tongue which is next the root, and nearest the fauces.

Cephaloides, shaped like a head, or having a head. It is applied to plants which are called capitated.

Cephalonofos, from κεφαλη, a head, and νοσος, a disease. This term is applied to the *Febris Hungarica*.

Cephalo-Pharyngeus, from κεφαλη, the head, and φαρυγξ, the throat.

A pus-

A muscle of the pharynx is thus named. It arises above from the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the upper and under jaw, near the roots of the last dentes molares, and between the jaws. It is inserted in the middle of the pharynx. Its use is to compress the upper part of the pharynx, and to draw it forwards and upwards.

Cephaloponia, i. e. *Cephalalgia*,

Cepini, vinegar.

Cepula, large myrobalans.

Cera di Cardo. So the Italians call the gum of the carduus pinea.

Cerææ, from *κερας*, a horn. So Rufus Ephesus calls the cornua of the uterus.

Ceramium, a Greek measure of nine gallons.

Ceranites. A pastil or troch is thus named by Galen.

Cerastium. A purging medicine in Libavius so called, because the juice of cherries is a part of it.

Cerasma, a mixture of cold and warm waters, when the warm is poured into the cold.

Cerastium, mouse-ear chickweed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen or seventeen species.

Cerastoides. A species of *Stellaria*.

Cerasus, the cherry-tree. A species of *Prunus*. It receives its name from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, from whence they were imported to Rome, by Lucullus, and thence propagated into Britain, according to Pliny's account.

Ceratia, i. e. *Siliqua Dulcis*.

Ceratia Diphyllos, &c. i. e. *Courbaril*.

Ceratitis, the yellow horned poppy.

Ceratitis, the unicorn-stone. Mar-

cellus Empiricus says it is the sea-violet; and Pliny calls the horned poppy by this name.

Ceratium, the fruit of the carob-tree.

Ceratocarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ceratoglossus, from *κερας*, a horn, and *γλωσση*, a tongue. See *Hoglossus*.

Ceratoides, from *κερας*, the genitive case of *κερας*, a horn; a name of the *Tunica Cornea*. Also a species of *Axyris*.

Ceratomalagma, a cerate.

Ceratonia, the carob-tree, or St. John's bread. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ceratophyllum, pond-weed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Cerbera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Cerchnos, *κερχνος*, wheezing. See *Rhenchos*.

Cerchodes. Those are so called who labour under a dense breathing.

Cercis, the Judas-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and three varieties.

Cercosis, *κερκωσις*, from *κερκος*, a tail, a disease of the clitoris, which consists of its preternatural enlargement.

Cerea, ear-wax.

Cerealia, the same as *Nutrientia*. Or all sorts of corn of which bread is made.

Cerebella Urina. Paracelsus thus distinguishes urine which is whitish, of the colour of the brain, and from which he pretended to judge of some of its distempers.

Cerebellum, as it were, the little brain. The cerebrum and cerebellum together, are often called *cerebellum*, when the brain is spoken of in small animals, as birds, pigs, &c. It

It is composed of a cortical and medullary substance, lying in the hinder part of the head. Its superficies is full of straight foldings, which resemble the segments of circles, or the edges of plates laid on one another; and these are largest in its middle, and grow less as they approach its fore and hind part, where they seem to resemble two worms, therefore called *Processus Vermiformes*. The medullary substance makes three processes upon each side of the medulla oblongata. Its great use is to separate the nervous fluid, called animal spirits, from the blood.

Cerebri Galca, i. e. the skull.

Cerebri (Basis). So the palate is called.

Cerebrum, is of a round figure, and divided by the first process of the dura mater, into the right and left side. Its external surface resembles the circumvolutions of the small guts, and in the middle of each circumvolution is the beginning of the medullary substance, so that the cortical part is always on the outside; which Malpighi says is nothing but a heap of little oval glands, which receive the capillary branches of the veins and arteries which belong to the brain, and which send out an infinite number of fibres, which all together make up the medullary substance; and passing out of the cranium, forms the nerves and medulla spinalis contained in the vertebræ; and hence the nervous juice is derived into the nerves and fibres of the whole body, by the corpus callosum, and medulla oblongata. See *Brain*.

Cerebrum Elongatum, i. e. *Medulla Spinalis*.

Cerfolium, chervil. A species of *Scandix*.

Cerfolium Hispanicum, sweet cicely.

Cerfolium Sylvestre, wild cicely. See *Chærophyllum*.

Cerclæum, i. e. *Ceratum*. Also the oil of wax.

Cereus, the torch-thistle. A species of *Cactus*.

Ceria, } the flat worms bred in
Cerice, } the intestines.

Cerintbe, honey-wort. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species, and four varieties.

Cerinthoides, a species of *Hound's Tongue*.

Cerio, i. e. *Favus*. A kind of *Achor*.

Cerion, *κερίον*, a honey-comb. A kind of *Achor*; but the mouths of the perforations are larger, resembling the cells of the honey-comb; whence the name.

Ceroma, was used by the ancient physicians for an unguent or cerate, though originally it seems to have been given to a particular composition which the wrestlers used in their exercises; whence Juvenal calls one so anointed *Ceromaticus*, Sat. iii.

Ceropegia, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Ceropifus, a plaster of pitch and wax. Of this the ancients made their *Drapaces*.

Cerris, small acorned Spanish oak, with prickly cups. A species of *Quercus*.

Cerrus, the holme-oak.

Cerumen, is the wax or excrement of the ear, to which Schroder and some other writers ascribe very strange virtues as a medicine.

Ceruse, is a preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour, whence many other things resembling it in that particular, are by chemists called *ceruse*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. Paracelsus also applies it to a white urine.

urine which he calls *Ceruffea Urina*, and says it is a sign of death, or of a foul obstructed liver.

Cerufs (Native), a white species of lead earth.

Cervaria, larger parsley-leaved mountain-carrot. A species of *Athamanta*.

Cerviana, a species of *Pharnaceum*.

Cervicales. The nerves which pass through the vertebræ of the neck are thus called.

Cervicales Arteriae, the arteries of the neck. They rise from the subclavians on their upper part, and are soon divided into two. The anterior ones go to the anterior muscles which move the neck and head; the posterior goes to the scalenus, trapezius, &c.

Cervicalis Descendens Dorfi, i. e. *Sacro Lumbaris Accessorius*.

Cervicaria, Bell-flower. A species of *Campanula*. Also a species of *Rapunculus*.

Cervix, the hinder part of the neck, as the fore-part is called *Collum*.

Cervix Uteri, the neck of the womb.

Cestrites Vinum, wine impregnated with betony.

Cestrum, bastard jacinth. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Cestrum, betony.

Ceterach, spleenwort. A species of *Asplenium*.

Cevadilla, Indian or American caustic barley.

Chaa, a Chinese name for *Tea*.

Chacril, a French name for the *Thuris Cortex*.

Cherophyllum, chervil, or wild chervil. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species, and one variety.

Chætæa Aculeata, i. e. *Byttnera Scabra*.

Chaiarxambar, i. e. *Cassia Fistularis*.

Chaita. Properly the name of quadrupeds; but Ruphus Ephesius expresses by it the hair of the hind-head.

Chalasis, from χαλαω, to relax. Relaxation.

Chalaza, from χαλαξα, a hail-stone, or *Chalazion*, a hail-stone. Some call them *Grandines*. This name is given to a white, knotty kind of string at each end of an egg, formed of a plexus of the fibres of the membranes, whereby the yolk and the white are connected together. It is also the name of a tubercle on the eye-lid, resembling a hail-stone; it is white, hard, and generally on the edge of the eye-lid. It is encysted and moveable, and only differs from the *Crithe* in being so. St. Yves says, it is generally seated on the upper eye-lid; that it is hard, and shaped like a hail-stone; whence its name.

Chalbane, galbanum.

Chalcanthum, vitriol, or rather vitriol calcined red.

Chalcas, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Chalcedonicum, Chalcedonian mar-tagon. A species of *Lilium*.

Chalcedonius, chalcedony. A species of *Agate*, of a milk-like colour, and only somewhat transparent.

Chalceion, a species of *Pimpinella*.

Chalcidica Lacerta, the serpent called *Seps*.

Chalcitis, from χαλκος, brass. It is something metalline growing in the veins of copper; or a kind of mineral vitriol. Dr. Alston says it is one of the desiderata, and that its succedaneum is the colcothar vitrioli, which is the residuum of what the oil of vitriol is distilled from; or it is the green vitriol calcined to redness.

Chal-

Chalcouideum Os. The os cuneiforme of the tarsus.

Chalcute, burnt brass.

Chalicator, from χαλις, an old word that signifies pure wine, and κεραιρι, to mix, wine and water.

Chalinos, that part of the cheeks which on each side is contiguous to the angles of the mouth.

Chalk (White.) See *Creta Alba*.

Chalk (Non-effervescent), a genus of earth, of a close texture; easily reduced, and generally rubbing, on being touched, in o a fine subil powder, which very much colours the hands.

Chalybs, steel. As a medicine it differs not from iron. It is softer or harder than iron, according to the management of the artist: when soft it is more easily prepared for medicinal purposes. The truth is, that iron is less perfect; but steel is that iron, the whole quantity of whose earth is fully supplied with phlogiston, to render it metallic. So that *steel* is iron that is pure and perfected.

Chalybis Sal, i. e. *Sal Martis*.

Chalybs Tartarizatus, i. c. *Mars Solubilis*.

Chama, bastard-cockle, called also *Glycimerides Magna*, and *Chama Glycimeris*. They are found in the Med terranean sea, and are of the same nature and use as the common cockle,

Chamaæctæ, from χαμα, upon the ground, and αλνν, the elder; dwarf elder.

Chamaëbalano, wood-peas.

Chamaëbalanus Leguminosa, a species of *Lathyrus*.

Chamaëbatos, dewberry.

Chamaëbuxus, a species of *Polygala*.

Chamaecedrys, *Alroctanum Fœmina*.

Chamaecerasus, i. e. *Lonicera Pyrenaica*.

Chamaecissus, ground-ivy.

Chamaecistus, a species of *Rhododendron*.

Chamaeclema, ground-ivy.

Chamaecrista, the shrubby trailing cassia, and the Virginian many-leaved cassia.

Chamaecyparissus, lavender cotton. A species of *Santolina*. Also a name of the *Santolina*.

Chamaedaphne, spurge laurel.

Chamaedrops. In Paulus Ægineta and Oribasius, it is the same as *Chamaedrys*.

Chamaedrys, wild germander. A species of *Veronica*.

Chamaedrys, creeping germander. A species of *Teucrium*.

Chamaejasme, a species of *Stellera*.

Chamaeiris, a name of several species of *Iris*.

Chamaeitea, a species of *Salix*.

Chamaelea, a species of *Tragia*. Also a name of the *Mezercon*.

Chamaeleo Albus, &c. i. c. *Carduus Pinca*.

Chamaelon Alb. The low carline thistle.

Chamacluie, i. c. *Tussilago*.

Chamaclinum, i. c. *Linum Catharticum*.

Chamaemalus, a kind of dwarf-apple. Gerard calls it the *Paradise Apple*.

Chamaemelum, camomile. The common, or wild camomile, is the *Anthemis Arvensis* of Linnæus. The Roman, or double-flowered camomile, is the *Anthemis Nobilis* of Linnæus.

Chamae Mespilus, dwarf quince-tree. A species of *Mespilus*.

Chamaemoly, dwarf moly. A species of *Allium*.

Chamaemorus, cloud-berries, knot-berries, or knout-berries. A species of *Rubus*.

Chamaenerion. So Tournefort called the *Epilobium*. It is a name of several species of *Lyfimachia*.

Cha-

Chamæorchis, i. e. *Orchis Lilifolia Minor*.

Chamæpeuce. A species of *Serratula*.

Chamæpitys, ground-pine. A species of *Teucrium*.

Chamæpitys Moschata, French ground pine.

Chamæpitys Mas, Italian ground-pine.

Chamæplion, a name in Oribasius for the *Erysimum*.

Chamærapharum. So Paulus Ægineta calls the upper part of the root *Apium*.

Chamærhododendros, Canadian *Rhodora*, a species of *Rhodora*.

Chamærops, dwarf palm, or *Palmetto*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Chamærubus, the dewberry.

Chamæsyce, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Chambar, i. e. *Magnesia*.

Chambroch, trefoil.

Chamelæa, a species of *Daphne*.

Chammock. See *Ononis*.

Chamomilla, corn-feverfew, a species of *Matricaria*.

Champaca, a species of *Michelia*.

Champignon. See *Chantarellus*.

Chancere, a venereal ulcer, which resembles those ulcers in the mouth called by the name of canker. Astruc says their seat is in the sebaceous glands; and Boerhaave observes that they appear on any part of the body, but generally they are on or near the pubes. They appear, at first, like a little erysipelatous inflammation, with itching; this is followed by one or more small pustules filled with a transparent fluid, becoming sometimes white; these break, and a small but spreading ulcer is formed, sometimes painful, generally inflamed, sore, and unequal at the bottom, often with hard protuberant ash-coloured edges, covered with white sloughs. The surrounding callosity about the edges

of these ulcers distinguishes them from all others.

Chantarellus, champignon, a species of *Agaricus*.

Chaomantia Signa. So Paracelsus calls those prognostics that are taken from observations of the air; and the skill of doing this, the same author calls *Chaomantia*.

Chaos, is used for the original matter of the universe before it was brought into form, and from thence for things in confusion.

Chaofda. Paracelsus uses this word as an epithet for the plague.

Chaova, the Egyptian name for coffee.

Chara, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or thongs. He enumerates four species. Also a name of the *Equisetæ*, or horsetail.

Charabe, i. e. *Succinum*.

Characias, from *χαράξ*, a bulwark or fence, an epithet given to some plants which require support, as the vine, &c. It is a name of the red spurge, which is a species of *Euphorbia*; also of several of the spuries in Tournefort's system.

Charantia, a species of *Momordica*.

Chardon. See *Cardunculus*.

Charifolochia, mugwort.

Charlack, i. e. *Raphanistrum*.

Charoneus, Charonean, an epithet for caves, some of which are in Italy, where the air is loaded with a poisonous vapour, that animals soon expire if exposed to it.

Charta emporctica, is paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with.

Charta Virginea, a name of the *Annies*.

Chartreux (Poudre de), i. e. *Kermes Mineral*.

Chasemie, the loss of the sense of smelling.

Chasme, yawning.

Chasme

Chaste-tree, Vitex, & Agnus castus.

Chate, the Egyptian cucumber.

Chedropa, a general term for all sorts of corn and pulse.

Cheese Rennet. See *Galium*, and *Galium Verum*.

Cheilocace, i. e. *Labrisulcium*.

Cheilocace, from *χειλος*, a lip, and *κακον*, an evil, the lip evil, a swelling of the lips; also, according to Le Dran, a canker in the mouth or lips.

Chéimetlon, from *χειμα*, winter, a chilblain.

Cheimia, cold, shivering.

Cheirapsia, from *χειρ*, the hand, and *απιομαι*, to touch, scratching.

Cheiranthus, gilliflower, July flower, or wall-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and twenty-seven varieties.

Cheiri, the common yellow wall-flower, a species of *Cheiranthus*.

Cheiriatcr, from *χειρ*, a hand, and *ατρος*, a physician, a surgeon.

Cheirisma, handling, or a manual operation.

Cheirixis, surgery.

Cheironomia, an exercise mentioned by Hippocrates, which consists of peculiar gesticulations of the hands.

Cheizi. Paracelsus means by it quicksilver, when he speaks of minerals; and flowers, when he speaks of vegetables.

Chela, a forked probe mentioned by Hippocrates, for extracting a polypus from the nose. In Rufus Ephesius, it is the extremities of the cilia, but most commonly it is used for claws, particularly of crabs. It also signifies fissures in the heels, feet, or pudenda.

Chelidon, the swallow; also the hollow at the bend of the arm.

Chelidonium, greater celandine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. In this genus he includes the *Glaucium*, or horned poppy; and enumerates five

species, and three varieties. *Chelidonium* is also a name of the *Bryonia alba*.

Chelone, *χελωνη*, a tortoise. It imports a part of a surgical machine mentioned by Oribasius.

Chelone, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and six varieties.

Chelonion, a humpback; so called from its resemblance to the shell of *χελωνη*, a tortoise.

Chelonites, i. e. *Lapis Bufonites*.

Chelys, the breast; so called because it resembles in its figure the back of a tortoise.

Chelyscion, a short dry cough.

Chema. Blancard says it is a certain measure mentioned by the Greek physicians, supposed to contain two small spoonfuls. The Athenians had one of two drachms, and another of three.

Chemistry. Dr. Black defines it to be "a science which teaches by experiments the effects of heat and mixture on bodies." Various are the opinions of etymologists as to the derivation of the word *chemistry*; some say that what knowledge of this art was retained after the flood, was taught by Cham, whence the names *Chumia* and *Chemia*. Dr. Wall, in his Dissertation on the Study of *Chemistry*, seems to think that the word *χημεια* was derived from the name of a district, or perhaps of the whole of Egypt, applied originally from some peculiar appearance of its soil, and borrowed afterwards, at a very distant period of time, to distinguish an art, which was conceived to have had its rise and principal cultivation in that country. Plutarch (he adds) calls Egypt *Χημια*. See *Principia*.

Chemosis, from *χανω*, to gape. It is when from inflammation the white of the eye swells above the black, so that the pupil seems to be in a hollow place. Galen calls it a red and

and carnos inflammation of the tunica cornea. In Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a variety of the *Ophthalmia Membranorum*, or an inflammation of the membranes of the eye. See *Chymosis*.

Chenopodio-morus, mulberry blight.

Chenopodium, from *χην*, a goose, and *πους*, a foot, goose-foot, or wild orach, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-five.

Cheras, the struma or scrophula.

Cherifolium, i. e. *Chærophyllum*.

Cherimolia, a species of *Annona*.

Cherleri, Spanish purple rest-harrow, a species of *Ononis*. Also the name of a species of trefoil.

Cherleria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Chermes. These berries are the produce of the *Quercus coccifera* of Linnæus. *Kermes*, among the Arabians, signifies a small worm; and *κοκκον*, amongst the Greeks, whence the Latin word *Coccum*, both which mean a kernel or grain; for which reason, among the later Greeks, instead of the word *κοκκον*, the word *σκωληξ*, a worm, is substituted; for these grains (or small berries) are full of little worms, the juice of which affords the scarlet colour and dye. Hence the worm is taken for the grain itself. The insect resembles the greenhouse bug; lays its eggs on the scarlet oak; the males have wings, but not the females. The juice is made into a confection, called *Confectio Alkermes*.

Chernibion. In Hippocrates it is an urinal.

Cherry. See *Cerasus*.

Cherry (Barbadoes.) *Malpighia*.

Cherry (Pyrenean Dwarf.) *Lonicera*.

Cherry (Tartarian Dwarf.) A species of *Lonicera*.

Cherry (Wild Cornelian.) *Cornus Mas*, a species of *Cornus*.

Cherry (Winter.) See *Alkekengi*, *Physalis*, and *Pseudo-Capsicum*.

Cherry-tree (Hottentot.) See *Maurocœnia*.

Chersa, i. e. *Fecula*.

Chert, a genus of *Petra*, of a solid compact texture, in structure resembling flint, but coarser, and not at all transparent; glossy, and not invested with an outward crust.

Cherutunda, a species of *Solanum*.

Cherva, an Arabian name for *Cataputia*.

Chervil. See *Anthriscus*, and *Cerifolium*, and *Chærophyllum*.

Chesnut (American Large-fruited), a species of *Sloanea*.

Chesnut (Indian Rose.) See *Castanea Rosea Indica*.

Chesnut-tree. See *Castanea*.

Chewastre, a double-headed roller, applied by its middle below the chin; then running on each side, it is crossed on the top of the head; then passing to the nape of the neck, is there crossed; then passes under the chin, where crossing, it is carried to the top of the head, &c. until it is all taken up.

Chozanance, from *χιζω*, to go to stool, and *αναγκη*, necessity. It signifies any thing that creates a necessity to go to stool; but in P. Ægineta, it is the name of an ointment, with which the anus is to be rubbed, for promoting stools.

Chia Terra, earth of Chios (now called Scio, an island in the Archipelago.) It is a greyish earth brought from that island; formerly esteemed, but now rarely used. Fullers' earth, or pipe-clay coloured, are the general substitutes.

Chiadus. In Paracelsus it is the same as *Turunculus*.

Chiaſtos, the name of a bandage in Oribasius, so called from its resembling the letter X, *chi*.

Chiaſtre, the name of a bandage for the temporal artery. It is a double-

double-headed roller, the middle of which is applied to the side of the head, opposite to that in which the artery is opened, and when brought round to the part affected, it is crossed upon the compress that is laid on the wound, and then the continuation is over the coronal suture, and under the chin; then crossing on the compress, the course is, as at first, round the head, &c. till the whole roller is taken up.

Chibou (Gummi), a spurious species of *Gum Elemi*, spoken of by the faculty of Paris, but not known in England.

Chibouls, a sort of onions which form no bulbs at the roots.

Chibur, sulphur.

Chicken-pox. See *Varicella*.

Chickweed. See *Alfinc*.

Chickweed (Bastard). See *Bu-fonia*.

Chickweed (Berrybearing), *Cucubalus*.

Chickweed Breakstone. See *Sagina*.

Chickweed (Five-leaved), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (German), a species of *Veronica*.

Chickweed (Leaf). See *Serpyllifolia*.

Chickweed (Larch-leaved), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (Moose-Ear). See *Cerastium*.

Chickweed (Mountain), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (Plantain-leaved), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (Rough-leaved Mountain), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (Sea), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (Small Many-stalked), a species of *Arenaria*.

Chickweed (Speedwell), a species of *Veronica*.

Chickweed (Star-headed Water), a species of *Callitriche*.

Chickweed (Water). *Montia*.

Chiliodynamon, from *χλαιο*, a thousand, and *δυναμις*, virtue, an epithet of the herb *Polemonium*. In Dioscorides, this name is given on account of its many virtues.

Chilon, an inflamed and swelled lip.

Chilpelagua. See *Piper Indicum*, of which it is a variety.

Chilterpin. See *Piper Indicum*, of which it is a species.

Chimalath, or { the sun-flower.

Chimalatl,

Chimethlon. See *Pernio*.

Chimia, chemistry. See *Chemistry*.

Chimolca Laxa. Paracelsus means by this word the powder which is separated from the flowers of saline ores.

China Occidentalis, West Indian china; also called *Smilax Indica Spinosa*.

China Orientalis, china-root. It is the *Smilax China* of Linnaeus.

China Root (False). See *Pseudo-China*.

China China, the Peruvian bark.

Chinense, the China orange.

Chinchina, Peruvian bark.

Chinese Aster, several species of *Aster*.

Chinquelin, the dwarf chestnut-tree, a variety of the *Castanea*.

Chiococca, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Chioli. In Paracelsus it is the same as *Furunculus*.

Chionanthus, the fringe-tree, or the snow-drop-tree, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There are two species.

Chiques, a name for the worms which get into the toes of the negroes, and which are destroyed by the oil which flows out of the cashew nutshell.

Chiragra, from *χαιρ*, the hand, and

and *αγχα*, a seizure, the gout in the hand.

Chiromancy, the art of foretelling what will happen to persons from the lines of their hands; but this hath been long rejected as ridiculous.

Chironia, African centaury, or urnwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species.

Chironium, a species of *Laserpitium*. Also an epithet of a malignant ulcer, difficult to be cured, with a hard, callous, and tumid margin; so called from Chiron the Centaur, who is said to be the first who knew how to cure them.

Chirotheca, & *Podotheca*. In the preparation of anatomical subjects, they are, a glove, and a shoe, of the scarf skin, with the nails adhering to them.

Chirurgia, from *χειρ*, a hand, and *εργον*, a work, manual operation, or surgery; or that part of medicine which consists of manual operations.

Chirrutt, a name in the East Indies for tobacco-leaves, when rolled up hard, about the thickness of one's little finger, for the convenience of smoking it. It is lighted at one end, and the smoke drawn from it, by the other, put in the mouth.

Chi Tchouang, a Chinese name for the pox.

Chiton, a coat or membrane.

Chi-Tua, a species of *Agallochum*.

Chives, in Botany, are the fine threads of flowers, or the little knobs which grow on the tops. Though the present botanists name the first, *Chives*, and the latter, the *Apies*.

Chives, i. e. *Schœnoprasum*.

Chivets, the small parts at the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

Chiliasma, a warming fomentation, called also *Thermasmata*.

Chloa, *χλωα*, grass that is new sprung up, or young and tender grass.

Chlora. See *Chloros*.

Chlora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Chloros, *χλωρος*. This word is variously applied to a green colour, as, a pale green, a yellowish pale herbaceous green, &c. When *chloros* signifies green, it is spoken of things recent, and not dry; and it is applied to leguminous plants before they are dry or come to perfection.

Chloroxylon, yellow wood, a species of *Laurus*.

Chlorosis, from *χλωρος*, green, or *χλωριζω*, to appear green, the green sickness. It is also called *Febris Alba*, the virgin's disease, *Febris Amatoria*, and *Icterus Albus*. Dr. Cullen places it, in his *Nesology*, as a genus in the class *Neurosis*, and order *Adynamix*; but since that time he hath seen cause for a change of his opinion; and now considers it only as a symptom of *Amemorrhœa*.

Chnus, *χνης*, fine soft wool. But according to some it is chaff, sound, or wind.

Cho. See *Chu*.

Choana, *χοανη*. It is properly a funnel, but is used to signify the *Infundibulum*.

Choanos, a funnel, or furnace, for melting metals.

Choava, coffee.

Chocolata, chocolate.

Chocolate Nut-tree, *Theobroma*.

Chœnicis, the trepan, so called by Galen and P. Ægineta, from *χωνις*, the nave of a wheel.

Charades, from *χοις*, a swine, the same as *strumæ*.

Cheradoethron, from *χοις*, a swine, and *ολεθρος*, destruction, hogbane, a name in Aetius for the *Xanthium*, or louse-bur.

Choiras,

Choiras, i. e. *Scrofula*, from $\chi\omicron\iota\varsigma$, a bag.

Choke-damp. A noxious gas is found in many caverns, as in the *Grotta del Cane*, in mines, wells, and other deep pits. This gas is called *choke-damp* by the English miners. It is heavier than common air, therefore lies chiefly at the bottom of pits; it extinguishes flame, and is noxious to animals. It is reckoned of the same kind as the calcareous gas.

Cholades. So the smaller intestines are called, because they contain bile.

Cholago, i. e. *Cholas*.

Cholagoga, cholagogues, from $\chi\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma$, bile, and $\alpha\gamma\omega$, to evacuate. By *cholagogues* the ancients meant only such purging medicines as expelled the internal fæces, which resembled the cystic bile in their yellow-colour, and other properties.

Cholas, all the cavity of the ilium is so called, because it contains the liver, which is the strainer of the gall.

Chole, the bile.

Choledochus, from $\chi\omicron\lambda\epsilon$, bile, and $\delta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, to receive, a common epithet for the gall-bladder, the biliary ducts, and the common gall-duct, which communicates with the duodenum.

Choledochus Ductus. It seems to be a continuation of the ductus cysticus; for it is often observed that the ductus hepaticus runs, for some space, within the side of the ductus cysticus, before it opens into its cavity: also at the opening of the hepatic duct into the cystic, there is a small loose membrane to hinder the bile from returning into it.

Cholegon, i. e. *Cholagoga*.

Cholera, or *Cholera Morbus*. It is when the bile so exceeds in quantity or acrimony, as to irritate the bowels and stomach to eject it both upwards and downwards. Or it is

a purging and vomiting of bilious or other acrid matter, with great pain and fever. Cœlius Aurelianus says the name is derived from $\chi\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma$, bile, and $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\gamma$, a flux. Dr. Cullen names it *Cholera*; he places it in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*, and mentions two species. 1. *Cholera Spontanea*, which happens in hot seasons, and without any manifest cause. 2. *Cholera Accidental*, which occurs after the use of food, that digested slowly, and becomes too acrid.

Cholera Sicca, i. e. *Cholera Accidental*.

Cholerica, i. e. *Hepaticrhœa*. It is a flux from the bowels without colic. A kind of *Diarrhœa*.

Cholicele, a swelling formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

Choloma, from $\chi\omega\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, lame, or maimed. Galen says that in Hippocrates it signifies any distortion of a limb. In a particular sense it is taken for a halting or lameness in the leg.

Cholosis. In Vogel's *Nosology* it is a genus of disease, which he defines to be lameness, from one leg being shorter than the other.

Chondrilla, gum succory, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Chondrilla, a name of several species of *Sonchus*.

Chondroglossus. See *Hyoglossus*.

Chondros, the same with *Alica*. It also signifies any grumous concretion, as of mastic, &c. It is the Greek word for *cartilage*; and Hippocrates calls the *Cartilago Xiphoides* by this name.

Chondrosynidesmus, a cartilaginous ligament, from $\chi\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\sigma\upsilon\nu\delta\epsilon\omega$, to tie together.

Chondro-Pharyngæus. It is a muscle which rises from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides,

oides, and is inserted into the membrane of the fauces.

Chone, the infundibulum.

Chopin, an English wine quart measure.

Chopino, a chopin, a pint measure at Paris. Some say it contains fifteen ounces and a half; others that it contains sixteen ounces.

Chora, a region. Galen, in his *De Usu Part.* expresses by it particularly the cavities of the eyes; but in others of his writings he intimates by it any void space.

Chorda, χορδή. Paracelsus, in his *De Orig. & Cur. Morb. Gal.* calls the *Pudenda* by the name of *Chordæ*. A painful tension of the penis in the *Lues Venerea* is called *Chorde*.

Chorda Magna, a name of the *Tendo Achillis*.

Chorda Tympani. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain divides into three capital branches, one of which is called the inferior maxillary; a branch of this forms the lingual, which soon is accompanied by a small distinct nerve, which runs upward and backward towards the articulation of the lower jaw, in company with the lateral muscle of the malleus, and passes through the tympanum, between the handle of the malleus and the long neck of the incus, by the name of the *chorda tympani*.

Chordæ Tendinææ. From the edge of the valves in the ventricles of the heart, there are tendinous strings thus named, which arise from the fleshy columnæ in the two cavities, and lead to the internal structure of the heart.

Chordæ Willisii. Willis observed small chords going across the sinuses of the dura mater, and from him they are thus named.

Chordapsus, an ancient name for the *Colic*, when seated in the small intestines.

Chordata Gonorrhœa, a gonorrhœa attended with a chordee.

Chorde. So the French call what others name *corda*, *chorda*, and *chordee*, from χορδή, the chord of a musical instrument. It is an inflammation and contraction of the frænum of the yard, that holds the glans downward. Or it is a painful contraction of the under part of the penis, which when it is erected (and only then), is painful, and feels as if pulled downward with a *chord*. The pain is principally under the frenum, and along the duct of the urethra.

Chorea Sancti Viti, St. Vitus's dance. Horstius says that there were some women who once every year paid a visit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there exercised themselves day and night in dancing, being disordered in mind, till they fell down like those in an ecstasy. Thus they were restored till the return of the following May, when they were again seized with a restlessness and disorderly motion of their limbs, so as to be obliged, at the anniversary feast of St. Vitus, to repair again to the same chapel for the sake of dancing. From this tradition, a sort of convulsion to which girls are principally subject before the eruption of the menses, took its name. But yet the disorder above described by Horstius is different from what we call the St. Vitus's dance. Drs. Mead and Pitcairn say it is a paralytic affection; Sydenham says it is convulsive; Biss and Cheyne say it is both convulsive and paralytic. Dr. Cullen calls it *chorea*, and ranks it in his class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*.

Chorion, a name of the external of the membranes of the fœtus. It hath this name from the chorus of blood-vessels which are spread upon it. It is divisible into two lamellæ.

Some call the internal lamina the true *chorion*; and the external lamina, the false *chorion*.

Chorion Sanëli Viti, i. e. *Chorea Sanëli Viti*.

Choroides, from *χοριον*, the *chorion*, and *ειδος*, *likeness*. It is an epithet of several membranes, which on account of their numerous blood-vessels, resemble the *Chorion*. Thus, it is a name of one of the coats of the eye, and lines the sclerotis: from the colour of part of this membrane it hath been called the *Uvea*. *Choroidesis* also a name of the folding of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the glandula pinealis.

Chartos, *χορτος*, ripe or perfect grass, which is fit to be mowed and made into hay.

Christi Manus, a name given to sugar that is depurated, boiled in rose-water, and cast into troches, with or without prepared pearls.

Christiane Radix, the root of a species of *Vetch* is thus named.

Christophoriana, the herb *Christopher*, i. e. *Adæa*.

Christophoriana Arbor, a species of *Aralia*.

Christos, from *χρῖω*, to anoint. It is whatever is applied by way of unction.

Chronicus, or *Chronius*, from *χρονος*, *time*, chronical diseases which continue long, and are without any fever, or at least a considerable degree of it, are thus called, to distinguish them from those which proceed rapidly and terminate soon, and are called acute.

Cbros. Galen says that the Ionians mean by this word all that is of flesh in our own bodies, i. e. all but bones and cartilages.

Chrysalis, from *χρυσος*, *gold*; also called *Aurelia*, and *Nympha*. Thus naturalists call the worm or maggot, while it lies hidden under a hardish pellicle; during this time it

is in a state of seeming insensibility, but quitting this covering it comes forth a moth, or a butterfly, or other winged insect.

Chrysantha, a species of *Coreopsis*.

Chrysanthemum, corn-marigold, a genus in Linnæus's system of botany. To this genus Linnæus adds the *Leucanthemum*, or ox-eye daisy.

Chrysanthemum (*Hard-seeded*.) See *Osteospermum*.

Chrysaticum, an epithet of a sort of *Passum*, recommended by P. Ægineta to be drank with the seed of atriplex, for the jaundice.

Chrysisceptum, a name for the white *Chamelcon*.

Chrysitis, or *Chrystitis Spodos*, litharge.

Chrysirix, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Chrysobalanus, the cocoa plum-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Chrysobalanus, a name of the nutmeg.

Chrysoberyllus, the yellow beryl.

Chrysocellia, a name in Dioscorides for the *Chamæmelum*.

Chrysoceraunius, i. e. *Aurum fulminans*.

Chrysocolla, from *χρυσος*, *gold*, and *κολλην*, *glue*, or *solder*, i. e. *Borax*.

Chrysocoma, from *χρυσος*, *gold*, and *κομη*, *hair*, goldyllocks, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Chrysocoma, a name of several species of *Helichrysum*.

Chrysodendron. See *Conocarpodendron*.

Chrysogonum, from *χρυσος*, *gold*, and *γινωμαι*, *to be made*, or *generated of*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Chrysogonum, Grecian lion's-leaf, a species of *Leontice*.

Chrysolachanon, garden or white *Orache*.

Chrysolite, a precious stone, a species

cimen of quartzose crystal. *Chrysolites* are met with amongst the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Chrysolithos, } the chrysolite, call-
Chrysolithus, } ed also *Topazius Veterum*.

Chrysomelia, orange.

Chrysons, from χρῆσμα, *unctio*, anointing. Anciently children were anointed as soon as born, with some aromatic compositions; and upon the head they wore an anointed cloth, till they were judged strong enough to endure baptism: after which that cloth was left off; so that from the birth then, was accounted a particular period of the child's life, deemed a state of unction; and hence our bills of mortality seem to derive their distinction of *chrysons*, for all who die before they are baptized.

Chrysopastus, i. e. *Chrysolite*, or *Topaz*.

Chrysophyllum, star-apple-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Chrysofenium, golden saxifrage, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Chrysopœia, from χρυσος, *gold*, and ποιων, *to make*, the art of changing inferior metals into gold by the help of mercurius philof.

Chrysopus, a name for the *Gummi gutta*.

Crystalline Saxum, a genus of *Saxum*, consisting of granules of quartzose crystal which are pelucid.

Crystals of Venus, i. e. *Crystals of Verdigrise*.

Crystulca, an epithet for *Aqua Regia*.

Chu, or *Chus*, the name of a measure.

Chunno, the Peruvian name for potatoe-bread,

Chybur, sulphur.

Chylaria, a discharge of whitish mucous urine. It is the *Dysuria Mucosa* of Cullen.

Chylifera Vasa, i. e. *Lactea Vasa*.

Chylificatio, chylification, the first concoction, or the changing of the aliment into chyle by the power of the stomach.

Chylisma, from χυλος, *juice*. In Dioscorides it signifies expressed juice.

Chylista. Hartman's *chylista* is glass of antimony obtunded by levigating it with mastich dissolved in spirit of wine rectified; the oleose parts of this spirit blunts the spicula of the vitr. ant.

Chylopoetic Viscera. Thus the appendages of the organs of digestion are called: these appendages are the liver, spleen, pancreas, with the great and small omentum.

Chylosis, i. e. *Chylificatio*.

Chylo stigma Diaphoreticum Mindereri, called also *Aqua theriacalis Bezoardica*. It is a liquor distilled from *Mithridate*, or such like matters.

Chylus, χυλος, the chyle. In general it is a juice inspissated to a middle consistence between humid and dry. In Hippocrates the word χυλος is used to express the juice and forbile liquor of barley, which liquor they call *strained pisan*. The *chyle* is also that juice which the food is immediately converted into by digestion.

Chymia, chemistry.

Chymiatæ, a chemical physician, or one who cures by chemical medicines.

Chymiatria, from χυμια, *Chemistry*, and ιατρεια, *healing*. The art of curing diseases by chemical medicines.

Chymosis, i. e. *Chemosis*.

Chymosum. In Paracelsus it is *Chylus*.

Chymus, χυμος, humour or juice. In the common signification of the word, it is every kind of humour which is incrassated by concoction. Sometimes it means the finest part of the chyle when separated from the fæces. In Galen it is the gustatory faculty or quality in plants and animals.

Chytlon. In Hippocrates it means a plentiful inunction with oil and water.

Chytraculia, a species of *Myrtus*.

Cibarius (*Panis*,) household bread.

Cibarius Sal, common salt.

Cibatio, in Chemistry, it is the same as *Corporatio*.

Ciborium, Egyptian bean.

Cibotium, i. e. *Ciborium*.

Ciboules, a variety of cives, a sort of onion nearly allied to the scallion. They have no bulb at the root.

Cibur, sulphur,

Cibus Albus, white-food, it is a species of *Jelly*, directed in Fuller's *Pharmacopœia*. The Spaniards give the name of *Cibus Albus*, to a certain American plant.

Cicatricula, a little white speck or vesicle in the coat of the yolk of an egg, wherein the first changes appear towards the formation of the chicken or the nervous cylinder. It is commonly called the *Treddele*.

Cicatrisantia, i. e. *Epulotica*.

Cicatrix, from *cicatrigo*, to skin, a seam or elevation of callous flesh, rising on the skin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound or ulcer, and is commonly called a *Scar*.

Cicca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Cicer, chick-pease, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates only one species, but four varieties.

Cicer, yellow spiked milk-vetch, a species of *Astragalus*.

Cicera, Spanish chickling-vetch, a species of *Lathyrus*.

Cicera Tartari, small pills composed of turpentine and cream of tartar.

Cicera, cyder.

Cichoreum, succory, also endive.

Cichorium, succory or endive, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and ten varieties.

Ciciliana, i. e. *Androsæmum*.

Cicinum Oleum, i. e. *Ol. Ricini*.

Cicis, in some places of Hippocrates and Theophrastus it is put for κκκς, a gall.

Cicla, white beets.

Cicongius, Blancard says it is a measure containing twelve sextaries or pints.

Cicuta, cowbane, or water hemlock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Cicuta Major Fœtida, a name of the *Conium Maculatum* of Linnæus, or spotted hemlock.

Cicutaria, great broad-leaved bastard hemlock.

Cicuta Minor, lesser hemlock or fool's parsley.

Cicuta Aquatica, i. e. *Cicuta Virosa*, Linnæus.

Cicutaria, great broad-leaved bastard hemlock, wild cicely or cow-weed; also a name of several species of *Myrrhis*.

Cidra, cyder.

Cignus, a measure so called, containing about two drams.

Cilia, the edges of the eye-lids. They are semicircular, and cartilaginous, with hairs fixed in them, which by some are called *Cilia*. See *Tarsus*.

Ciliare Ligamentum, also called *Processus Ciliaris*. The sclerotica joins the choroides, and round the edge of the cornea, they adhere firmly; at this circle the choroides seems to change its colour and texture,

texture, appearing as a whitish kind of ring; this ring is termed *Ligam. Ciliare*. Here the internal lamina of the choroides dips inwards, to make what are termed the *Processes*, which are little folds of the inner lamella of the choroides. These folds become broader, until they terminate in a broad point in the crystalline humour. The whole radiated ring, made by the ciliary processes, is sometimes called *Corona Ciliaris*.

Ciliaris Musculus, this muscle is so called from *Cilia*, or edge of the eyelid where the hairs are fixed. It is that part of the musculus orbicularis palpebrarum, which lies nearest the cilia; mistaken by Riolanus, who gave it this name, for a distinct muscle.

Ciliaris Processus. See *Ciliare Ligamentum*.

Cillo, a trembling of the upper eye-lid. From *cillendo* a being in continual motion.

Cillofis, the same as *cillo*.

Cilo, one whose forehead is prominent, and temples compressed, or who is beetle-browed.

Cimicifuga, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cimifuga, bugbane, a species of *Aethæa*, in the Linnæan system of vegetables.

Cimolia Alba (Terra,) tobacco-pipe clay. It is called *Cimolia* from the island Cimolus, now called *Argentiere*. Though the *cimolia alba* of the ancients seems to have been a sort of loose marle; probably it was our fuller's earth.

Cimolia Purpurascens (Terra,) called also *Smectis*, fuller's earth. It has its name *Smectica* from *σμνχω*, to absterge. It is a kind of marle rather than a compact earth, and of the same qualities as bole.

Cina, i. e. *Sem. Santonica*.

Cina Cina, the Peruvian bark.

Cinara, the artichoke. The species used in medicine is the *Cynara Scolymus* of Linnæus.

Cinara Acaulis Gumifera, i. e. *Carduus Pineæ*.

Cinaroides, a species of *Lucadendron*.

Cinchona, Peruvian bark.

Cinchona, cinchon, or Peruvian bark-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Cinchona Caribbæa, Caribbean Jesuits bark.

Cinchona Jamaicensis, i. e. *Cinchona Caribbæa*.

Cinchona Sanctæ Lucæ, i. e. *Cinchona Caribbæa*.

Cinclipsis. In Vogel's *Nosology* it signifies a morbid nictitation, or an involuntary winking.

Cinclipsis or *Cinclismos*, from *κινω*, to shake or wag. Hippocrates means by it a small and repeated motion.

Cineraria, ragwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species and seven varieties.

Cineraria, stœbe-leaved knapweed, a species of *Centaurea*.

Cinerarium, the ash-hole of a furnace.

Cincritium, a cupel.

Cinereum Album, of da Costa, i. e. Turkey Stone.

Cinctus, the diaphragm.

Cingulum Sancti Johannis, Mugwort.

Cingulum Sapi-entiae. } So the quicksilver girdles are called by different writers.
Cingulum Stultitiæ. }

Cinnabar. See *Quicksilver Stone*.

Cinnabaris Græcorum, i. e. *Sanguis draconis*.

Cinæ Sem. i. e. *Sem. Santonicum*.

Cinnamomum, cinnamon-tree, a species of *Laurus*.

Cinnam. Album. i. e. Canella Alba.

Cinnam. Crassiflora Cort. Valg. i. e. Malabathrum.

Cinnam. Magellanicum, i. e. Cort. Winteranus.

Cinnam. Saporem, i. e. Canella Alba.

Cinnam. Spurium, i. e. Cort. Caryophyllat.

Cinnamon Wild,) Cassia.

Cinners Russica, pot-ash.

Cinniglottus Cinnatus. Paracelsus coined these words to express the total destruction and corruption of mineral bodies.

Cinquefoil. See *Potentilla.*

Cinquefoil (Bastard.) See *Sibbaldia.*

Cinquefoil (Marsh.) See *Comarum.*

Cinzilla, so Paracelsus calls the disorder which others call *Zona.*

Cion, so Aretæus calls the *Uvula*, also a swelling or relaxation of the uvula. Hippocrates gives this name to a carunculous excrescence in the pudendum muliebre.

Cionis, a painful swelling of the uvula.

Ciporema, a species of *Garlic* growing in Brazil, without leaves.

Circea, Circe or enchanter's night shade. From *Circe*, the famous enchantress. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Circocèle, or *Cirsecèle,* an enlargement of the arteries and veins of the spermatic cord. From *κίρκος, varix*, and *κύημα, a tumour.* It is the same as *Hernia Varicosa.* See *Cirfocele.*

Circulation, of the blood. This being of the utmost consequence to a right apprehension of the animal œconomy, besides what is said under *Blood*, the *Heart*, *Systole* and *Diastrale*, and *Aortæ*, which sec, it may be proper farther to take no-

tice here, that the vena cava ascendens and descendens unite in one, and open into the right ear; where they unite, there is a little protuberance made by their coats on the inside of the canal, like an isthmus, which directs the blood both of the one and the other into the ear, and so hinders them from rushing one upon another. The right ear in its diastole receives the blood from the vena cava, which by its systole is thrust into the right ventricle; (for the tendinous circle which is the mouth of the cava, contracts and hinders the blood from returning into it) which at the same time is in its diastole. In the systole of the right ventricle the blood is thrust into the arteria pulmonalis (for it cannot return into the ear, because of the valvulæ tricuspidæ) which communicates with the vena pulmonalis; that carries back the blood into the ear; which in its systole thrusts the blood into the left ventricle, and which is then in its diastole. In the systole of this ventricle the blood is thrust into the aorta (for it cannot return into the ear, because of the valvulæ mitrales), which carries it through all the body. Now the aorta when it comes out of the heart, ascends a little upwards, and then turns downwards from the descending trunks, for the reason already given; and from the upper side of this turning, the cervical and axillary vessels do arise; by this artifice the blood collides against the sides of the aorta, its force is broken, part of it is taken in by the mouths of the ascending branches; but its greatest part is directed downwards.

But in order to consider how the blood circulates in the fœtus, it is necessary to observe that in the right ear, or the lower side of the

protu-

protuberance of the cava, just opposite to the mouth of the cava ascendens, there is a hole called *Foramen Ovale*, which opens into the vena pulmonalis; this hole has a valve which suffers the blood to enter the vein, but hinders it from coming back again. There is likewise a passage or canal which runs from the trunk of the aorta pulmonalis, to the trunk of the aorta. Now the blood which comes from the placenta, by the umbilical vein, into the vena porta, is sent into the vena cava by a canal which goes straight from the trunk of the porta to the trunk of the cava in the liver. This ascends the vena cava, and is directly thrown through the foramen ovale into the vena pulmonalis, which carries it into the left ventricle, which throws it into the aorta, to be distributed through all the body. But the blood which comes down the cava descendens, is diverred by the isthmus of the cava from the foramen ovale, and falls into the right ventricle, which thrusts it into the arteria pulmonalis, from whence part of it is immediately carried by the communicating canal into the aorta. The reason of these passages in a fœtus, is, because the blood could not all pass through the pulmonary blood-vessels, they being too much compressed by the substance of the lungs; but as soon as the child is born, and the pressure taken off from the blood-vessels, by the distention of the lungs with air, the blood finding a free passage through the lungs, run more by the communicating canal, whose direction likewise is not now so favourable for its reception as before; because the pulmonary artery being stretched out with the lungs, makes it go off at right angles, and therefore it dries up.—

And now the pulmonary vein being distended with a greater quantity of blood, which it receives from the lungs, the valve of the foramen ovale is pressed close to its sides, denying a passage to the blood from the cava to be mixed with the rest of the blood, so that by this contrivance, the blood which comes from the vena cava descendens, passes only through the left ventricle, whilst the blood which comes from the cava ascendens passes only through the right ventricle.

From the whole of the foregoing it appears, that both auricles contract at the same time, as likewise do the ventricles; and that when the auricles are contracted, the ventricles are dilated, and vice versa. To account for this alternate motion of the auricles and ventricles of the heart, it is necessary to consider, that the contraction of all the muscles is caused by the influx of blood and animal spirits into the cavities of their fibres; and therefore whenever this ceaseth, the contraction of the muscles likewise ceaseth; or the swelling of the fibres abating they may be reduced by any small force to the same length they were before their contraction, which alone is their natural state, the other being entirely caused by an external force. If therefore there be an equal and continued influx of animal spirits, the contraction of the muscles will likewise be equal and continual; and if the influx is unequal and interrupted, the contraction will be the same. What this influx is, will best be learned from the action of such muscles as have no antagonist, and over which the will has but a small influence; the most principal of which are the heart, and the muscles that dilate the breast in inspiration.

tion. Now both these are alternately contracted and dilated; and consequently the blood, or animal spirits, do not flow continually into their fibres, but at some intervals of time to which these contractions answer. That they have no antagonist muscles, is evident to every one who is acquainted with the structure of the body, for the muscles which in a quick expiration accelerate the motion of the ribs downwards, are so weak as to be of no moment; and that the pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface of our bodies cannot supply the place of antagonist muscles, is apparent to any one who considers, that the air within us is always in æquilibrium with the air without us; and consequently the pressure of the atmosphere can neither promote nor retard the contraction of the thorax, or the dilatation of the heart; and there being no other thing which can influence them, their alternate contractions and dilatations must be owing to the influx of blood or animal spirits. There are indeed other muscles which have no antagonists, such as the sphincter gulæ ani, and vesicæ, which we do not observe to be thus alternately contracted and dilated: but the reason of this is, because their force is very weak, and consequently their contraction small, and differing so little from their relaxation, as to be imperceptible to us; and perhaps in the ordinary course of nature they act no otherwise than the fibres of the arteries do, which, when they are dilated by the blood, contract again by their natural elasticity. It may perhaps be objected, that when one side of the face is struck with a palsy, the other is constantly and incessantly convulsed; and that therefore the influx of the blood and spirits must be continual,

But to this it may be answered, that when the swelling which causeth the contraction of the fibres, subside, and the muscles are relaxed; they will still be shortened, till by some small power they are pulled out to their natural length; which being here wanting, and one contraction presently following another, that side of the face will always appear as incessantly convulsive. But the natural bent of the ribs is downwards, by which the intercostal muscles are stretched out again, as well as by the weak force of their few antagonists. And when the fibres of the heart are relaxed they are, by the influx of the blood into the auricles and ventricles, distended again by the next contraction. And that the muscles are not in a perpetual state of contraction, will likewise appear from the nature of the cause of their contraction, which without doubt is the rarefaction of the blood and spirits in the cavities of the muscular fibres. Now of whatever nature this rarefaction is conceived to be, it can be but temporary, and must quickly cease in such a small quantity of fluids, as the fibres of a muscle or rather as one vesicle of a fibre is capable of receiving at a time. Nor will it be of any use to affirm that there is a constant supply of fresh blood and spirits, which keep up the constant inflation of the fibres; for this inflation being caused by the pressure of the rarefied fluids against the sides of the fibres, whilst this pressure continues, the progressive motion of the fluids through the fibres must be at a stop, nor can they move forward again, till the rarefaction begins to abate, that is, till the fibres are relaxed; and consequently the contraction or action of the muscles must cease, before fresh blood can be

be rarefied. Both blood and spirits being then necessary for the inflation of the muscles, and we being sure the blood moves with a continual stream, the animal spirits must only drop from the nerves into the muscular fibres, and there rarefy the blood after the manner to be explained about *Muscular Motion*, which see. When a drop falls, the fibres are presently inflated, and the muscle contracted; as soon as the rarefaction of the blood is over, the muscle is relaxed, till the next drop falls from the nerves, by which it is contracted again. Thus the systole and diastole of the heart regularly follow one another; and this being first clearly understood, it will be easy to give a reason why the auricles are constantly contracted when the ventricles are dilated, and the ventricles contracted when the auricles are dilated, notwithstanding they have all the same nerves and blood-vessels: for suppose all of them full of blood, before the heart begins to beat, and that the auricles and ventricles are ready to contract at the same time, yet because the strength of the ventricles is much greater than that of the auricles, they will contract; and by their contraction hinder that of the auricles, which endeavour likewise to expel the blood by which they are distended, but cannot perform it till the relaxation of the ventricles makes room for its reception; and thus their motions necessarily become alternate, without which there could be no *circulation*. See *Fibre*.

Circulation, in *Chemistry*, is when one body, commonly called a *Blind Head*, is inverted into another in which there is matter to be digested by heat; whereby what the heat raises is collected, and again falls down into the vessels from whence

it came, so that the finest parts are hereby not lost, which otherwise would fly away.

Circulator, a mountebank.

Circulatorium, a circulatory glass. It is a vessel in which the contained liquor, when put over the fire, performs certain gyrations, and circulates by ascending and descending in such a manner, that the more volatile parts of the liquor raised by the fire, not finding a passage, may always fall back again. Thus, chemical circulation is only a species of digestion.

Circulatum, a name of some liquors prepared by Paracelsus. Various accounts are given of these circulations; on which the curious may consult Barchusen, in his *Pyrotophia-Mats*, and the *Collectanea Chym. Leydens.* and Blancard's *Lexicon Renovatum*.

Circulus, a circle. Besides its proper signification, it is applied to parts of the body; as by Hippocrates to the balls of the cheeks, the orbs of the eyes, or the cavities which surround the eyes, &c. *Circulus* is also the name of an iron instrument used by the chemists for cutting off a neck of glass; the *circulus* is heated, then pressed close to the glass, where it is to be divided, and when the glass is hot, a blast of cold air, or a few drops of water, divides it, if applied thereto.

Circulus Arteriosus Iridis. It is composed of two arteries, going round the basis of the iris.

Circumcavalis, a name of the *Tunica Conjunctiva Oculi*.

Circumflexus, i. e. *Circumflexus Palati*.

Circumflexus Palati. It arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, behind the foramen ovale, which transmits the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; from the Eustachian tube, not far from its osseous

osseous part; it then runs down along the pterygoideus internus, passes over the hook of the internal plate of the pterygoid process by a round tendon, which soon spreads into a broad membrane. It is inserted into the velum pendulum palati, and the semilunar edge of the os palati, and extends as far as the future which joins the two bones. Generally some of its posterior fibres join with the constrictor pharyngis superior, and palato-pharyngeus. Its use is to stretch the velum, to draw it downwards, and to a side towards the hook. It hath little effect upon the tube, being chiefly connected to its osseous part.

Circumforaneous, from *circum*, about, and *forum*, a market, is sometimes applied to mountebanks, and such as vend medicines in that manner about the countries.

Circumgyratio, circumgyration. A turning of the limb round about in its socket.

Circumlitio. In general, it is any medicine applied by way of unction, or as a litus; but in a particular manner it is appropriated to ophthalmic medicines, with which the eye-lids are anointed.

Circumossalis, a name of the *Tunica Conjunctiva Oculi*. Le Dran calls the *Periotheum* thus.

Circus Quadruplex, the fourfold circle. It is a kind of bandage, called also *Plinthius Laqueus*. See Galen, *De Fasciis*.

Cirri, in *Botany*, are those fine strings or hairs, by which some plants fasten themselves for their support, as ivy, and the like; also the little fibres on the roots of plants. In Pliny they signify the four lesser claws of the polypous fish.

Cirsim, soft or gentle thistle. A species of *Carduus*.

Cirsim Arvense, common way-thistle.

Cirfocele. See *Circoccele*.

P. Ammianus describes it to be a multitude of varices in the testicles, which prodigiously increase their bulk, and hinder their natural offices, and sometimes make castration necessary.

Cirfoides. It is an epithet in Rufus Ephesius for the upper part of the brain. He also applies this name to two of the four seminal vessels.

Cirsis, κισσος, a varix.

Cissa, a depraved appetite.

Cissampelos, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and one variety.

Cissanthemos, a name in Dioscorides for one of the two species of *Cyclamen*.

Cissarus, i. e. *Cistus*.

Cissus, wild grape. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Cist, or *Rist*, a measure of wine containing about four pints.

Cisterna, a cistern. A name of the fourth ventricle of the brain, and of the concourse of the lacteal vessels in the breasts of women who give suck.

Cisthorus, i. e. *Cistus*.

Cistus, κισσος, the *cistus* or rock-rose. Also a name of a species of *Chamaecistus*.

Cistus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Helianthemum*, and enumerates of species and varieties above forty. And besides these there are twenty-eight described by Tournefort, but omitted by Linnæus.

Cistus (*Dwarf*). See *Helianthemum*.

N. B. Several species of *Cistus* are called *Dwarf Cistus*.

Cistus Humilis, a name of *Paranassa*.

Cistus (*Marsh*), a species of *Andromeda*, called *Andromeda Polifolia*.
Cistus

Cistus (*Rape of.*) See *Hypocistus*.
Citharus. According to Hesychius it signifies the breast, side, and a species of fish.

Citharexylon, fiddle-wood tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Citra Indis Lignum, a sort of reddish sweet-scented wood, of an aromatic taste, growing in the East Indies.

Citrigo, baum. Also a name for the *Moldavica Betonica Flore Albo*.

Citraria, baum.

Citrcum, i. e. *Citrus*.

Citronelle. So the French name the liquor which we call *Barbadoes Water*.

Citrinatio, complete digestion; and, according to Rulandus and Johnson, it signifies *resurrection*.

Citrinulus, a stone between a crystal and a beryl, called by Paracelsus *Saxifragus*. In Rulandus it is a pale crystal.

Citron. See *Citrus*.

Citron (*Common*), *Citrus Medica*. A species of *Citrus*.

Citrones, a term used by Paracelsus, which he no where explains.

Citrulus, Sicilian citrul, or water-melon. A variety of the *Cucurbita Aspera*.

Citrul (*Cicilian*). See *Citrullus*.

Citrum. The *Citrus Medica* of Linn.

Citrus, the citron-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He joins with this genus the *Awantium Limon*, and *Lima*; and of species and varieties some botanists enumerate above one hundred and sixty, viz. of the *Citron* twenty-six, the *Orange* fifty-five, the *Lemon* sixty-three, the *Lime* nineteen.

Citta, the disease called *Pica*, or unnatural longings for eatables.

Cives. See *Schænoprasum*.

Civeta or *Civetta*, civet.

Clær, a chemical term for the

bone flour, which is prepared from the bones of the fore-part of the cranium of a calf.

Clamor, a solicitous exaltation of the voice.

Clandestina, Italian broom rape, or herb-bane. A species of *Lathræa*.

Clangor, or as the Greeks write *Clange*, κλαγγη. It is the same as *Paraphonia Clangens* of Dr. Cullen. It is a sharp shrill kind of voice.

Claretum, claret. It was the name of a wine impregnated with aromatics, and then sweetened with sugar and honey. It was also called *Hippocras*, and *Vinum Hippocraticum*, because, as some say, it was first prescribed by Hippocrates; though others say, it had its name from the practice of straining it, when the infusion was finished, through Hippocrates's sieve. Rulandus makes it a name for the white of an egg. Extemporaneous *clarets* are made by pouring a small quantity of some tincture into a proper wine; both which are provided for the purpose, and the tincture is called tincture of claret.

Clarification, in *Medicine*, is the fining liquors from their grosser parts, and is generally done by beating up with the whites of eggs, decoctions and turbid liquors into a froth; which upon boiling will entangle the grosser parts, and carry them up to the top in a tough scum; which is either taken off with a spoon, or separated by a flannel-bag, called Hippocrates's sieve. Another way also is by straining in a convenient vessel to suffer the grosser parts to settle, and which is also sometimes promoted by a mixture of such matter as will give what should settle a greater weight, and make it fall sooner, as in distilled waters, which are milky, fine sugar, with a few grains of alum, will carry

carry down the oily parts, and leave the rest clear; and this is generally called *Depuration*, which see.

Clarum, any thing made of crystal.

Clary (*Virginian*), a species of *Horminum*.

Clasis, from *κλαω*, to break, a fracture.

Clasma, from *κλαω*, to break, a fracture.

Class, in *Botany*, is by Linnæus defined to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature, distinguished by art. He divides the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes. See *Sexual System*.

Clathrus, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates four species.

Claudicatio, halting, limping, or staggering, as when one leg is shorter than the other.

Clastrum Gutturis, the passage to the throat, which lies immediately under the root of the tongue and tonsils.

Clastrum Virginitatis vel Virginalis. The hymen.

Clausura, an imperforation of any canal or cavity of the body. Thus, *Clausura Uteri*, is a preternatural imperforation of the womb. *Clausura Tubarum Fallopiarum*, a morbid imperforation of the Fallopian tubes, which is mentioned by Ruysch as one cause of barrenness.

Clava Herculis, a species of *Zanthoxylum*.

Clavaria, clubtop. A genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates nine species.

Clavatio, i. e. *Gomphosis*.

Clavellati Cineres, i. e. *Pot-Ashes*.

Claver. See *Medicago Arabica*.

Claviculae, or channel bones, are two in number, situated at the basis

of the neck above the breast, one on each side; they are pretty long and small; at one end they are joined to the production of the scapula, called *Acromium*, by the articulation called *Synchondrosis*; at the other end, to the upper end of the sternum by the articulation called *Arthrodia*; they are crooked like the letter S, for the passage of the vessels which pass under them, and to facilitate the motion of the arms. Their substance is spongy, which renders them so easy to be broke, and the sooner to be united when broken. Their use is to sustain the scapula, to which the arms are articulated. And because the pectoral muscle, which pulls the arms across the breast, is inserted near the upper end of the humerus; therefore, if the *clavicule* did not keep the scapula, to which the head of the humerus is joined, always at an equal distance from the sternum, the upper part of the arm, and not the hand, must have been pulled forwards. The young shoots also, by which vines lay hold of their support, as with hands, are signified by this term.

Claviculus, in *Botany*. It is a part from a stalk, curling, and laying hold of any adjacent body; it is always produced at a joint, and is also called *Tendrill*, *Clasper*, and *Capreolus*.

Clavis, in *Anatomy*, the same as *Clavicula*. In *Chemistry*, it is any menstruum, particularly of minerals, which unlocks them as it were, and penetrates to their inner substance.

Clavis, signifies a key, or any instrument of that use; wherefore some physicians give this name to a pain in the small part of the head commonly a little above the eyes, which seems as if that part was bored through as with an augur; and

and Dr. Sydenham calls such a pain on the top of the head in hysterical persons, *Clavis Hystericus*.

Clavus, a corn. Some call the hysteric head-ach *Clavus Hystericus*. Sometimes by this word is to be understood indurated tubercles of the womb.

Clavus Oculorum. Celsus says, that it is a callous tubercle on the white of the eye, and is thus named from its figure.

Clay. It is a genus of earth; it is soft, very ductile, and tenacious, when moist, and rendered very hard by fire.

Claytonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and one variety.

Cleavers. See *Aparine*.

Cleidion, the name of an epithem in Aetius. An epithet of a passil in Galen and P. Ægineta. And sometimes it is used to signify *Os Calavivula*.

Cleidomastoides, i. e. *Clino Mastoides*.

Cleis, i. e. *Clavis*.

Cleisagra, from κλεις, *the clavicle*, and αγρα, *a prey*. The gout in the articulation of the clavicles to the sternum.

Cleithron, i. e. *Claustrum*.

Clema, a twig or tendril of a plant; the same as *Sarmentum*.

Clematis, virgin-bower, or climber. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species, and seven varieties.

Clematitis, upright cordated-leaved birthwort. A species of *Aristolochia*.

Clematis Recta, Austrian upright climber. A species of *Clematis*.

Cleome, mustardine. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and three varieties.

Cleonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Clerodendrum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and one variety.

Clepsydra, from κλεπτω, *to conceal*, and ὕδωρ, *water*. Properly an instrument with which, to measure time by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel to another; but it is used to express a chemical vessel perforated in the same manner. It is also an instrument mentioned by Paracelsus, contrived to convey suffumigations to the uterus.

Clethra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Clibadium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Cliffortia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are four species.

Climactericus Annus, climacteric year. From *climacter*, *the round of a ladder*.

Climacterical Years are certain observable years which are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the 7th year; the 21st, made up of three times seven; the 49th, made up of seven times seven; the 63d, being nine times seven; and the 81st, which is nine times nine; which two last are called the *grand climacterics*. Aulus Gellius tells us, that this whimsy first came from the Chaldeans, from whom it is very probable to have come to Pythagoras, who was very fond of the number seven, and used much to talk of it in his philosophy.

Climate, is a space on the terrestrial globe, comprehended between two circles parallel to the equator; so that from the beginning of one *climate* to that of another next to it, there is half an hour's difference in the longest summer's day; these are also divided into parallels, which is just half so much; but the former is small enough to distinguish the differ-

different constitution and temperaments of air, which this term is generally used to express.

Climber. See *Clematis*.

Climber (Creeping.) See *Flammula*.

Climber (Oriental Red-berried rough.) A species of *Smilax*.

Climia, i. e. *Cadmia Fornacum*.

Climia Ereps. Rulandus explains it by *Cadmia Auripigmenti*.

Clinicus, clinic, from κλινω, *a bed*, clinical. It is applied to patients who keep their beds. Hence a *clinical* physician is one who attends the sick who are confined to their beds.

Clinoides, from κλινω, *a bed*, and ιδος, *resemblance*. The four small processes in the inside of the os sphenoides, forming a cavity called *Cella Turcica*.

Clinomastoides. So Albinus calls one portion of the *Sterno-Mastoides*, which see. It is also a name of the *Mastoid Muscle*.

Clinopetes, a person who, on account of great weakness, or any disorder, is obliged to lie in bed, or on a bed.

Clinopodium, field-basil. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and four varieties. It is also a name of the common *Marum*, of a species of *Baum*, of the great wild *Basil*, and of a species of *Satureia*.

Clissus. See *Clyssus*.

By this word is meant the vapours which arise during the detonation of nitre with any inflammable body. It differs only by accident from pure water.

Clitoria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and two varieties.

Clitoridis Musculus. Innes calls it *Erector Clitoridis*, and describes it as arising from the crus of the os ischium internally, and in its ascent covers the crus of the clitoris, as far

up as the os pubis. It is inserted into the upper part of the crus and body of the clitoris. Its use is to draw the clitoris downwards and backwards, and may serve to make the body of the clitoris more tense, by squeezing the blood into it from its crus.

Clitoris, is a long and round body in the fore-part of the vulva, naturally about the bigness of the uvula; it lies within the skin; nor does any part of it appear outwardly, except its extremity, which is covered with a folding of the skin, made by the union of the nymphæ, called its *Præputium*. The substance of the clitoris is composed of two spongy bodies, such as those of the yard; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis, and approaching one another, unite and form the body of the clitoris, whose extremity, which is of an exquisite sense, is called *Glans*. The two spongy bodies before they unite, are called the *Crura Clitoridis*, and twice as long as the body of the clitoris. It has two muscles, which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted into its spongy bodies. They erect the clitoris in coition after the same manner as the muscles of the yard do erect the yard. It has veins and arteries from the hæmorrhoidal vessels and the pudenda; and nerves from the intercostals, which are likewise distributed through all the parts of the vulva.

Clitorismus, a morbid enlargement or swelling of the clitoris.

Clonic, i. e. *Clonos*.

Clonicus, i. e. *Clonos*.

Clonici, diseases from clonic spasms.

Clonic Spasm. In a morbid state, the contraction of the muscles, or of the muscular fibres, are involuntary, and are excited by unusual and unnatural causes. When the contractions are succeeded by a relaxation,

tion, but, at the same time, are repeated without the concurrence of the will, or the repetition of natural causes, and are, at the same time, repeated more frequently, and commonly more violently, than in a healthy state; this state of morbid contraction hath been named *clonic spasm*, and is what we name, strictly, a *Convulsion*. Cullen.

Clonici, diseases from clonic spasm.

Clonicus, i. e. *Clonos*.

Clonodes, an epithet for a sort of pulse which is vehement and large, at the same time unequal in one and the same stroke.

Clonos, κλονος, any tumultuary, interrupted, or inordinate motion. It is applied to epileptic and convulsive motions.

Clotbur. See *Lappa*.

Cloud Berries, chamæmorus.

Clous, i. e. *Aromatic Cloves*.

Clove July Flower. See *Dianthus*, and *Caryophyllus*.

Clove-Tree. See *Caryophyllus*.

Clover (Dutch), a species of *Trifolium*.

Club-Moss, lycopodium.

Club-Rush, scirpus. Also a particular species of *Scirpus*.

Clubtop. See *Clavaria*.

Clunes, the buttocks.

Clunesia, inflammation and pain of the anus. See *Proctitis*.

Clelia, the balsam-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Clutia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Clydon, a fluctuation and flatulency in the stomach.

Clyma, the fæces of silver and gold.

Clymenum, Spanish chichling-vetch. A species of *Lathyrus*.

Clypealis Cartilago, the thyroide cartilage.

Clypeus. It is supposed to be an instrument used in the ancient baths,

to increase or diminish their heat, by admitting or excluding air.

Clypeola, treacle-mustard. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Clyssus, is a term anciently used by the chemists for medicines made by the re-union of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; but it is not now practised, and so the term is almost lost.

Clyster, *Clysmia*, or *Clysinus*, a glyster, from κλυζω, to wash or cleanse out; also called *Enema*, from ἐνέμα, which strictly signifies the injection of a liquor into any part, to wash or cleanse it; but custom has now confined this term to an injection into the fundament, to procure stools.

Cnaphos, i. e. *Hippophææ*. Also *Carduus Fullonum*.

Cnecus, i. e. *Carthamus*. Also the seeds of the *Carthamus*.

Cnemodactyleus, i. e. *Musculus Extensor Digitorum Pedis Communis*.

Cneorum, a species of *Convolutulus*, and a species of *Daphne*.

Cneorum, widow-wail. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cnicus, foreign thistle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species, and one variety.

Cnicus Sylvestris, i. e. *Carduus Benedictus*.

Cnide, a name in Dioscorides for the nettle.

Cnidicon, oil made of the *Grana Cnidia*.

Cnidia Grana, Cnidian berries. Some say they are the fruit of the *Thymelæa*; others of the *Mexercon*; others of the *Cucoron*. Ray says the *Grana Cnidia* are the seeds contained in the berries of the *Thymelæa*.

Cnidosis, an itching and stimulating sensation, such as is excited by

the nettle. Celsus renders it *Pruriginem*.

Cnipotes, itching. Some say it signifies a dry ophthalmia.

Cnissoregmia, from *κνισσα*, a *nidorous smell*, and *εγερν*, an *eruption*. A *nidorous eruption*.

Coa, a plant so named by father Plumier, in honour of Hippocrates.

Coachira Indorum, i. e. *Indicum*.

Coacus, or *Coan*. It is frequently applied to Hippocrates, or any thing relating to him or his writings, from his being born in the island of Cos or Coos. Particularly it is an epithet of a treatise of Hippocrates's, called *Coacæ Prænotiones*.

Coagulation, from *con* and *ago*, to *drive together*, is such a change made in a fluid, as is the curdling of milk, whereby some more viscid parts form coalescences, and leave the rest thinner and more fluid.

Coal, a genus in the class of inflammables; of a black colour; breaking generally in an horizontal direction; burning with smoke into an unflammable residuum; and much more hard and compact than any other genera of this class with which it can be confounded. Jet is ranked as a species of *coal*.

Coal (Ash). It is that species of *coal* that burns into ashes, and not into cinders, not going out, until its inflammable principle is entirely consumed.

Coal (Cannel). It is that species of *coal*, which is of a black jet colour; of a solid and compact texture; breaking in any direction; burning into ashes without much smoke; bearing a very good polish; capable of being turned into a variety of shapes, and not colouring the hands.

Coal (Cinder). It is that species of *coal* that burns into cinders, with a thick smoke.

Coal (Gulm). It is that species

of *coal* which is of a black colour, with a glossy and somewhat metallic splendor, and burning into ashes without much smoke.

Coal (Stone). It is that species of *coal* that is stoney, of a dusky black colour, and that burns freely.

Coalescence, or *Coalition*, is the gathering together and uniting into a sensible mass, those minute particles of a fluid which were before not discernible in it. See Prop. 16. under *Particle*.

Coalterne Febres. Fevers mentioned by Bellini, which are most probably imaginary. He describes them as two fevers affecting the same patient, and the paroxysm of one approaching as that of the other subsides.

Coapoiba, i. e. *Caopoiba*.

Coarctation, a rendering the canals narrow, or contraction of the diameters of the vessels. A *coarctation* of the pulse is its diminution.

Coarticulatio. See *Abarticulatio*, or *Synarthrosis*.

Coatlis, i. e. *Bca*.

Coawa, the infusion of coffee, as it is usually drank.

Cobalt. The ores of *cobalt* resemble those of antimony. Their surface is almost always covered with an efflorescence of a dingy scarlet. These ores contain much arsenic, and it is from them that arsenic is usually got. They also frequently contain a portion of bismuth. Those which contain *cobalt* alone are very rare. Beaume.

The metallic part is of a white colour.

Cobalt Blood, a variety of the red species of *Cobalt Flos*. It is of an elegant red colour, of a fibrous structure, consisting of fine capilli.

Cobalt-Bloom, a red species of *Cobalt Earth*. It is an ochre, and found in a loose or friable form.

Cobalt

Cobalt Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometalline earths. Edwards.

Cobalt Flos, a genus in the order of cryptometalline flosses.

Cobalt Stone, a genus in the order of cryptometalline stones.

Cobbe, Ceylon rhus. A species of *Rhus*.

Cocca Baptica, kermes berries.

Cocca Cnidia, or *Gnidia*. See *Cnidia*.

Coccalos, a name of the *Cnidia*, and of the *Nux Pinea*.

Coccifera, the kermes oak-tree. A species of *Quercus*.

Cocciferous, from *coccus*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear. All those plants or trees are so called which have berries.

Cocci Orientales, Indian berry.

Cocci Radicum, kermes berries.

Coccinilla, cochineal. It is an insect brought from New Spain and Mexico. It is found on the leaves and branches of the *Opuntia*, called *Nopal*; in New Spain; by Linnæus *Cactus Coccinelliferi*.

Coccobalsamon, the fruit of the true balsam-tree.

Coccoloba, sea-side grape. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Coccones, the grains or acini of the pomegranate.

Cocos, the cocoa.

Cocos, or *Cocum*. In Hippocrates, when without any addition, it signifies the *Grana Cnidia*; but *coccus* implies any berry or grain.

Cocculi Indi Aromatici, Jamaica pepper.

Cocculus, a species of *Menispermum*.

Cocculus Indus, India berry. In Linnæus's botany it is the *Menispermum Cocculus*.

Cocum, i. e. *Cnidia Grana*.

Cocum Baphicum, i. e. *Clermes*.

Coccus Americanus, i. e. *Cochineal*.

Coccus Indicus Tinctorius, cochineal.

Coccus de Mndivia, Maldivia nut.

Coccus Polonicus. One of these berries exposed to the sun, by the latter end of July, produces a small worm, which worm after a few days produces from fifty to a hundred eggs or more. These in one month are hatched, and fixing to the roots of the plant and its lower branches, live by sucking its juice; These berries are a good succedaneum to the chermes.

Coccus Radicum Tinctorius, i. e. *Coccus Polonicus*.

Coccygæus, from *κοκκυξ*, *cuculus*, i. e. *Os Coccygis*, a bone so called from its shape.

Coccygæus Musculus. It rises from the spine of the ischium, and is inserted into the side of the *Os Coccygis*. This muscle and its fellow form a sling to bring that bone upwards and inwards. It is nothing else but a continuation of the posterior part of the *Levator Ani*. It is Winslow's *Coccygæus Posterior*.

Coccygæus Anterior. It rises from the anterior portion of the small transverse ligament, at the upper part of the foramen ovale of the os innominatum; runs between the great transverse ligament of the pelvis, and the musculus obturator internus, and is inserted into the lower part of the os coccygis.

Coccygis Os. It is situated at the extremity of the os sacrum. It is bent forward towards the pelvis; it is made up of four or five pieces, like false vertebræ, joined together by cartilages. The first piece is the largest, the rest are less and less as they descend.

Coccyx, the cocoa.

Coccyx Os. See *Coccygis Os*, *κοκκυξ*.

Cochlea, is the last cavity of the

ear, and resembles the shell of a snail, which it signifies. Its canal, which winds in a spiral line, is divided into two, the upper and lower, by a thin spiral lamina, of which that part next the axis is bony, but extremely brittle, and that next the outer shell is membranous, appearing to be only made of the auditory nerve. The upper canal opens into the tympanum, and the lower into the vestibulum. This is narrower than that, especially towards the basis of the *Cochlea*, where each is about a line wide, and the basis itself is about four lines diameter.

Cochlea, a screw, one of the mechanical powers, defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral. There are two kinds hereof, the male and female, the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards, but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former, and fall in with the threads thereof.

Cochlearia, scurvy-grass, or spoon-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and four varieties.

Cochlearia, a spoon, perhaps so called from resembling a shell. The ancients had two kinds of *Cochlearia*; the greater, which contained a dram, and the lesser, which contained a scruple. In the present London and Edinburgh Dispensatories, a cochleare is half an ounce of syrup, and three drams of water, in weight.

Cochlearia Batava, garden scurvy-grass.

Cochlearia Britannica, English or sea scurvy-grass.

Cochlearis, i. e. *Aqueductus*.

Cochone. Galen explains this to be the juncture of the ischium, near the seat or breech; whence, says he, all the adjacent parts about the seat are called by the same name. Hesiychius says that *cockone* is the

part of the spine which is adjacent to the os sacrum.

Cocilio, a weight of eleven ounces;

Cockle, i. e. *Basaltus*. See also *Githago*, and *Agrostemma*.

Cockscorb. See *Crista Galli*, and *Celosia*.

Cockscorb Amaranth. See *Celosia*.

Cock's head (Common.) See *Onobrychis*.

Cock's leg. See *Crus Galli*.

Cockspur. See *Crus Galli*.

Cocoa Plum-tree. See *Chrysobalanus* and *Icego*.

Cocolata, chocolate.

Coconut-tree. See *Cocos*.

Cocoon (*Antidote*), i. e. *Feruvilla*.

Cocos, cocoa-nut-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Coction, concoction or digestion. The ancients distinguished concoction into several stages, but not with any good reason; there being no difference in any thing essential thereunto. The office of the first passages, indeed, may be more particularly assigned to concoction of the grosser food, the recrements of which are thrown off by the larger emunctories; and of the arteries and lesser vessels to the blood only, which lets off its recrements by smaller outlets, and chiefly by the pores of the skin; but there is nothing materially different in either of these operations, only the former is more customarily termed *Concoction*, and the latter *Digestion*, though the last is also applied to the first passages. See *Digestion*.

Coction, in a medicinal sense, signifies that alteration, whatever it be, or however occasioned, which is made in the crude matter of a distemper, whereby it is either fitted for a discharge, or rendered harmless to the body. This is often brought about by nature, as we speak

speak, that is, by the *vis vitæ*, or the disposition or natural tendency of the matter itself, or else by proper remedies, which may so alter its bulk, figure, cohesion, or give it a particular determination, so as to prevent any farther ill effects, or drive it quite out of the body. And that time of a disease wherein this action is performing, is called its *state of coction*.

Coccyta, i. e. *Malis*.

Codia, in *Botany*, signifies the top or head of any plant, but is, by way of pre-eminence, attributed to the poppy; wherefore the syrup made therewith is called *Diacodium*, from *dia*, *cum*, *with*, and *κωδία*, the poppy-head.

Codia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Codiuminum, } wild daffodil.

Codianum, }

Codlings and cream, a species of *Epilobium*.

Codon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Codoscæle. So Fallopius calls venereal buboes in the groin.

Cœcalis Vena, a branch from the concave side of the *Vena Mesaraica Major*; it runs to the beginning of the colon.

Cœcum. See *Cæcum*.

Cæla, the hollow of the eyes, or rather above and below the eyelids. The *cæla* of the feet are the hollow parts at the bottom of the foot, adjacent to the heels.

Cælia, from *κοιλος*, *hollos*, signifies any cavity. If *ανω* is joined with it, it signifies the stomach, and sometimes the thorax; and *η κατω* joined with it, is the lower belly, or intestinal tube, from the cardia to the anus.

Cæliaca. It is that species of diarrhœa, in which the discharges are chylous, and appear white, like milk.

Cæliac Artery. The first large artery so called, which is detached from the descending trunk of the aorta into the abdomen. It divides into two branches, the one on the right, the other on the left, of which the first gives the *gastrica dextra*, which goes to the stomach; the *cistica*, which goes to the gall-bladder, the *epiplois dextra* to the omentum, the *intestinalis* to the duodenum, and to a part of the jejunum, the *gastro-epiplois* to the stomach, to the omentum, and some branches to the liver, which enter the *capsula communis*, to accompany the branches of the *vena porta*: the left branch of the *cæliaca* gives the *gastrica dextra*, which is also spread on the stomach, the *epiplois sinistra* to the omentum, and the *splenica* to the substance of the spleen.

Cæliaca, i. e. *Cæliaca Passio*.

Cæliaca mucosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa mucosa*.

Cæliaca chylosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa cæliaca*.

Cæliaca lactea, i. e. *Diarrhœa cæliaca*.

Cæliaca Passio, the cæliac passion, a species of *Diarrhœa*, in which the aliment is carried off in a liquid state, but not well digested. The discharges resemble chyle. Aretæus calls those afflicted with this disorder *κοιλιακοι*; Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *Ventriculosi*.

Cælic, i. e. *Venter*.

Cæli Flores. See *Cælisolium*.

Cælisolium. In some places it is known by the name of starfall. It is a species of jelly. It is found after rains in meadows.

Cælirofa, rose of heaven, smooth cockle, or Sicilian smooth wild campion; a species of *Agrostemma*, which see.

Cælotoma, *κοιλωμα*, *hollos*, an ulcer in the tunica cornea of the eye.

Cælostomia, from *κοιλῆ*, hollow, and *στομα*, the mouth, a defect in speaking, when a person's speech is obscured by sounding as if his voice proceeded from a cavern.

Cæmentum, cement. See *Cæmentum*. In *Chemistry* cements are those powders and pastes with which any bodies are surrounded in pots and crucibles, and which, by the help of fire, produce changes in the bodies about which they are spread.

Cænotes, from *κοινος*, common. The physicians of the methodic sect asserted that all diseases arose from relaxation, stricture, or a mixture of both. These were called *cænotes*, viz. what diseases have in common.

Cæruleum montanum, mountain blue; also called *Chrysocola*. It is a blue ore of copper.

Cæruleum fossile, i. e. *Armenius lapis*.

Cæruleum nativum, i. e. *Lapis Lazuli*.

Cæruleus Lapis, i. e. *Lazuli Lapis*, and *Vitriolum cæruleum*.

Coffea, coffee-tree, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Coggygia. It is a species of *Suzmach*.

Cohesion, from *con* and *hæreo*, to stick together. This is a property of matter that has taken up a great deal of time, and a great many volumes to explain, and but with little satisfaction, until the dawn of a new philosophy, and a better way of reasoning, from sir Isaac Newton. And because it is of the utmost consequence to be understood of any one thing within the compass of physics, it will be necessary to take some pains in its explanation. The famous Bernouilli, in his book *De Gravitate Aetheris*, endeavours to account for this from the pressure of the atmosphere: and strengthens his conjecture by the

known experiment of the cohesion of two well-polished marbles together, which will notwithstanding very easily and speedily fall asunder, when put into the exhausted receiver, where the external pressure of the air is taken off; and to this uniform pressure it is conjectured that all parts and parcels of matter upon the earth are kept together in the form under which they exist. But how satisfactorily soever this may account for the cohesion or union of compositions, or greater collections and parcels of matter, yet it is wanting in those minute contacts of lesser bodies, some of which cohere with a force so much greater than the pressure upon them can be imagined to influence; and on which cohesion the different degrees of solidity and fluidity do so depend, that there is a necessity of recourse to some other cause. And this sir Isaac Newton has taught to be a property in all matter, which he calls *Attraction* (which see;) whereby the particles of all bodies do draw one another with a certain force, which acts most intensely when the particles touch one another. Dr. Cheyne, upon this theory, farther takes into consideration the plainness of the surfaces of the cohering parts of matter, in order to account for this property; which indeed seems a necessary requisite. He thinks we may suppose some of the primary atoms of matter, of which bodies are constituted, to be terminated with plain surfaces on all sides, and such produce bodies of the strictest and firmest cohesion: others may be terminated partly with curve as well as partly with plain surfaces, and these combined may produce bodies of a middle degree of cohesion; and such as have surfaces entirely curves may produce fluids, &c. But this alone will

will not do ; for though it will bring bodies to immediate contact, it will not keep them there, nor hinder them from being separated by any force, how small soever : and the fluids which surround our globe, as the particles of light and air will get in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance greater than the diameters of the constituent particles of those fluids, and so by their lateral pressure will destroy the efficacy of the attractive force by which bodies cohere : for since light and bodies act mutually upon one another, and that the particles of air endeavour to recede one from another, they will render that part of attraction whereby bodies cohere, altogether insensible at any distance greater than the length of the diameters of the particles of these fluids : so that the force by which bodies cohere, cannot act but at very small distances ; and is much greater in immediate contact, than at any distance, how small soever.

Cobob, cohobation.

Cobobation, is the returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues:

Cobol, i. e. *Alcohol*. Castellus says this word is used in Avicenna, to express dry collyria for the eyes in fine powder.

Coboph, i. e. *Cobob*.

Coilima, a sudden swelling of the belly from wind.

Coincident, from *con* and *incido*, to fall in together. Those symptoms or signs of a disease are so called which are not to be relied on separately, but in conjunction amount to a discovery of the disease. The pulse is also said to coincide, when a stroke happens beyond expectation, and is by Galen opposed to a

deficient pulse. *Coincident* is also by physical writers used in much the same sense as the former part of the explanation to the foregoing term.

Coira. So the natives of Bahar province call the *Mimosa Japonica*.

Coitio, the act of venery.

Coitus, signifies strictly the conjunction of male and female in the act of generation : whence some chemists use it for the union of some substances with one another by incorporation or mixture ; and Scribonius Largus particularly expresses by it the boiling up different things into a consistence for plasters.

Coiv, Job's tears, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Colatoria lactea. Astruc says they were formerly called glands, and are situated in the third and internal tunic of the uterus, and that they are vesiculo-vascular bodies.

Colatorium, a strainer of any kind.

Colatura, any strained or filtered liquor is called the colature.

Colchicum, meadow saffron, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. The species called *Colchicum Autumnale* is much commended as a diuretic medicine.

Colchicum, a name of the *Hermodyl*.

Colchicum Zeylanicum, i. e. *Zedoaria*.

Colcotar, red ink, vitriol.

Colcothar. If the calcination of martial vitriol be pushed further, a part of the vitriolic acid is dissipated in sulphureous acid, and the iron loses its phlogiston, and is calcined by the vitriolic acid. What remains in the crucible is a calx of iron of a high red colour, which still retains a large quantity of vitriolic acid, half combined with it. Beaume.

Cold, is one of the primary qualities

lities of bodies, and is such a state of the minute parts of any body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated than those of the organs of feeling; so that it is only a relative term, the same body being liable to be pronounced hot or cold, as its particles are in a greater or lesser motion than those of the sensory organs. As for the disputes concerning its positive and privative nature, and such like useless distinctions, they are not worth examining. See *Freezing*.

Colderia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Colas, or *Colis*, i. e. *Penis*.

Coletta Veſtea, i. e. *Eryngium Zeylanicum*.

Colewort (Sea.) See *Crambe*.

Coli Dextrum (*Ligamentum*), where the mesentery changes its name for that of mesocolon (which is about the extremity of the ileum) the particular lamina which is turned to the right side, forms a small transverse fold, which is thus named.

Coli Sinistrum (*Ligamentum*.) It is a contraction of the mesocolon, a little below the left kidney.

Colic, seems strictly and originally to express only a disorder of the colon; but custom has appropriated it to signify any disorder of the stomach or bowels in general that is attended with pain. And under this loose acceptation may conveniently enough be made these four remarkable divisions: 1. A *bilious colic*, which is from an abundance of acrimony or cholera, that irritates the bowels so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with costiveness, and this is best managed with lenitives, opiates, and emollients, which by degrees purge off and soften the offending humours, 2. A *flatulent colic*, which is pain in the bowels from flatulencies and wind pent up therein, which distends them

into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers.

3. An *hysterical colic*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by the consent of parts to the bowels, and is to be treated with the ordinary hysterics.

And, 4. A *nervous colic*, which is from convulsive spasms and contractions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straitened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk cathartics, joined with opiates and emollient diluters in plenty at the same time. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the *stone colic*, which is also, like the hysterical, by consent of parts from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys: and this is most commonly to be treated by nephretics and oily diuretics, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters.

Colica sinistra (*Arteria*), i. e. *Mesenterica inferior Arteria*.

Colica superior (*Arteria*), i. e. *Mesenterica superior*.

Colica Vena. It is a branch from the mesaraica major. It runs to the middle of the colon, where it divides to the right and to the left, and forms arches. On the left it communicates with the upper branch of the hæmorrhoidalis, and on the right with the second branch of the mesaraica.

Colica recta (*Vena*.) It is a branch of the gastro-colica vena. It goes to the right portion of the colon, from thence to the upper part thereof, where it divides, and anastomoses with the colica and the cœcalis.

Collinsonia Didymas, a species of *Altheæmeria*.

Collinsonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is only one species.

Collaterales. So Spigelius calls the erectores penis, from its collateral order of fibres.

Colletica, from *κόλλα*, *glue*, congluinating medicines.

Collicisæ. The union of the ducts which convey the humours of the eyes from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the nose.

Collicula, i. e. *Nymphæ*, a diminutive of *collis*, a hill.

Colligamen, a ligament.

Colligamentum, is a term first made use of by Dr. Harvey, in his application of it to the first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

Colligation, is the melting of any thing whatsoever by heat; but is more particularly used to express such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compage, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions fluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, greasy, clammy sweats. The remedy of this is in giving a better consistence to the juices by balsamics and agglutinants, and hardening the solids by subastringents. Hence a

Colligative Fever, is such an one as is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a texture of the fluids.

Collision, from *collido*, to *slide together*, or *against one another*, is such a motion of two or more bodies, as is in contrary direction, whereby they meet and clash, so as to break off sometimes some parts of each other.

Colloboma, the growing together of the eye-lids.

Collococca, a species of *Cordia*.

Collodes, glutinous, from *κόλλα*, *glue*.

Collutorium Oris, i. e. *Gargarisma*.

Collyrium, from *κόλωω*, *inhibeo*, to *check*, and *ῥεω*, *fluxio*, a *defluxion*, is a medicine to check any fluxion of humours, of which there were anciently two forms, one dry, like a lozenge, sometimes distinguished by the name of *Sief*, and the other liquid: but custom now applies this term only to particular applications for the eyes.

Collyrium cæruleum, i. e. *Aqua Sapphirina*.

Collyrium Samium, brown Samian earth. It is an earth of a marly kind. There is also a white sort.

Collyrium Siccum, i. e. *Pulv. c. Ceruff. Comp.*

Coloboma, from *κολοῶω*, to *maim*, the growing together of the eye-lids: also the want of a particular member of the body.

Colobomata. In Celsus this word is expressed by *curta*. Both the words signify a deficiency in some part of the body, particularly the ears, lips, or alæ of the nostrils.

Colocasia, great Egyptian *Arum*, a species of *Arum*. It is also a name of the Egyptian bean.

Colocynthis, the *Coloquintida*, or bitter gourd, a species of *Cucumis*.

Coloquintida, *Colocynthis*.

Colon, from *κοίλον*, *hollow*. This is the greatest and widest of all the intestines, and about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow, in that place; then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it

is also knit; from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. At the beginning of this gut there is a valve formed by the production of the inmost coat of the intestines in this place; it hinders the excrements which are once fallen into the *colon* from returning again to the ilium. It has a strong ligament, which running along its upper side from the ilium to the rectum, strengthens it against the weight of the excrements, and draws it together into cells, which with the *valvulae conniventes* retard the passages of the excrements, that we may not be continually obliged to go to stool. The fleshy fibres of its second coat are greater and stronger than those of the other intestines, because a greater strength is requisite to cause the excrements to ascend. The chief design of the colon's surrounding the abdomen, and with the rectum touching all the parts contained in it, seems to be, that by immediate fomentation with clysters, we might ease them of their maladies.

Colophonia, or, according to Scribonius Largus, *Colosonia*, is now commonly used for any pitch or rosin, made by the exhalation or drawing off the thinner parts of terebinthinous juices; though Paracelsus seems to mean by it what is now prescribed by the name of *Terebinthina colta*: but the ancients, and particularly Galen, seemed to understand by it a soft kind of mastich, from *Chio*, probably the same as our *Chio* turpentine.

Colostrum, is the first milk in the breasts after delivery, according to some authors; but Bartholine applies it to an emulsion made by the solution of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.

Colotoides, (from *colotes*, a lizard of that name), variegated like the skin of a lizard. Hippocrates applied it to the excrements.

Colour, is a very considerable phenomenon in nature, that has long perplexed philosophers to account for; but as far as our senses and capacities of reasoning therefrom will conduct us in the properties and agency of such minute parts of matter as are herein concerned, sir Isaac Newton seems to have carried us: his discoveries hereupon are to this effect: 1. That light consists of an infinite number of rays, right-lined and parallel, but of different degrees of refrangibility when meeting with a different medium: 2. Each ray, according to its degree of refrangibility, when so refracted, appears to the eye of a different *colour*: 3. The least refrangible rays appear of a deep scarlet, the most refrangible appear of a violet-blue, the intermediate proceeding from scarlet to yellowish, then to light green, and so to blue: 4. The *colours* arising from the different refrangibility of light, are not only the more noted *colours* of red, yellow, green, blue, but also all the intermediate of red to yellow, of yellow to green, &c. differing as the degrees of sound from grave to acute; in which there are not only the notes of common denomination, but also indefinite intermediate degrees of sounds, which are as distinct different sounds as the other: 5. Whiteness (such as the sun's light appears) containing all these degrees of refrangibility, is consequently made up of all the above mentioned *colours*. 6. Simple or homogeneous *colours* are such as are produced by homogeneous light or rays, that have the same degree of refrangibility; and mixt *colours* are such as are produced

duced by rays of different refrangibility: 7. Rays of the same refrangibility produce the same colour, which colour is not alterable by repeated refractions, only made more strong or faint, as the rays are united or scattered: 8. All bodies appear of this or that colour, according as their surfaces are adapted to reflect only the rays of such a colour, or (at least) in more plenty than the rest.

Colpocle, a hernia forced into the vagina.

Colpoon, a species of *Euonymus*.

Colpoptosis, a bearing down of the vagina.

Colt's-foot, *Tussilago*, and *Farfara*.

Colt's-foot (*foreign*), i. e. *Cacalia*.

Colubrina, a species of *Strychnos*.

Colubrina. The bistort, or snake-weed, is sometimes so called; and the

Colubrinum Lignum, is sometimes applied to the snake-root that we have from Virginia, because of its supposed virtues against the bite and poison of serpents.

Colum, is used for a strainer of liquids, as *Cribrum* is of solids.

Columba, every one knows properly to signify a dove: but some enthusiastic chemists have made it stand for several of their preparations, from some imaginary likeness of their virtues to those of this bird.

Columbæ, that part of the *Agalochum* which is betwixt the heart and that part which is next the bark

Columbina, columbine. See *Aquilegia*.

Columbine (*Feathered*), a species of *Thalictrum*

Columbine (*Narrow-leaved Feathered*), a species of *Thalictrum*.

Columbo. It is a bitter root, so called from its being transplanted from Asia to *Columbo* a town in

the island of Ceylon, from whence we are supplied with it.

Columella, is sometimes applied to an inflammation of the uvula, when it is extended in length like a little column. It is also a name of the *Clitoris*, and of the *Uvula*.

Columelles Dentes, i. e. *Dentes Canini*.

Columnæ Cordis, the pillars of the heart. See *Heart*.

Columnæ Nasi, is that fleshy part of the nose which is prominent in the middle.

Columna Oris, i. e. *Uvula*.

Columnæ Septipalati. These are the two arches on each side of the uvula.

Columnnea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Columnella, a little column; in *Botany*, the membranaceous substance which connects the internal partitions with the seed, in that species of seed-vessel termed capsule.

Colurna, the dwarf bizantine nut-tree, a species of *Corylus*.

Colutea, bladder senna, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species, and three varieties.

Colutea (*Jointed-podded*.) See *Coronilla*.

Coma, in *Botany*, is the top of a branch, or flower, or plant, or of the leaves of trees.

Coma, *ωπμα*, signifies a propensity to sleep, not unlike what is meant by a *Lethargy*, which is not so aggravated with an entire loss of sensation as in a confirmed *Apoplexy*.

Coma Aurea, goldy-locks; also golden cud-weed.

Comaroides, barren strawberry.

Coma somnolentum, is a uniform deep and distempered sleep, from which the patient being awaked, suddenly relapses into it again.

Coma Vigil, is an insuperable disposition to sleep, from which the person

person frequently awakes as from a frightful dream.

Comata. Under this name Dr. Cullen hath an order in his *Nosology*, under the class *Neuroses*. In this order he comprehends those affections which have generally been called *Soporose* diseases; but (he says), they are most properly distinguished by their consisting in some interruption or suppression of the powers of sense and voluntary motion, or of what are called the animal functions. These (he adds), are usually suspended in the time of natural sleep; but in all these diseases, sleep, or even the appearance of it, is not constantly a symptom.

Comatose, those who have a strong propensity to sleep.

Comarum, marsh-cinquefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and one variety.

Combretum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Combustio, } from *con* and *uro*,
Combustura, } a burn or a scald.

Cometes, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cometz, half a drop.

Comfrey, *Symphytum*.

Cominia, a species of *Rhus*.

Comisli, gum Arabic.

Comiste, the epilepsy. This name arose from the frequency of persons being seized with this disorder while in the assemblies called *Comitia*.

Comitialis Morbus, i. e. *Comiste*.

Comitissæ Pulvis, i. e. *Cort. Peruv. Pulv.*

Comitissæ Palmæ, vel *Palmeri Pulv.* i. e. *Magnesia Alba*.

Commansum, i. e. *Apopblegmaticus*.

Commelina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are eleven species.

Commendatorius Balf. i. e. *Balf. Traumaticum*.

Commersonia, a genus in Linnæ-

us's botany. There is but one species.

Commatica, the same as *Fucus*, or *Ars fucalis*, are such things which give beauties not before in being, as paints to the face; differing from cosmetics, which are only to preserve beauties already in possession.

Cummi, gum. When alone it signifies gum Arabic. The *κωμμι λευκον* mentioned by Hippocrates in his *De Morb. Mulieb.* is gum Arabic.

Comminutio, from *comminor*, to break, or shiver to pieces. It is the reduction of any solid body into finer particles by any means whatever. It is instanced in pulverization.

Commissura, a suture or joint.

Commissures, the angles of the labiæ pudendæ above and below, or the point where the lips meet.

Communicant, is, by Bellini, applied to fevers of two kinds afflicting the same person, wherein as one goes off the other immediately succeeds.

Communis Sal. i. e. *Sal Marinus*.

Comocladia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Comparative Anatomy, is that kind of anatomy which considers the same parts of different animals with relation to that particular structure and formation as is most suited to the manner of living, and necessities of every creature: as in the comparative anatomy of stomachs, for instance, it is remarkable, that those creatures which have the opportunities of frequent feeding, have their stomachs very small in comparison to some creatures of prey, which may probably be under a necessity of fasting for a great while, and therefore have stomachs large enough to hold food sufficient for a long time.

Compassio, compassion. In *Nosology*

logy it is the suffering of one part on account of an affection of some other part: this is called suffering by consent, or from sympathy.

Compeba. So Actuarius calls *Cubebs*.

Compeper, a name in Myrepsus for *Cubebs*.

Completion is by the ancient writers used in various acceptations; but latterly it signifies only the same as a *Plethora*; which see.

Complexion, now generally signifies the same with temperament; as we say such a one is of a sanguine, a phlegmatic, or a choleric complexion; though heretofore it hath been used in the same sense as *Complication*, which see.

Complexus, is a muscle of the hinder part of the head, that arises from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and ascending obliquely, adheres to the spine of the same vertebræ, and is inserted into the occiput. It moves the head backwards to one side.

Complexus Magnus, i. e. *Complexus*.

Complexus Minor, called also *Mastoidæus Lateralis*, and *Trachelo Mastoidæus*. It arises from the transverse processes of the three uppermost vertebræ of the back, and from the five lowermost of the neck, where it is connected to the transversalis cervicis, by as many thin tendons, which unite into a belly, and run up under the splenius; inserted into the middle of the posterior side of the mastoid process, by a thin tendon. Its use is to assist the *complexus*; but it pulls the head more to a side.

Complicatus, the same muscle that is called *Complexus*.

Complication of Diseases, is when a person labours under divers distempers at a time, and more especially if they have any affinity to

one another; as the dropsy, asthma, and jaundice, or the like, which frequently happen together to the same person.

Compound Medicine, is what consists of more ingredients than one.

Compound stones, an order in the class of *Stones*; these essentially consist of more than one kind of stone. Edwards.

Comprehensio, i. e. *Catalepsis*.

Compressus, from *con* and *premo*, to press together, compress. It is the way by which, with bolsters of linen rags, surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose; and hath so long ago as Avicenna been used for such contrivances as prevent the flux of matter upon any part.

Compressio, *Paracentesis*.

Conarion, } the *Glandula Pinealis*
Conarium, } is thus called from its shape being like that of a cone.

Conatus, in matter without motion, is the force of *Attraction* or *Gravitation*, which see: and in a body in motion is that disposition or aptitude to go on in a right line, if not prevented by other causes.

Concatenation, is such a union or repetition of parts in a body, as those of a chain, from *cum*, with, and *catena*, a chain.

Concausa, a cause which co-operates with another in the production of a disease.

Concentrantia. Absorbents of acids are sometimes thus named.

Concentration, is a crowding together any fluid matter into as close a form as it is capable of; or bringing together into as close a contact as possible any separate particles: but the generality who make use of this term, have a very vague idea thereof, of no distinct signification.

Conceptaculum, or *Conceptacle*, in Botany, is a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on one side length

lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

Conception. The great and many difficulties which attend the most plausible account of the first formation of the parts of an animal, and beginning of motion in its fluids, and the curious observations of many persons, have been sufficient motives to most of late years to throw off the notion of equivocal generation. But though reason and experience convince us that all the parts of an animal did exist, and its fluids were in motion before generation; yet whether the animalcule was lodged in the seed of the male, or the female ova, is matter of controversy. But the arguments on both sides leave this without question, that the female ovum is a proper nidus for the animalcule, in the male seed. There are such a prodigious number of little creatures, like so many tadpoles, swimming every way in the male sperm of all animals, as is an amazing sight. Nor is it less curious to observe their languid motion in such as are tainted with the venereal disease, and how they recover their former briskness as the distemper abates. These animals are so small as to be computed that 3,000,000,000 of them are not equal to one grain of sand, whose diameter is but the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch. Whilst the seeds thus abound with animalcules, there are not the least rudiments of an animal to be seen in any part of the ovaria; yet these likewise have a principal part in generation, for without them there is no *conception*; and even bitches that have been spayed forget their usual appetites, as if they were the only spurs to venery. The yellow substance which grows in the ovaria of cows

is very remarkable; it has a small dent, and a cicatrice in its middle, as if the ovum had dropped out there, according to Malpighi. When the fœtus is very small, this is very large; but as the fœtus grows bigger and bigger, this decays, and at last vanishes: nor is it to be seen before *conception*, and in one testicle only when there is but one calf. If all the animalcules, as a great many of them do, fasten and grow to the womb till such time as by their bigness or want of nourishment they make one another drop off, women could not be sensible of their evacuation, for they must be falling off through the whole time of their being with child. But when the animalcule gets into an ovum fit to receive it, and this falls through one of the tubæ Fallopianæ into the womb, the humours which distil through the vessels of the womb, penetrating the coats of the egg, swell and dilate it as the sap of the earth does seeds thrown into the ground. Or else the branches of the veins and arteries whereby the egg was tied in the ovarium (which probably make the umbilical vessels) being broken, fasten with the vessels of the womb: then the placenta begins to appear like a little cloud upon one side of the external coat of the egg; and at the same time the spine of the embryo is grown so big as to be visible; and a little after the cerebrum and cerebellum appear like two small bladders, and the eyes next stand goggling out of the head; then the beating of the heart, or *punctum saliens*, is plainly to be seen, and the extremities discover themselves last of all. See *Generation, Parts of*, proper to women.

Conception, false. See *Mola*.

Con-

Conceptus, the very first rudiments of the fœtus in the uterus after conception.

Concha, a liquid measure among the Athenians, which contained half an ounce, or according to some, three spoonfuls, and others again say five spoonfuls or six drams. Galen says that the *concha magna* was the same as the *Acetabulum*, which of liquid contained an ounce and a half, and in weight fifteen drams; and that the *concha minor* was half an ounce of liquid, and five drams of weight.

Conchæ Narium Inferiores, also called the inferior spongy laminæ of the nose. They are situated in the nasal fossæ, on each side; they are suspended like the ethmoidal concha, without resting on any thing.

Conchæ Narium Superiores. So Winslow calls the inferior part of each lateral portion of the *Ossæ Ethmoidales*.

Concidentia, a decrease of bulk, in the whole, or any part of the body, or the subsiding of a humour.

Concoagulation, is used by Mr. Boyle to express the crystallizing of salts of different kinds together, where they shoot into one mass of various figures, suitable to their respective kinds.

Concoction commonly signifies the same as digestion, though the latter is more generally confined to what passes in the stomach; whereas this also is applied to what alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the second *concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres, and minutest vessels, not improperly called the third, and last *concoction*.

Concrete, and *Concretion*, from *cum* and *creasco*, to grow together, is the composition or union of several particles together into a visible mass,

whereby it becomes of some particular figure and property.

Concupiscentia, strictly signifies the craving of any appetite, but is most commonly applied to that of venery.

Concussio, a concussion, from *concutio*, to shake, a jolt or shock of the brain by blows or falls.

Condensation, is confining or driving any fluid into a less compass in the same manner as explained under *Concentration*; but its usual signification is such a stoppage and collection of vapour as is made by the top of an alembic, whereby it is returned in the form of a liquid; or as is raised into a head or receiver, there to harden into a permanent and solid substance, as in sublimations of all kinds.

Condenser, a strong metalline vessel wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. The design of it is to be converse of the air pump; so that as by means of that bodies are included in a highly rarified air, this might give an opportunity of committing them to air highly condensed.

Conder, frankincense, or olibanum.

Condimentum, and *Conditura*, are used to signify those pickles or liquors in which other bodies are preserved from decay: the person doing this is the *conditer*, and the thing so preserved the *conditum*. But all this branch of pharmacy is now the business of him we call a confectioner.

Condio, to embalm. The Latins call it *Pollincio*.

Conditum, preserves. They are made by steeping or boiling recent simples, of the vegetable kind, first in water, then in syrup or a solution of sugar. The subject is afterwards kept either moist in the syrup, or taken out and dried, that the sugar

sugar may candy upon it. This last is the most usual method. The Latins and the latter Greeks meant by *conditum* a sort of mulfum, that is, a wine impregnated with honey and aromatics.

Conditura, i. e. *Condimentum*, and *Condio*.

Conductio. In Cælius Aurelianus it is a spasm, or a convulsion.

Conductor, is an instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone; from *conduco*, to lead.

Condyle. See *Processus*.

Condyli, knots in the bones about the joints of the fingers, which make them thicker.

Condylode Apophysis. See *Maxilla Inferior*.

Condyloma, from *κονδυλον*, *Digitus Articulus*, is the knitting of the bones in articulation, but more particularly those of the fingers.

Condyloma Clavus, a corn; Dr. Aitken reckons it a kind of *Sarcoma*.

Condylomata, are a soft kind of tumor arising on the internal coat of the anus, unattended with pain, and of the natural colour of the skin.

Condyli, are the little knots or protuberances of those short bones which make them thick about their articulations, as on the knuckles.

Cone, is a solid figure whose base is a circle, and is produced by the revolution of the plane of a right angled triangle round the perpendicular leg; and in anatomy a conical vessel is such a one as from one end continually grows narrower towards the other, till it terminates almost in a point, and such are the arteries, except in a very few places, where, for manifest ends, they become cylindrical. In what respects this affects the circulating fluid, see *Circulation* and *Aorta*.

Concion, in Hippocrates it imports the *Cicuta*. It is said to be thus named from *κωναν*, to turn round; because it produces a vertigo in those who take it inwardly.

Concessi, it is the bark of a small tree growing in Ceylon and Malabar, and on the Coromandel coast, where it is thus named. It is useful in diarrhœas that are produced by damp weather. Half a dram may be taken three times a day.

Confection, may signify any composition, from *cum*, and *facio*, to make up together; but it is generally applied to a particular sort of medicine, compounded with dry ingredients of many kinds, powdered and made into the consistence of a thin electary with honey or syrup.

Conferwa, river weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algæ*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates thirty-seven species and seven varieties.

Confirmantia Medicamenta, medicines which restore or confirm the strength of the body, or any part of it; or medicines which fasten the teeth in their sockets.

Confluent, flowing together, are any liquors joining into a common stream; but this is generally used for that sort of the small-pox, wherein the pustules run into one another.

Confœderatio, confluent.

Confluxio, *συνέκτοια*, is much used by Hippocrates and his interpreter Galen, in the same sense as we use *consent* and *transpirable*, from a notion that parts at a distance have mutual consent with one another, and that they are all perspirable by many subtle streams. Paracellus, according to his way, expressed the former by confederation.

Conformation, is used to express that particular make and construction

tion which is peculiar to every individual; and hence a *mala conformatio* signifies some fault in the first rudiments, whereby a person comes into the world crooked, or with some of the viscera or cavities unduly proportioned. Thus many are subject to incurable asthmas, from too small a capacity of the thorax, and the like.

Confortantia, } cordial.
Confortativa, }

Confusæ Febris, are such fevers which come together alternately in the same persons, but keep not their periods and alterations so exactly as to be easily distinguished from one another.

Confusio, a disorder of the eyes, which happens when, upon a rupture of the internal membranes which include the humours, they are all confounded together.

Congelati, *Congelatici*, or *Congelatio*. Persons afflicted with a catalepsy are so called.

Congelation, from *congelō*, to freeze together, expresses the same as crystallization, because in that the salts shoot together, as ice in freezing. It is also applied to liquors which will not properly freeze, as by Scribonius Largus to oils; and by Rulandus, with many others, to any fluids, which by standing become of a thicker consistence. By some it is likewise applied to distempers that occasion stiffness and inaptitude to motion; and others call those who seem to lose their senses in extasy, *congelati*, persons froze.

Congelativa Medicamenta, medicines which stop fluxions, inspissate, and dry.

Congelatus, frozen, or frost bitten. Persons thus affected are compared to cataleptic patients; but there is much difference between a catalepsy and a frost-bitten case.

Congeneres. When spoken of

muscles, it imports those which concur in the same action.

Congestion, the same as collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumors.

Congeries, from *congrego*, to gather together, is a collection or parcel of bodies gathered together into one mass or composition.

Conglobate, and

Conglomerate Gland. See *Gland*.

Conglutination, from *cum*, together, or *with*, and *gluten*, glue, is the uniting parts of the body together by means of their natural moisture, and by the help of bandage, or by the supply of viscid particles; and in the last acceptation it differs little from accretion or nourishment.

Congruity, is used to express that aptitude in some bodies to unite and incorporate, from a similitude or fitness of their figures, as incongruity is an unfitness of their surfaces to join together. Thus quicksilver will unite with gold, and many other metals, but will roll off from wood, stone, glass, &c. and water that will wet salt, and dissolve it, will slip off from tallow without adhering to it, as also from a dusty surface, and from the feathers of water-fowl. Two drops of water, or of mercury, will on contact immediately join and coalesce; but oil of tartar poured upon quicksilver, and spirit of wine on that oil, and oil of turpentine on that, and air over all, will remain in the same vessel without any manner of union or mixture with each other; and the cause of this is, that the figures of some bodies will not admit other bodies near enough to be within their spheres of attraction, whereby they cannot join and cohere; but where their fitness of figure will let them approach near enough to feel each other's at-

tractive power, they close and hold together.

Conia, *κονία*, when joined with *σακκη*, it imports lixivium, or the ley of vegetable ashes.

Coniferous, from *conus*, a cone, and *fero*, to bear, are such trees, shrubs, or herbs as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like.

Conile, i. e. *Myrrhis*. So called from its resemblance to *κωνεϊον*, *hemlock*.

Conis, *κονίς*, dust, fine powder, ashes, a nit in the hair, scurf from the head, and sometimes it signifies lime.

Conium, hemlock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species, and one variety.

Conium maculatum, spotted hemlock, a species of *Conium*.

Conjugation, being by some used in the same sense as *conjugium* and *copulation*. Paracelsus and some other chemists apply it to particular mixtures of several things together.

Conjuncta causa, is the same as *Continent*, which see: and *conjuncta Signa*, or *Symptomata*, are, according to Bellini, *De Febris*, such as subsist during the course of a distemper; and are sometimes also called *Concomitantia*, in distinction from the *Antecedentia* and *Subsequentia*. And,

Conjuncti Morbi, are when two or more diseases come together, which are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

Conjuncta Signa. The pathogno-

monic signs of a disease are so called.

Conjunctiva Tunica. See *Adnata*. The *conjunctiva* is often confounded with the *adnata*: they are two distinct coats, and both but partial coverings of the forepart of the eye, though the *conjunctiva* is also spread over the inside of the eyelids. The *conjunctiva* is a thin transparent membrane, which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and, at the edge of the orbit, has a fold, and is continued forward over the anterior half of the globe of the eye. It is exterior to all the other coats of the eye, and connected with the *albuginea*, by means of a cellular substance, from which it may easily be separated in the dead subject by dissection.

Conjuration, according to Paracelsus, expresses the ceremony directed by some enthusiasts for the cure of distempers, wherein persons laid themselves under obligations by oath, and certain imprecations; and whence probably comes our common term of *conjuror*, who is a person supposed to deal in diabolical enchantments.

Conna, i. e. *Cassia Fistula*.

Conacarpodendron, the silver-tree. It is a native of the country of the Hottentots.

Connarus, Ceylon sumach, a genus in Linnæus's botany.

Connatus, *συνηστος*, used much by Hippocrates for what is born with a person; the same with *congenite*, as,

Connutritus, *συνετροφος*, is what becomes habitual to a person from his particular nourishment, or what breaks out into a disease in process of time, which gradually had its foundation in the first aliments, as from sucking a distempered nurse, or the like.

Conocarpodendron, a species of *Leucadendron*.

Conocarpus, button-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Conoides Corpus, i. e. *Glandula pinealis*.

Conquassatio, conquassation. In *Pharmacy* it is a species of comminution, or an operation by which moist concreted substances; as recent vegetables, fruits, the softer parts of animals, &c. are agitated and bruised, till, partly by their proper succulence, or by an effusion of some liquor, they are reduced to a soft pulp.

Consequentia, the same as *Subsequentia*, which see under *Conjuncta Signa*.

Conserua, a conserve. Conserves are compositions of recent vegetable matters and sugar, beat together into one uniform mass.

Conservatio. In *Pharmacy* it is preserving, pickling, or keeping from putrefaction and evaporation, by the addition of some other substance.

Consent of Parts, is that perception one part has of another at a distance by means of some fibres and nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other branches with one another: and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so much into spasms as to affect the coats of the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colic there; and also extend their twitches sometimes so far as the stomach, and occasion grievous vomitings. And the remedy therefore in such cases is to regard the part originally affected, how remote and grievous soever may be the consequences and symptoms in other places.

Conservatio Medicina, called by

the Greeks *ὑγιαίνω* and *ὑγιεινόν*, is that part of a physician's care that preserves a person in health, by preventing the attack of a distemper, in distinction from the pharmacæutic, which applies remedies to the diseased.

Confligo, fetterwort.

Consistence, from *consisto*, to stand together, is the particular degree of hardness or softness of any body, when joined with an adjective expressive of that condition: but when we say a

Consistent Body. It is such an one as will preserve its form without being confined by any boundary, and has no degree of fluidity.

Consolida, comfrey.

Consolida alba, white branching wild larkspur, a species of *Delphinium*.

Consolida arvensis, common larkspur.

Consolida major, greater comfrey. It is the *Symphytum officinale* of Linnæus.

Consolida media, the great daisy.

Consolida minima, the common daisy.

Consolida minor, i. e. *Brunella*.

Consolida regalis. All the species thus named are species of larkspur.

Consolida rubra, i. e. *Tormentilla*.

Consolidate, from *cum* and *solidus*, to harden together, is generally used to express the uniting and hardening of broken bones, or the lips of wounds. And the medicines useful in these intentions are commonly called *consolidating medicines*.

Conspersio, i. e. *Cataplasma*.

Constans. When applied to the strength or the vital powers, it imports firmness, or a good condition.

Constipation, and *Constriction*, from *constringo*, to bind together, is the binding

binding up wounds, or closing the mouths of vessels so as to prevent any eflux of their contents.

Constipatus, costive. A person is said to be costive, not only when the alvine fæces do not daily pass from him, but also when what is discharged by the anus is too hard to receive its form from the impress of the rectum upon it.

Constrictiva, styptics.

Constrictores, from the same derivation, are muscles of the nose, called also *Depressores Labii superioris*, depressors of the upper lip, which arise from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, immediately above the gums of the dentes incisores, and ascending are inserted into the roots of the alæ nasi, and superior parts of the upper lip; they draw the upper lip and alæ nasi downwards. There is also the

Constrictores Alæ Nasi. They rise fleshy below the root of the nares, immediately above the gums of the dentes incisores, and ascending transversely are inserted into the coats of the alæ nasi, and the superior part of the upper lip.

Constrictor Ani, i. e. *Sphincter Ani*.

Constrictor Isthmi Fæcium. From the uvula two arches run down, and there is a cavity between them, where the tonsils are lodged. The anterior arch goes down to the basis of the tongue, and is thus called; the other passes down the palatum molle, and goes to the pharynx, whence it is distinguished by the name of *Palatopharyngæus*.

Constrictor Labiorum, i. e. *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Constrictor Musculus, i. e. *Buccinator*.

Constrictor Oris, i. e. *Orbicularis Oris*.

Constrictor Palpebrarum, i. e. *Orbicularis Palpebrarum*.

Constrictores Pharyngæi. See *Pharynx*.

Constrictores Pharyngis Inferior, i. e. *Crico Pharyngæi*.

Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, i. e. *Hyo-Pharyngæus*.

Constrictor Pharyngis Superior, i. e. *Cephalo-Pharyngæus*.

Constrictor Vesicæ Urinariæ. See *Detrusor Urinæ*.

Constrictorii. Diseases attended with constriction.

Constringentia, astringents.

Consumption, from *consumo*, to waste, in general signifies a defect of nourishment, or the decaying of the body, and particularly by a waste of muscular flesh: it is frequently attended with a hectic fever; and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes, which must carefully be regarded in order to a cure. See Morton *De Phthisi*, and the *Theatrum Tabidorum*.

Contabescencia, i. e. *Atrophia*.

Contact, or *Contiguity*, from *contango*, to touch together, is the joining one surface to another without any interstice; and hence, because very few surfaces are capable of touching in all points, and the cohesion of bodies is in proportion to their *contacts*, those bodies will stick fastest together which are capable of the most *contact*.

Contagion, from the same derivation is the communicating or transferring a disease from one body to another, by certain steams or effluvia transmitted from the body of a sick person. Some diseases are thus propagated by an immediate contact or touch, as the madness of a dog, which is communicated by biting; and the venom of the venereal disease, which is transmitted from the infected person in the act of copulation: and sometimes a distemper is conveyed by infected

infected cloaths, as the itch; and there are some contagions transmitted through the air to a great distance, as the plague, and other pestilential distempers; in which cases the air is even said to be contagious, that is, full of contagious particles. See *Poison*.

Contagiosi, disorders from infection, or contagious diseases.

Contentio, a tension, or stricture.

Continens Febris, a continual or continent fever, which proceeds regularly in the same tenor, without either intermission or remission. This happens rarely, if ever.

Continent cause of a distemper, is that on which the disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer: as the stone in the bladder may be the *continent* cause of the suppression of urine.

Continua Febris, a continued fever, attended with exacerbations and slight remissions, but no intermission.

Contorsio, from *contorquco*, to turn aside, contorsion. In *Medicine*, this word signifies, 1. the iliac passion; 2. an incomplete dislocation; 3. a dislocation of the vertebræ of the back sideways, or crookedness of them; 4. a disorder of the head, in which it is drawn to one side.

Contra-Apertura, a counter-opening; as when a puncture is made into the bottom of a wound so as to favour the discharge of what could not easily pass at the top, where an opening was already made.

Contraction, from *contraho*, to draw together, expresses the shrinking up of a fibre, when it is extended: and

Contractile, is such a body as, when extended, has a property of drawing itself up again to that dimension it was in before extension. For the cause of this property, which is of the utmost consequence

to a right understanding the animal œconomy, see *Fibre*.

Contractura, contractures, rigidity of joints. There are two species; one from rigidity in the muscles, which move the joints; another, from rigidity in the bones, or the ligaments of the joints. The first Dr. Cullen calls *Contractura Prima*; the second he calls *Contractura Articularis*.

Contrafissura, contrafissure. It is a crack in the skull, opposite to where the blow was given, e. g. the blow is received on the right bregma, and thereby a fissure is occasioned in the left.

Contrahentia, medicines which shorten and strengthen the fibres. Astringent medicines are those which do this.

Contra Indication, is an indication which forbids that to be done, which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

Contralunaris, an epithet given by Dietericus to a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

Contravermes (Sem.) i. e. *Santonicum*.

Contrayerva. It is the *Dorstenia Contrayerva* of Linnæus. It was brought into Europe about the year 1581, by sir Francis Drake, whence its name *Drakena*. It is found in Peru, and other parts of the Spanish West Indies.

Contrayerva Nova Mexican *Contrayerva*. It is brought from Guiana, as well as from Mexico.

Contrayerva Virginiana, i. e. *Serpentaria Virginiana*.

Contritio, in *Pharmacy*, is the same as *Comminutio*.

Contusa, from *contundo*, to knock together, contused wounds, or bruises.

Contusura, bruises.

Convalescence, is that space from the departure of a disease, and the recovery

recovery of the strength which was lost by it.

Convallaria, lily of the valley, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he joins the *Polygonatum* and *Smilax*. He enumerates nine species, and twelve varieties.

Converge, or *converging Rays*, are those which go from divers points of the object, and incline towards one another.

Convex, from *convexo*, to carry out, is the external round part of any body opposite to the hollow, and commonly in *Anatomy* called *Protuberance*.

Convoluta Superiora (*Ossa*), i. e. *Concha Narium Superiora*.

Convoluta Inferiora, the lower shelves of the nose.

Convolvulus, bindweed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties there are eighty-six.

Convolvulus, black bindweed, a species of *Polygonum*.

Convolvulus major, great white bindweed.

Convolvulus (*Orange-coloured*), a variety of the *Convolvulus* (*Scarlet-coloured*.)

Convolvulus (*Scarlet*), a variety of *Ipomœa*.

Convolvulus Syriacus, i. e. scammony.

Convolvulus, a name of the iliac passion.

Convolvulus Colubrinus, i. e. *Parreira Brava*.

Convolvulus Perennis, the hop.

Convulsion, from *convello*, to pull together, is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. Most nosologists have distinguished spasmodic diseases into two kinds, see *Spasmi*. Dr. Cullen names the two divisions by the terms *Spasms* and *Convulsions*. See *Clonic Spasm*.

Convulsio Clonica, convulsion alternating with relaxation.

Convulsio Indica, i. e. *Tetanus*.

Convulsio a Nervi Punctura, i. e. *Trismus*.

Convulsio Soloniensis, i. e. *Raphania*.

Convulsio Tonica, convulsion not alternating with relaxation.

Convulsio Uteri, i. e. *Abortus*.

Conyza, flea-bane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and one variety.

Coolers. These may be considered under two divisions: 1. those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling: and, 2. such as by a particular viscidty or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and will therefore have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common waters; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscidty: both may be used by a knowing physician to answer many good intentions in medicine, and both do a great deal of mischief in the hands of the ignorant.

Copaifera, balsam capivi tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Copal. The natives of America call all transparent odoriferous gums by the name of *Copal*. That which is in our shops is a resinous gum, and is brought from New Spain. It is in irregular masses; some are transparent, others less so in different degrees. It differs from other resinous bodies in being difficultly dissolved by rectified spirit of wine, &c.

Copallinum, a species of *Rhus*.

Cophos, κωφος, dumb; also deaf, or dullness of any of the senses.

Cophosis,

Cophosis, the same as *Cophos*; also a difficulty of hearing.

Copiscus, a sort of frankincense.

Copos, weariness, which is an overstretching, or too great tensility of the fibres, occasioned by using them too long or too violently. It is soonest relieved by a gently warmed bath.

Copper, a genus in the class of metals. It is an imperfect metal, of a yellow colour, with a considerable tinge of red, brilliant, and shining where it is broke. When rubbed in the hands, it exhales a disagreeable odour peculiar to itself, and has a taste not less disagreeable. It is next to silver in ductility and malleability; it has more elasticity and hardness than any other of the metals, excepting iron, and is the most sonorous of all. In tenacity it comes nearest to silver. A copper wire, one tenth of an inch in diameter, will support a weight of 299 pounds 4 ounces, without breaking. Beaumè. It is found in various forms, in rude pieces, in plates, in filaments, and in cubes.

Copperas, a name given to the three vitriols, viz. the blue, green, and white. The English green vitriol is purely ferrugineous, but almost all others have an admixture of copper. It seems as if the metallic part of all vitriols had been formerly supposed to be copper only; hence in various countries they have received names expressive of copper. The English call each of them *copperas*; the Germans, *kupfferwasser*; some Latin writers, *cuperosum*, i. e. *cuperum erosum*; the Greeks, χαλκωδης. See *Cabrusi*.

Copper Earth, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline Earths*.

Copper Flos, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline Flosses*.

Copper (Glass) Ore, i. e. *Copper (Grey) Ore*.

Copper (Grey) Ore. The shades of this colour are various; being bright, dull, and sometimes approaching to white. The individuals frequently are tarnished of different colours, but the colour of the species reappears on their being cut; they are mineralized with sulphur, and often with iron.

Copper (Liver-coloured) Ore. It is somewhat of the colour of bismuth, mineralized by iron and sulphur.

Copper (Peacock) Ore. It is of a vivid purple colour, throwing out a fine lustre.

Copper (Stone), a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline Stones*.

Copper (Vitricous) Ore, i. e. *Copper (Grey) Ore*.

Copriemetos, from κοπρος, dung, and εμεω, to vomit, a person who vomits up his excrements.

Coprocritica Medicamenta, from κοπρος, excrement, and κρινω, to separate, i. e. *Eccoproctica*.

Coprosma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Coprostasia, a constriction of the belly.

Copula, a ligament.

Copula, whence, *Copulation*, strictly signifying the conjunction of male and female in the act of generation, but used by some physical writers for a peculiar mixture of some bodies with others.

Cor See *Heart*.

Coracobotane, from κοραξ, a crow, and βοταν, a plant, a name for the *Laurus Alexandrina*.

Coracobrachialis, } from κοραξ, a
Coracobrachialis, } crow, and brachium, an arm. This muscle arises tendinous and fleshy, from the forepart of the coracoid process of the scapula, adhering, in its descent, to the short head of the biceps; inserted,

serted, tendinous, and fleshy, about the middle of the internal part of the os humeri, near the origin of the third head of the triceps, called *brachialis externus*, where it sends down a thin tendinous expansion to the internal condyle of the os humeri. Its use is to raise the arm upwards and forwards.

Coracohyoideus. It arises from the superior part of the upper costa of the scapula; and is inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, to pull it downwards and backwards.

Coracoideus Processus, the beak-like process. Its name is from its likeness to the beak of a crow. It projects from the anterior extremity of the upper costa of the scapula. This process is a little crooked, with its point inclining forwards; a ligament goes out on its superior part, to connect it to the acromion and clavicle. At the birth of children it is cartilaginous.

Coracoideus, i. e. *Coracobrachialis*.

Coralachates. A species of the *Achates*, which resembles coral, with respect to its colour.

Coralatum. A name of the *Merc. Præcip. Rub.*

Coral Tree. See *Erythrina*.

Corallina, coralline. The corallines, of which there are several kinds, were formerly reckoned amongst plants; but later enquiries prove them to be the product of different animals which resemble polypes. Modern naturalists define them as being submarine plant-like bodies, that consist of many slender, finely divided, and jointed branches. They are distinguished from plants, by their texture and hardness; by distillation they yield a considerable quantity of volatile salt; and their smell in burning, resembles that of burnt horns, and other animal substances. See on this subject, Ellis's *Natural History*.

Corallinum, is a distinction given

by Paracelsus, to a mercurial preparation, which he calls *Arcanum Corallinum*; being the red precipitate, deflagrated with spirits of wine.

Corallium, coral. Its produce is similar to that of coralline. It is also called *Lithodendron*, or tree-stone.

Corallium Nigrum, black coral. What is usually shown for black coral, is a woody, and not a stoney plant.

Corallium Album Ramosum, also called *Madrepora Vulgaris*, white coral. The best is brought from the Mediterranean, and is not porous, but solid.

Corallium Rubrum, red coral. This sort hath chiefly been used in medicine. It contains a small portion of iron; its basis seems to be the same calcareous animal earth as that of coralline, and other animal earths; it is possessed of the same properties with them, and no other.

Corallodendron, the smooth American coral tree, a species of *Erythrina*.

Coralloides, a species of *Clavaria*.

Corallorbiza, coral-rooted ophrys, a species of *Ophrys*.

Corallwort Dentaria Bulbifera, a species of *Dentaria*.

Corculum, a diminutive from *Cor*, the heart, in Botany, signifies the heart or essence of a seed, and the primordium of the future plant, attached to, and involved in the cotyledon.

Corchorus, Jews' mallow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Cordia, Sebesten, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are six species.

Cordial. Whatsoever raises the spirits, and gives sudden strength and cheerfulness, is termed *cordial*, or comforting the heart. To understand the operation of this upon a human body, it is necessary to consider that a languor or faintness, must either be the consequence

quence of too much exercise, too long watchings, or too great a hurry of the animal functions, as in some distempers; all which so far waste or dissipate the animal fluid or animal spirits, that the solids cannot repeat with wonted vigour their necessary motions: or such depression must arise from the obstructions of some natural evacuation, and generally that of perspiration, from external cold, which lays a load upon the constitution, and produces the same sensation, as a diminution of strength with the usual weight. In both these cases, the manner by which a *Cordial* acts, is the same, since it must produce its effects by adding to the springiness and force of the fibres. And as this change is most remarkable from spirituous liquors, it may be of use, first to examine how they come to obtain such a denomination, whereby we may the better understand how such medicines taken in substance operate in producing the same effect; and this will be found to consist only in their subtilty and fineness of parts. It may be sufficient therefore to attend to every one's experience, that the more spirituous any thing is which enters into the stomach, the sooner a person feels its cordial effects: for that increase of vigour which a man obtains from common food, although it is the most natural and durable, is not immediately enough obtained, to procure the instruments thereof the appellation of *cordial*; since they must pass through several comminutions or digestions, and be a long time ere they arrive to such a fineness as to be dispensed to the nerves; whereas a spirituous substance is so fine and subtil in all its parts before it is taken, that it seems to enter and soak into the nerves as soon as it

touches them: whereupon their vibrations are invigorated, and all sense of faintness is removed. And upon the same account it is, that volatiles affect the nose, being so extremely subtil as to penetrate the olfactory nerves as soon as they come at them. And thus it is, that the effluvia or steams of flowers, fruits, and all things deemed *cordial*, operate upon the organs of smelling.

Cordinema, yawning and stretching.

Cordolium, the heartburn.

Core, the pupil of the eye.

Coremata, brushes and besoms; but in P. *Æginera* it is used to signify medicines for cleaning the skin.

Coreopsis, tickseed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Coriander, *Coriandrum*.

Coriandrum a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species and one variety.

Corianon, i. e. *Coriandrum*.

Coriaria, myrtle-leaved sumach, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Coriaria, tanner's sumach, a species of *Rhus*.

Corindum, a species of *Cardiospermum*.

Coriophora, lesser lizard-flower, a species of *Orchis*.

Coris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Coris, a species of *Hypericum*.

Corispermum, tickseed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Corium, a name of the dartos muscle.

Cork tree, a species of oak.

Cornachini Pulvis, i. e. *P. e scammonon. C.*

Cornbottle, see *Cyanus*.

Corn-

Cornbottle, (*Percennial*), a species of *Centaurea*, viz. *Centaurea Montana*.

Cornea, a coat of the eye, which is also called *Sclerotica*. It is the first and outermost coat which is proper to the eye; it is thick and tendinous: its anterior part is distinguished by the name of *cornea transparentis*, or *cornea lucida*, and the posterior part *cornea opaca*, and *sclerotica* or *scelerotis*. The transparent part is elastic, the opaque part is not. The forepart bearing a fancied resemblance to transparent horn, takes the name of *cornea*. The natural transparency of the *cornea* is liable to be obscured by inflammation, or by humours affecting it, by abscesses and ulcers. It is more proper to consider this coat of the eye as the *scelerotica*, and the *cornea* only as its transparent part.

Cornel (*Female*), a species of *Cornus*.

Cornel tree. *Cornus*.

Cornelian, a species of *Agate*. The name *cornelian* is given to several species of *agate*, but is only properly applied to that of a red colour.

Cornellus, the cornelian stone.

Corneolus, the cornelian stone.

Corneſta, a retort.

Cornſlag, ſee *Gladiolus*.

Corniculares Proceſſus, i. e. *Coracoides Proceſſus*.

Corniculate Plants, are ſuch as after they are blown in flower, produce many diſtinct and horned pods, or ſeed-veſſels, called *Siliquæ*, and the plants alſo for that reaſon, *Siliquous plants*.

Corn-fallad, *Locuſta Olitaria*.

Cornu Cervi, in *Chemistry* it is the back of an alembic. In *botany* the *Cornu Cervi* is the *Nasurtium ſylveſtre capſulis criſtatis*; and *Cornu cervinum* is the *coronopus hortenſis*.

Cornu Cervi, the horn of the ſtag, or hart. The horns of the hart or male deer, are to be underſtood; but thoſe of the male or female of the common fallow deer, are generally uſed.

Cornua, horny excreſcences, which ſometimes ariſe on ſome part of the body.

Cornua Uteri, in *Comparative Anatomy*, the horns of the womb. The womb is ſo divided in ſome quadrupeds, as to form corners reſembling horns.

Cornucopie, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two ſpecies.

Cornumyſa, a retort.

Cornus, the cornel-tree, or dogwood, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of ſpecies and varieties there are twenty-five.

Cornus Fœmina, the dogberry-tree.

Cornuta, a retort.

Cornuti, a ſpecies of *Thalictrum*.

Cornutia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one ſpecies.

Corolla, in *Botany*, the moſt conſpicuous part of a flower, ſurrounding the organs of generation, and compoſed of one or more flower-leaves, moſt commonly called *Petals*, to diſtinguiſh them from the leaves of the plant. It is the termination of the liber, or inner bark, continued to, and accompanying the fruſtification in this new form of painted leaves. Its uſe is the ſame as that of the calyx, ſerving as an inner work of defence to the parts it incloſes, as the calyx, which is uſually of a ſtronger texture, does for an outer one, according as there are one or more petals. The *corolla* is ſaid to be monopetalous, polypetalous, &c.

Corollary, is an uſeful conſequence drawn from ſomething which had been before advanced or demonſtrated, often uſed in *Geometry*.

Corona

Corona Imperialis, crown imperial, a species of *Fritillaria*.

Corona Seminis, the little crown which adheres to many kinds of seeds, and which, serving them as wings, enables them to disperse.

Corona Solis. So Tournefort called the *Helianthus* of Linnæus.

Corona Veneris. So Astruc calls the *Gutta Rosæ Syphilitica*.

Coronalis, is the first suture of the skull. It reaches transversely from one temple to the other; it joins the os frontis with the ossa parietaria. This is open the breadth of a finger or two in the middle in young children, but grows closer with age; though sometimes by convulsion-fits, or a bad conformation, it not only closes in children, but the edges shoot over one another; which is what the good women call *Head-mould-shot*, after which they seldom live long.

Coronaria, red rose-campion, a species of *Agrostemma*.

Coronaria Ligamenta. The coronary ligament of the radius is a sort of ligamentary hoop, surrounding the circular circumference of the head of that bone, reaching from one side of the small lateral sigmoid, or transverse cavity of the ulna, to the other in an arch, which is about three fourths of a circle. It is nearly as solid as a cartilage. It connects the radius very close to the ulna, yet admits of the pronation and the supination of the arm.

Coronaria Vasa, coronary vessels, are the two branches which the great artery spreads over the outside of the heart, for its supply with blood and nourishment before it pierces the pericardium. See *Heart*. The arteries and veins which surround the left orifice of the stomach, are likewise by some anatomists so called.

Coronarius Stomachicus, the ramification of the nerves from the eighth pair, near the upper orifice of the stomach.

Corone, is a sharp process of the lower jaw-bone, so called from its likeness to a crow's beak, from *κορῶν*, *orvus*, a crow. See *Maxilla inferior*.

Coronilla, *Colutea*, (*Joint-podded*,) a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus Linnæus adds the *Emerus* or *Scorpion Sena*, and *Securidica* or *Hatchet Vetch*. Of species and varieties he enumerates nineteen.

Coronopus, swine's cresses, a species of *Cochlearia*.

Coronopus, buck's horn plantain, or star of the earth, a species of *Plantago*.

Corpora cavernosa. See *Generation*, parts of, proper to men; and

Corpora nervosa Penis, called also *Corpora cavernosa*: these are two spongy bodies arising distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis. A little from their root they come close together, being only divided by a membrane, which at its beginning is pretty thick, but as it approaches to the end of the yard, grows thinner and thinner, where the *corpora cavernosa* terminate in the middle of the glans. The external substance of these spongy bodies is hard, thick, and white. The internal is composed of small fibres and membranes, which form a sort of loose network, upon which the branches of the blood-vessels are curiously spread. When the blood is stopped in the great veins of the penis, it runs through several small holes in the sides of their capillary branches into the cavities of the network, by which means the *corpora cavernosa* become distended, and by that means the penis erected.

Cor-

Corpora Fimbriata, a border on the edge of the fornix in the brain is thus named.

Corpora Olivaria, two eminences on the medulla oblongata are thus named. Winslow calls them *Corpora Olivaria*, which Willis calls *Corpora Pyramidalia*.

Corpora Pyramidalia, are two protuberances of the under part of the cerebellum, about an inch long, which, from their resemblance to a pyramid in shape, are thus called; and on each side of them, towards the lower end, there are two more, which, because of their figure, also in the likeness of an olive, are called *Corpora Olivaria*. Farther, when the blood hath discharged itself of the seed in the testicles, it returns by the veins, which, rising in several branches from the testes, tend towards the abdomen in the production of the pæritoneum the same way the arteries come down: in their progress the branches frequently inosculate, and divide again till they come near the abdomen, and then they all unite in one trunk, and there, because of their shape, are also called *Corpora Pyramidalia*.

Corpora Striata, two prominences in the lateral ventricles of the brain, are thus named. See *Brain*.

Corpulentia, excess of fat.

Corpus, a body, strictly expresses the same as *Matter*, which see.

Corpus callosum, is the upper part or covering of the two lateral ventricles, appearing immediately under the process of the dura mater, below the depth of all the circumvolutions of the brain, and formed by the union of the medullary fibres of each side.

Corpus Glandulosum. See *Prostate*.

Corpus Mucosum, i. e. *Rete mucosum*.

Corpus Pampiniforme, } the sper-
Corpus Pyramidale, } maticcord.
Corpus Reticulare. See *Rete mucosum*.

Corpus spongiosum Urethræ, the spongy body of the urethra. It is of the same substance as the corpora cavernosa, and surrounds the urethra, and at its extremity forms the glans: That end next the prostate, because of its bigness, is called the *Bulb of the Urethra*.

Corpus varicosum, the spermatic cord.

Corpuscles, a diminutive of *corpus*, *body*, signify the minute parts or particles, or atoms, of which any body is constituted. And that way of reasoning which endeavours to explain things by the motion, figure, and position of these minute ingredients of mixed bodies, has of late, and particularly from the authority of Mr. Boyle, been called the

Corpuscular Philosophy, the chief principles of which are, 1. that there is but one catholic or universal matter, which is an extended impenetrable and divisible substance common to all bodies, and capable of all forms: 2. that this matter, in order to form the vast variety of natural bodies, must have motion in some or all its designable parts; and that this motion was given to matter by God the Creator of all things, and has all manner of direction and tendencies: 3. that matter must also be actually divided into parts, and each of these primitive particles, fragments, or atoms of matter, must have its proper magnitude, figure, and shape: 4. that these differently sized and shaped particles have different orders, positions, situations, and postures, from whence all the variety of compound bodies arises. Sir Isaac Newton, in his second book of

of *Optics*, shews a way of guessing with great accuracy at the sizes of the component corpuscles or particles, of which bodies are constituted.

Corrago, borrago.

Coræ, the temples.

Corrector, is such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous rellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesions to the intestinal membranes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings; and as spices and carminative seeds also assist in the easier operation of some cathartics, by dissipating collections of wind. In the making a medicine likewise, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality in that it could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentine may be called the *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it thereby capable of mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and good remedies which before were destructive.

Corrigiola, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Corroborate, signifies to strengthen. See *Strength*.

Corroborating Medicines, are such as increase the strength of the body by enlivening the vital faculties.

Corrosion, and *to corrode*, from *corrodo*, to eat away. This is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum: so that it will be of some assistance in the understanding hereof to know what is necessary to *Dissolution*, which see. But this is peculiar to *corrosion*, that it is almost wholly designed for the re-

solution of bodies which are most strongly compacted, such as bones and metals; so that the menstrua here employed have a considerable moment or force; the reason of which it may not be amiss to trace out more distinctly. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm: therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body which is to be dissolved: and as their attractions at equal distances are proportional to their bulks, *cæteris paribus*; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, more violent: so that we may easily conceive when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts, like so many darts, into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen the cohesion of them, though ever so firm. And this may be observed in *corrosion*, that the more minute the particles of the menstruum are, they penetrate the sooner, and with the greater force: for the motion which attraction produces, is always greatest and most considerable in the least corpuscles, and is almost next to nothing in the large ones; for a small corpuscle is carried with a considerable velocity, when a greater, by reason of its large surface, is often obstructed by the ambient fluid, and deprived of all motion. And there is another advantage gained by this minuteness of the particles, that they approach nearer to the body to be dissolved, without which the attractive force would not be felt. Hence
those

those very salts which dissolved in water will hardly touch metals, if once turned into acid spirits will easily penetrate and conquer them: for in distillation, not only a greater quantity of water remains, but the saline bodies are so minutely broken and divided by the fire, as to make them more readily capable of being moved by an attractive force; and therefore such a distilled menstruum is much more efficacious than any solution of salt made with water. See *Menstruum*.

Corruda, rock sparrow-grass.

Corrugate, is to wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause.

Corrugator Supercilii. Each eye-brow has one. It is a muscle arising from the great canthus of the orbit, and terminating in the skin about the middle of the eye-brows. Some reckon this pair only a prolongation of the frontales; their name declares their use, from *corrugo*, to wrinkle up, or knit the brows.

Corrugator Coiterii, i. e. *Corrugator Supercilii*.

Corruption, is the destruction, or at least the cessation for a time, of the proper mode of existence of any natural body; for whenever a body loses all, or any of those accidents which are essentially necessary to the constituting it of such a particular kind, it is then said to be corrupted or destroyed, and loses its former denomination, being not now a body of the kind it was before: but nothing can be destroyed as to its substance or materiality; for as in generation nothing of matter is produced that did not before exist, so in *corruption* nothing more is lost than that particular modification which was its form, and made it be of such a species.

Corse, the temples.

Cortalon. In Myrepsus it is the same as groundsel.

Cortex, from *corium*, a hide, and *tego*, to cover; properly the outer rind of vegetables distinct from the liber; thus the corolla is a continuation of the liber, and the calyx of the cortex. The Peruvian bark is so called by way of pre-eminence.

Cortex Cardinalis de Lugo. The *Cort. Peruv.* was thus called, because the cardinal Lugo had testimonials of above a thousand cures performed by it in the year 1653.

Cortex Caryophylloides, i. e. *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

Cortex Culitlawan. It is a hot aromatic bark, found in New Guinea, of similar virtues to the *Cortex Massory*.

Cortex Magellanicus. *Winteranus Cortex*.

Cortex Massory. It is a warm aromatic bark, found in New Guinea.

Cortex Peruvianus, i. e. *Cinchona*.

Cortex Winteranus Spurius, i. e. *Canella Alba*.

Cortusa, bear's ear fanicle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Corvinus Lapis, a stone said to be found in India. It is remarkable for making a noise like thunder when heated.

Corybantiasmus, i. e. *Dæmonomania simulata* Sauv.

Corylus, nut-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species and six varieties.

Corymbas, or *Corymbe*, the ivy-tree.

Corymbium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Corymbus, in general signifies the top of any thing; but amongst the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries

ries of ivy, or the like: some also call the top of the stalk of a plant, when it is so subdivided and adorned with flowers or fruits, that it makes a round spherical figure, by this name, as the tops of leeks, onions, and the like; and others confound the word with *Umbella*, which expresses the flowery tops of such plants as have their branches and flowers spread round into the form of what our women now call an *Umbrella*. But amongst our modern botanists it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, common marygold, &c. and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be such as have compound discous flowers, but without any downy wings to carry off their seeds; and these he calls

Corymbiferous Plants, which are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the *Flos Solis*, *Calendula*, &c. and such as have a naked flower, as the *Abrotonum*, *Fæminum*, *Eupatorium*, *Artemisia*; to which are added the *Corymbiferis Affines*, or those a-kin hereunto, such as *Scabious*, *Dipsacus*, *Carduus*, and the like.

Corynocarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Corypha, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Coryphe, the vertex.

Coryza, is a defluxion of ferous sharp humours from the glands of the head, upon a diminution of perspiration, or taking cold. Dr. Cullen uses this word as synonymous with *Catarrh*.

Coryza Catarrhalis, a catarrh from cold.

Coryza Phlegmatorrhagia, a catarrh from cold.

Coryza Febricosa, a catarrh from cold.

Cos, the whetstone.

Cosculia, the grains of *Chermes*.

Cosmet, antimony.

Cosmos. In Hippocrates it is the order and series of critical days.

Cosmetic, from *κοσμεω*, *orno*, to beautify, such medicines as preserve the beauty and smoothness of the skin.

Cos Olearia, of Dr. Woodward, i. e. Turkey-stone.

Cossi, worms that breed among planks; also tubercles in the face.

Cossum, a malignant ulcer of the nose, mentioned by Paracelsus.

Costa Pulmonaria, hawkweed.

Costæ, the ribs. Of these there are 24 in number, viz. 12 on each side the 12 vertebræ of the back; they are crooked, and like to the segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad as they approach the sternum, but the nearer they are to the vertebræ they are the rounder and thicker; at which end they have a round head, which being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebræ, and at the neck of each head (except the two last ribs) there is a small tubercle, which is also received into the sinus of the transverse processes of the same vertebræ. The ribs thus articulated make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ. The ribs have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery. Their extremities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the ribs; this angle respects the head. The cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may the better bear the weight of their breasts. The ribs are of two sorts; the seven

ten upper are called *costæ verae*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum. The five lower are called *falsæ*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and entrails. The last of these false ribs is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus obliquus descendens. If the ribs had been articulated with the bodies of the *vertebræ* at right angles, the cavity of the thorax could never have been enlarged in breathing. If each rib had been a rigid bone articulated to the transverse processes of the *vertebræ*, the sternum could not have been thrust out to that degree as it is now, or the cavity of the thorax could not have increased so much as is requisite in inspiration: for when the ribs are pulled up by the intercostal muscles, the angle which the cartilages at the sternum make with the bony part of the rib must be increased, and consequently its subtense, or the distance between the sternum and the transverse processes, lengthened. Now because the rib cannot move beyond the transverse process upon the account of its articulation with it, therefore the sternum must be either thrust to the other side, or else outwards: it cannot move to the other side, because of an equal pressure upon the same account there; and therefore it is thrust outward, or the distance between the sternum and the *vertebræ* is increased. The last ribs, which do not reach the sternum, and consequently conduce nothing in this action, are not articulated with the transverse processes.

If we suppose the cavity of the thorax to be half a spheroid, whose semi-axis is the height of the thorax, or 15 inches, and the diameter of its greater circle 12 inches, then the cavity of the thorax contains 1130 cubic inches, but in an easy inspiration, the sternum is raised $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch, upon which account the cavity of the thorax is increased to 1150 cubic inches. To this if it be added the space which the diaphragm leaves, which is the segment of a sphere, whose diameter is 15 inches, and the solidity of the segment 183 inches, there will be 22 inches more, if the diaphragm descends but one inch; but if it descends one inch and a half, it leaves room for 52 inches of air to enter; and if it descends two inches, the cavity of the thorax will be increased upon the account of the motion of the diaphragm above 86 inches, so that in the least inspiration that can be supposed, the lungs are distended with 42 inches of air, and they may be sometimes with above 70, or 100.

Costæ, in *Botany*, the nerves and leaves, or the long tough strings which run either across or lengthways through them, are called their ribs.

Costales Nervæ, i. e. *Dorsales Nervæ*.

Costo-hyoidæus, i. e. *Coraco-hyoidæus Musculus*.

Costus, zedoary, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Costus Corticosus, i. e. *Cânella Alba*.

Costus Hortorum, i. e. *Balsamita Mas*.

Costyle, the socket of the hip bone.

Cota, Italian *Anthemis*, a species of *Anthemis*.

Cotes. See *Cos.*

Cotinus. Among the ancients it signified an olive tree; but amongst the moderns, particularly by Linnæus in his botany, it is the red or Venice sumach.

Cotis. Some say it is the back part of the head, others say it is the hollow of the neck.

Cotonaster, bastard quince tree, a species of *Mespilus*.

Cotonea, the quince.

Cotti Vini, a name of some thick and luscious Italian wines, made so by boiling the must of poorer sorts of wines.

Cotton. *Gossypium*.

Cotton Rush. See *Eriophorum*.

Cotton (Silk.) See *Bombax*.

Cotula, Mayweed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Cotula, stinking maw weed, a species of *Anthemis*. This is also called *Cotula fetida*.

Cotula, bugs; also a twelve ounce measure.

Cotyla, the same as *Acetabulum*.

Cotyledon, navel-wort, kidney-wort, or wall penny-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-four.

Cotyledon, a species of *Saxifraga*.

Cotyledon, in *Botany*, signifies a side lobe of the seed in vegetables, of a porous substance and perishable, answering the purpose of the placenta in the animal œconomy, and hence the disposition of the *cotyledons* is called *Placentation*, which see.

Cotyledones, are little glands dispersed up and down the outermost membrane of the fœtus, said to separate a nutritious juice, and thus called from their resemblance to the herb pennywort, called in Latin *Cotyledon*. See *Chorion*.

Cough. See *Tussis*.

Cough (Whooping.) i. e. *Peritussis*.

Coubage, i. e. *Cow-Itch*, or the *Dolichos urens*, vel *pruriens*.

Courap, the modern name for a distemper very common in Java, and other parts of the East Indies. It is a sort of herpes on the breasts, face, arm-pits, and groins. The itching is almost perpetual, and the scratching is followed by great pain, and a discharge of matter. *Courap* is a general name for any sort of itch.

Courbaril, a name of the *Hymenæa*.

Courbaril (Resin.) i. e. *Gum Anime*.

Coup de Soleil. See *Sunstrokes*.

Couros. So Hippocrates called the child in the womb when perfected there.

Cowbane. *Cicuta*.

Cow Itch, a species of *Delichos*. It is the *Dolichos Urens*, or *Pruriens*.

Cow's Lungwort. *Thapsus*.

Cowper's Glands. Before the hymen we observe an orifice on each side, from *Cowper's Glands*, which lie upon each side of the perinæum, and serve the same use as in the male.

Cow Quales. *Briza Media*.

Cowslips, i. e. *Pagils*.

Cowslip (American.) a species of *Dodecatheon*.

Cowslip (Bugloss.) i. e. *Pulmonaria Officinalis*.

Cow-wheat. See *Melampyrum*.

Cow-wheat (Marsh Eyebright.) a species of *Bartisia*.

Cow-wheat (Mountain Eyebright.) a species of *Bartisia*.

Coxa, i. e. *Femur*.

Coxæ Dolores, i. e. *Sciatica*.

Coxæ Offa, i. e. *Offa innominate*. Some call the ischium thus; also the *Coccygis Os*, which see.

Coxcomb. *Pedicularis*.

Crab Yucca, a name in Jamaica for

for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips, so hard that it is difficult to cut them. The unguent. cœrul. f. is their cure.

Cracca, a species of *Vicia*.

Crado. In Hippocrates it is the branch of a fig-tree.

Cræpale. Galen says it is a disorder of the head produced by excessive drinking of wine.

Crakeberries, a species of *Empetrum*.

Crambe, sea colewort, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species, and two varieties.

Crambeion. Erotian says it is an old Sicilian word for hemlock; but in Hippocrates it signifies a decoction of cabbage.

Crameria, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Crampus. So Helmont calls the cramp. It is a sort of convulsion, occasioning a sudden and painful rigidity of the muscles, which soon goes off: it principally affects the fingers, hands, feet, or legs.

Cranberries. *Oxycoccus*.

Craneshill. See *Geranium*.

Craneshill, a sort of forceps used by surgeons: so called from its resemblance in shape to the bill of a crane.

Crangon, the prawn.

Craniolaria, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He hath two species.

Cranium, or skull, is made up of several pieces, which being joined together, form a considerable cavity which contains the brain as in a box; and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. Its figure is round, a little depressed on its sides: such a figure being the most capacious, whilst the flatness of its side helps to enlarge the sight and hearing. The several pieces, of which the *cranium* is composed, are joined together by

futures; which makes it less apt to break, and gives room to several membranes which suspend the dura mater, and which go to the pericranium, to pass through, and that the matter also of transpiration might have vent. These pieces of bones are six proper and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminæ, between which there is a thin and spongy substance, made of some bony fibres which come from each lamina, called in Greek *Diploe*, and in Latin *Medi-tullium*. In it there are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nourishment of the bones. The tables are hard and solid, because in them the fibres of the bones are close to one another. The diploe is soft, because the bony fibres are at a greater distance from one another; by which contrivance the skull is not only made lighter, but also less subject to be broken. The external lamina is smooth, and covered with the pericranium; the internal is likewise smooth, but on it there are several furrows made by the pulse of the arteries of the dura mater, whilst the *cranium* was soft and yielding.

The *cranium*, as was before said, is made of several pieces joined together by futures, that it might be the stronger and less apt to break, that several membranes and vessels which suspend the dura mater, and which go to the pericranium, may pass through the futures, and that the matter of transpiration may pass through them.

And the bones of the *cranium* are six proper, and two common to it; and these have several inequalities made by the vessels of the dura mater. It has two large dimples made by the anterior lobes of the brain. Above the crista galli

galli it has a small blind hole, into which the end of the sinus longitudinalis is inserted: from this hole it has a pretty large spine, which runs up along its middle; instead of this spine there is sometimes a sinus, in which lies the sinus longitudinalis; which ought carefully to be observed by surgeons in wounds of this place: This bone is thicker than those of the sinciput, but thinner than the os occipitis. In children it is always divided in the middle by a true suture.

The second and third are the bones of the sinciput called *Parietalia*; they are the thinnest bones of the *cranium*; they are almost square, somewhat long, and are joined to the os frontis by the sutura coronalis, to one another in the crown of the head by the sutura sagittalis, to the os occipitis by the lambdoidalis, and to the ossa temporum by the suturæ squamosæ. They are smooth and equal on their outside, but on their inside they have several furrows, made by the pulse of the artery of the dura mater. They have each a small hole near the sutura sagittalis, through which there pass some veins which carry the blood from the teguments to the sinus longitudinalis.

The fifth and sixth are the ossa temporum, situated on the lower part of the sides of the *cranium*; their upper part, which is thin, consisting only of one table, is of a circular figure, and is joined to the ossa parietalia by the suturæ squamosæ; their lower part, which is thick, hard, and unequal, is joined to the os occipitis, and to the os sphenoides: this part is called *Os Petrosæ*. They have each three external apophyses, or processes, and one internal: the first of the ex-

ternal is the processus zygomaticus, which runs forward, and unites with the process of the os mali, making that bridge called the *Zygoma*, under which lies the tendon of the crotaphite muscle. The second is the mamillaris or mastoidæus; it is short and thick, situated behind the meatus auditorius. The third is the processus styloformis, which is long and small; to it the horns of the os hyoides are tied. The internal process is pretty long and big in the basis of the skull; it contains all the cavities and little bones of the ear, which have been already described under that word, which see. The holes in the temporal bones are two internal, and four external; the first of the external is the hole through which the auditory nerve passes; the second is common to it, and the os occipitis; the eighth pair of nerves, and the lateral sinuses pass through it. The first of the external holes is the meatus auditorius externus: the second opens behind the palate; it is the end of that passage which comes from the barrel of the ear to the mouth: the third is the orifice of the conduit by which the carotid arteries enter the *cranium*: and the fourth is behind the processus mastoidæus; by it passes a vein which carries the blood from the external teguments to the lateral sinuses. Sometimes this hole is wanting; there is another which is between the processus mastoidæus and styloformis, through which the portio dura of the auditory nerve passes; they have each a sinus lined with a cartilage under the meatus auditorius, which receives the condyl of the lower jaw.

The sixth bone of the *cranium* is the occipitis: it lies on the hinder part of the head; it is almost like a lozenge, with its lower angle

turned inwards: it joins the ossa parietalia and petrosa by the lambdoidal suture, and the os sphenoides by the sphenoidalis: it is thicker than any other bones of the *cranium*, yet it is very thin where the splenius, complexus, and trapezius are inserted. Externally it is rough; internally it has two sinuses, in which lie the two protuberances of the cerebellum: and two large furrows in which lie the sinus lateralis: it has seven holes, the first are two common to it and the ossa petrosa; the lateral sinuses and the par vagum pass through them. The third is the great hole through which passes the medulla spinalis: the fourth and fifth are the holes through which there pass two veins, which bring the blood from the external teguments to the sinus lateralis: sometimes there is but one, and sometimes none of these two; and sometimes there are two more, through which the vertebral veins pass. This bone has also two apophyses, one on each side of the great hole; they are lined with a cartilage, and articulated with the first vertebra of the neck. It has also a protuberance in its middle, from which there goes a small ligament, which is inserted into the first vertebra of the neck. It is longer in beasts than in men.

The first of the bones common to the skull and upper jaw, is the sphenoides: it is a bone of a very irregular figure, and situated in the middle of the basis of the skull; it is joined to all the bones of the *cranium* by the futura sphenoidalis, except in the middle of its sides, where it is continued to the ossa petrosa, as if they were one bone. On its outside it has five apophyses; the first two are broad and thin like a bat's wings; they are called *Pterygoides*; they have each a pretty

long sinus, from which the muscles called *Pterygoidæi* arise; and at their lower end they have each a small hook like a process, upon which the peristaphilinus externus turns its tendon. The third and fourth make the internal and lower part of the orbit; and the fifth is a little apophysis like the crista galli in its fore-part, which is received in a cavity at the farther end of the vomer. There is also a little small protuberance in the middle of this bone, from which the muscles of the uvula arise; on its inside it has four processes called *Clinoides*, they form a cavity in the middle of this bone called *Cella Turcica*, in which lies the glandula pituitaria. Betwixt the two tables of this bone, under the cella turcica, there is a sinus divided into two in its middle, which opens by two holes into the cavity of the nostrils. In the os sphenoides there are twelve holes; by the first and second pass the optic nerve; by the third and fourth, which are called *Foramina Lacera*, pass the third pair, fourth pair, first branch of the fifth pair, and the sixth pair; by the fifth and sixth pass the second branch of the fifth pair; by the seventh and eighth pass the third branch of the same pair; by the ninth and tenth enter the arteries of the dura mater; and by the eleventh and twelfth enter the internal carotidales, and the intercostal nerve goes out. The canals by which the carotidales enter are oblique; the beginning of them is made in the ossa petrosa, and they open within the skull in the sphenoides. The second and last of the common bones is the *Ethmoides*, to be described under that word, which see.

Crapula, *ἡγαιμαδν*, *surfeit*; whether from eating or drinking. It is a species of *Cholera*. A plethoric habit

habit manifesting itself by eruptions on the skin is often but improperly termed a surfeit.

Craſis, from *μεισις*, *mixture*, a mixture, is ſuch a due mixture of qualities in a human body, as conſtitutes a ſtate of health.

Craſſedon, a diſorder of the uvula when it hangs down in the form of a thin oblong membrane.

Craſſa Arteria, i. e. *Aorta*.

Craſſa Inteſtina. The large inteſtines.

Craſſamentum. See *Cruor*.

Craſſula, live-ever, or leſſer opine; a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of ſpecies and varieties he enumerates fifty-two.

Cratægus, wild ſervice tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten ſpecies and ſeven-teen varieties.

Cratæva, the garlic pear-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three ſpecies.

Crea, the ſpine of the *Tibia*, or the ſhin.

Cream of Lime, according to Dr. Black, this is formed by the diſſolved particles of the quick lime near the ſurface, recovering their fixed air from the atmosphere, whereby they are rendered inſoluble in water, and thus appear in their original form of calcareous earth. Experiments prove, that ſteam of fixed air introduced into lime-water, precipitate all its diſſolved quicklime in the ſtate of a mild calcareous earth.

Creber. *Frequent*. It is applied to reſpiration, and to the pulſe, when the intervals betwixt each are ſhort.

Creeper (*Virginian*), a ſpecies of *Hedera*.

Creeping Stones. Operculated ſhells are ſuch as have a looſe piece, which ſhoots up or covers the aperture or mouth of the ſhell, like a lid. None but the turbinated univalves have

theſe lids. Theſe opercula, or lids, are of different ſubſtances, as ſhelly, leathery, or horny. The ſhell-like opercula, are of a calcareous nature, and diſſolve in acids. It is therefore, that when put in vinegar, or other acids, they move briskly to and fro for ſome time, by the effervescence; from which particular, among the common people fond of curioſities, they have obtained the name of creeping ſtones.

Cremaster, from *κρεμω*, to ſuſpend. Theſe muſcles are called *Suſpenſorii*. They ariſe from the inſide of Poupart's ligament on each ſide, run down to the perforation where the ſeminal cord comes out, and being expanded over it, makes part of the tunica vaginalis communis. Their uſe is to draw up and ſuſpend the teſticles.

Cremor, the name of a diſtemper endemial in Hungary, which ſeems to be a ſort of *Crapula*.

Cremnoi, the lips of ulcers, alſo the labiæ pudendæ, from *κρεμνος*, a precipice.

Cremor, it is the expreſſed juice; alſo the ſtrained juice of any grain, particularly of barley, boiled until it be ſo ſoft as to paſs through a ſtrainer. It is alſo the cream of milk.

Crena, or *Crenated*. Leaves are ſaid to be ſuch, as are cut about the edges into ſeveral obtuſe ſegments. They diſfer from ſerrated leaves in that theſe latter have more acute incifures.

Crepatio, in *Pharmacy*, it is the cracking or burſting of any ſeed in boiling, and this is to be underſtood when ſeeds are directed to be boiled *ad crepaturam*.

Crepatura, i. e. *Crepatio*, in *Paracellus*, it is an inteſtinal hernia.

Crepinum, Paracellus means by it tartar.

Crepis, baſtard hawkweed.

genius in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and seven varieties.

Crepitatio, i. e. *Decrepitatio vel Detonatio*, from *crepo*, to crack.

Crepitus, a crackling of the joints, from a defect of synovia, or other causes. Also a noisy discharge of air from the anus.

Crepitus Lupi, puff-balls.

Crescentia, calabash-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species, and three varieties.

Crespinus, the barberry tree.

Crespulum. In Myrepsus, it is the herb called ox-eye.

Cress. See *Tropaeolum*.

Cressa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cress (*Bastard*), a species of *Thlaspi*.

Cress (*Garden*), a species of *Lepidium*. It is commonly known by the name of garden *Nasturtium*.

Cress (*Narrow-leaved Willd*), a species of *Lepidium*.

Cress (*Rock*), a species of *Iberis*.

Cress (*Rocket*), a species of *Vella*.

Cress (*Sciatica*.) See *Iberis*.

Cress (*Spanish*), a species of *Vella*.

Cress (*Savines*.) See *Coronopus*.

Cresses (*Water*), *Sisymbrium*, and *Nasturtium*.

Cresses (*Winter*.) See *Barbarea*.

Creta, chalk. Kentman mentions fifteen sorts; the only one now used in medicine is the *creta alba*, which is a sort of calcareous earth.

Cribriforme (*os*), i. e. *Os Ethmoides*.

Cribriforme (*Os*), i. e. *Os Ethmoides*; from *cribrum*, a sieve.

Criclastia, the driving a ring or circle. Driving a hoop was one of the ancient gymnastics. It was commended for rendering the limbs pliable, and to strengthen the nerves.

Crico Arytænoides Lateralis, from *κρικος*, a ring, *αρω*, to drink, and *ειδος*, shape. Arises fleshy from the

cricoid cartilage laterally, where it is covered by part of the thyroid, and is inserted into the side of the base of the arytænoid cartilage near the former. Its use is to open the rima glottidis, by pulling the ligaments from each other.

Crico Arytænoides Posterior, arises fleshy, from the back part of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the posterior part of the base of the arytænoid cartilage. Its use is to open the rima glottidis a little, and, by pulling back the arytænoid cartilage, to stretch the ligament so as to make it tense.

Cricoides, *κρικος*, a ring, and *ειδος*, a form. The name of the annular cartilage belonging to the larynx.

Crico-pharyngeus, from *κρικος*, annulus, and *φαρυγξ*, larynx. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage, near the attachment of the sterno hyoideus, and thyreo-hyoideus muscles; and from the cricoid cartilage, near the cricothyroideus; it is inserted into the white line, where it joins with its fellow, the superior fibres running obliquely upwards, covering nearly one half of the middle constrictor, and terminating in a point: the inferior fibres run more transversely, and cover the beginning of the œsophagus. Its use is to compress that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to raise it with the larynx a little upwards.

Cricos, *κρικος*, a ring, or circle. Hippocrates calls the annular cartilages, which form the aspera arteria thus.

Cricopharyngei, from *κρικος*, a ring, *δορεος*, a helmet, and *ειδος*, shape. These arise from the sides and forepart of the cricoid cartilage, running obliquely upwards; are inserted each by two portions, the first, into the lower part of the thyroid cartilage; the second into its inflexure.

inferior cornu. Their uses are to pull forwards and depress the thyroid, or to elevate and draw backwards the cricoid cartilage.

Cridonēs. See *Crinones*.

Crimnodes, of κριμνον, bran. An epithet for urine which deposits a branny sediment.

Crimmon. Dioscorides describes it as being a coarse sort of meal produced from zea and wheat, of which they make pulse. Galen says, that κριμνα are the largest particles of torried barley, which have escaped due contusion in the mill.

Crinated Roots, are such as shoot into the ground in many small fibres like hairs; from *crinit*, a hair.

Crinones, from *crinibus*, hairs. The name of a disorder that chiefly troubles children, pricking their backs as if with thorns; it makes the children very restless; and is said to arise from hairs, which are scarce of a pin's length, but thick and strong. See an account of it in the *Lond. Med. Journ.* vol. ii. p. 28c, &c.

Crinum, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of species and varieties there are eleven.

Crisforchis, concealed testicles. It is when the testicles are yet detained in the abdomen, or have not made their descent into the scrotum.

Crionyxus, an epithet for persons abounding with mucus in the nose.

Crisis, from κρινω, to judge, or scerno, to separate; it is some change in the patient, which discovers the state of a disease, whether for the better or the worse. And

Critical Days, are those days wherein such change happens. The writers of Institutions have strangely perplexed this part of a physician's province; it may therefore be of consequence to clear it up as much as is consistent with our allotted room here. The concoction

then of any morbid matter, and the humour to be secreted, is nothing else but a change of it into such a due magnitude or smallness, as it may be carried by the circulating blood along the canals, and excreted by vessels destined for that purpose. But if the morbid matter cannot be reduced to such a smallness that may correspond to the orifices of the secretory vessels, then either an abscess or hæmorrhage will follow, if a crisis is begun; for which reason abscesses, &c. are accounted less perfect crises. But that the morbid matter may be reduced to a due smallness, and its wished-for discharge be effected, there is required a considerable time, if the quantity of matter is large; that is, if the distemper be great and severe. And since there are a great many causes, and those very constant, that may occasion the blood and offending humours therein to be of a different fluidity in the inhabitants of different climates; it is impossible but that different spaces of time should be required for the finishing concoction; which make it impossible to determine the *critical days* in one climate from what they are found to be in another. The causes of real *critical days*, that is, such on which happens the last concoction of the morbid matter, which is always attended with its expulsion, are all those things which occasion the humours to become of such a certain magnitude or minuteness, and of a greater or lesser cohesion; but with any given power, bodies, unequally large, or unequally cohering, cannot be concocted in an equal time: wherefore it is to be found from the observations made by all nations among themselves what are the usual causes and conditions of those diseases which require

quire a certain number of days to finish such a concoction in. And when there is a sufficient number of such observations made, the distemper and circumstances appearing the same, we may be able to fore-tel a *critical day* with much more exactness, than it is now in his power to do.

Crista, a species of *Cæsalpina*.

Crista, the name of a tubercle about the anus and pudenda; they are so called on account of their form.

Crista Galli, cock's comb, a species of rhinanthus. Also an eminence on the upper part of the os ethmoides.

Cristæ Clitoridis, i. e. *Nymphæ*.

Crithe, i. e. *Grando*, or flye on the eye-lid.

Critbium, samphire, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Critica Signa, those signs which which are taken from the crisis of a disease, as to recovery or death.

Critici, critical fevers, those fevers which terminate with the appearance of a lateritious sediment in the urine.

Crocodylium, a species of centaurea.

Crocus, saffron, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species, and thirty-seven varieties.

Crocus. So Tournefort called the ixia of Linnæus.

Crocus, is a term given to many preparations made by the chemists after the manner of rust, by corroding and opening metallic substances into such a form.

Crocus Indicus. Turmeric.

Crocus Martiorum, i. e. *Crocus Antimonii*.

Crocus Saracenicus, the flower of bastard saffron.

Crommyon, an onion.

Crommyoxyregmia, acid and fœtid eructations resembling the taste of onions.

Crostopetalum. See *Rhacoma*.

Cross-wort. See *Cruciata* and *Valantia*.

Cross-Stitch. See *Suture (Crucial)*.

Crotaphite, the same as *Temporal Muscle*; which see: from *κροτάφος*, *time*, or else *κρόειν*, *to beat*, as the pulse.

Crotaphium, a pain in the head near the temples.

Crotolaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are are nineteen species, and one variety.

Croton, bastard ricinus, or physic nut, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species.

Croton, according to Foësius, it signifies in Hippocrates, the bronchia of the lungs expectorated.

Crotone, a fungous excrescence on trees, but by a metaphor, it is applied to excrescences and fungous humours on the periosteum.

Croup, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*.

Crowberries, a species of *Empetrum*.

Crowfoot. *Ranunculus*.

Crown Imperial. See *Corona Imperialis*.

Crows Leg. See *Crus Corvi*.

Cruciales (Ligamentæ), they rise from the inside of each condyle, and are attached to the femur. They give strength to the joint and limit its motion.

Crucialis, i. e. *Herba Cruciata Hirsuta*.

Crucianella, petty madder, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are eight species.

Cruciata, cross-wort, so called, because its leaves are disposed in the form of a cross. It is a name of the *Valantia*, as well as that species of

of *Valantia* which is called crosswort, or mug-weed. A species of gentian is also thus named.

Crucible, it is an earthen vessel used by chemists and refiners; it is made on purpose to bear such a heat as is necessary for fusing of metals.

Cruciform Flower, in *Botany*, it consists of four petala regularly disposed in form of a cross: they constitute the fifth class in *Tournefort*, and the *tetradynamia* of *Linnæus*.

Crucita, a genus in *Linnæus's* botany. There is but one species.

Crudity, signifies properly rawness, or any thing not duly digested and mixed, whether in animal or other substances.

Crur, from *κρως*, *frigus*, sometimes it means the blood in general, and sometimes the venal only: but is the proper term for the thick, red, or fibrous part of the blood, called also *crassamentum*, in distinction to the ferous or aqueous part.

Crupina, purplish flowering *Narbonne Centaurea*, a species of *Centaurea*.

Crura. The two largest legs, or roots, of the medullary substance of the brain called *Medulla Oblongata*, are thus named.

Crura Clitoridis. The two spongy bodies that form the clitoris, before their union, are thus called.

Crurus, vel *Cruralis*, arises fleshy, from between the two trochanters of the os femoris, but nearer the minor, and firmly adhering to most of the forepart of the os femoris, and connected to both vasti muscles. It is inserted tendinous into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. The use is to assist in the extension of the leg.

Cruræus, from *Crus*, i. e. *Femur*.

Crurales Arteriæ, the crural arteries: the external iliac arteries pass out of the belly under the inguinal glands, and there take the name of

Crural; each runs under the sartorius, vastus internus, and triceps muscles, and is covered by them to the lower part of the thigh; a little above the internal condyle of the os femoris it runs to the ham, and there takes the name of *Popliteus*.

Cruralis, the nerve which passes from the loins into the thigh, is thus called. It is produced by the conjunction of the second, third, and fourth lumbar branches. It passes under *Poupart's* ligament, runs on the forepart of the thigh, upon the iliacus internus muscle, and one of its principal branches accompanies the vena saphena to the ankle.

Cru, the leg. It includes the whole of the lower extremity, from the os innominatum to the toes; viz. the thigh, leg, and foot. It sometimes signifies only the thigh; by some it is confined to that part between the knee and ankle.

Crus Cervi, crow's leg, a species of *Panicum*.

Crus Galli, cock's leg, or loose panic grass, a species of *panicum*.

Crus Galli, cock's spur, or Virginian pear-leaved *Azarole*, or thorn. A species of *Crataegus*.

Crusta Lacæa. When the *Tinea* affects the face it is thus named. In the hairy scalp only it is called *Tinea*, or scald head.

Crux Andree, yellow shining St. Peter's wort. A species of *Ascyrum*.

Crux Cervi, the bone of a stag's heart.

Crymodes, from *κρως*, *cold*. An epithet for a fever, wherein the external parts are cold.

Cryptorchis, when the testicles are hid in the belly, from *κρυπτω*, to hide, and *ορχις*, a testicle.

Cryptæ, from *κρυπτω*, to hide. Hollow places, like cavities, containing some fluid. It is a term used

in anatomy to express a receptacle of any particular humour or matter, in distinction from a gland, which is not supposed to receive, but only to transmit.

Cryptantheræ, from *κρυπτα*, *occulto*, to hide, and *ανθος*, *flos*, a flower, the nineteenth class in Royen's system, comprehending those plants whose fructification is concealed, viz. part of the *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*.

Cryptogamia, from *κρυπτος*, *occultus*, concealed, and *γαμος*, *nuptiæ*, *nuptials*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the twenty-fourth or last in order. This class consisting of such plants as either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit, or have them so small as to be imperceptible; it consists of four orders, viz. *Filices*, ferns, *Musci*, mosses, *Algæ*, flags, and *Fungi*, mushrooms, consisting each of a variety of genera.

Cryptometallines. These are fossil bodies, which have no appearance of metals, yet containing them in such a quantity, that they may be called metallic bodies, or ores of metals. They form a class of fossils. Edwards.

Cryptometalline Earths. They are fossils, whose component parts imbibe water; and which either fall down into a loose mass, or, when gently rubbed between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water. They form an order in the class of cryptometallines.

Cryptometalline Flores. They are fossils which are transparent, or sub-transparent; or which resemble spar crystal, or pure fluor of any kind; or which are figured or nearly so; or which have a perfectly glossy shining appearance; the name of *Flos* being applicable to any one of

these states. They form an order in the class of cryptometallines.

Cryptometalline Stones. They are fossils whose component parts do not imbibe water; and which fall not into a loose mass, nor when gently rubbed between the fingers are divisible after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water; not figured, nor shining and glossy, nor transparent. They form an order in the class of cryptometallines. The calces of metals, when they are spontaneously decomposed, are included in this order.

Cryptopyica (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from a retraction of the penis within the body.

Cryorchis, a retraction or retrocession of one of the testicles.

Crytalli, eruptions about the size of a lupine, white and transparent, which sometimes break out all over the body. They are also called *Crytallinæ*, and by the Italians *Taroli*. Dr. Cockburn speaks of them as attendant on a gonorrhœa.

Crystal Mineral, i. e. *Sal Prunel*.

Crytallinæ Manus, in Hippocrates, are hands so cold as to seem frozen.

Crytalline Humour, is the second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the fore-part than the back part of the globe; it is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back-side, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat called *Aranca*.

Crytallization, is such a combination of saline particles, as resembles

sembles the form of a crystal, variously modified according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate till a film appears at the top, and then let it stand to shoot, and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt by reason of its solidity; whereby when the menstruum, or fluid, in which such particles float, is sated enough, or evaporated (which brings it to the same) so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those salts, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them re-assume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest and deprive them of their saltiness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figures of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals. And on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figures of the crystals; for since the figures of the most simple parts remain always the same, it is evident the figures which they run into, when compounded and united, must be uniform and constant. And since the force of attraction may be stronger on one side of a particle than on another, there will constantly be a greater accretion of salts upon those sides which attract more strongly. From which it may easily be demonstrated, that the figure of the least particles is entirely different

from that which appears in the crystal. See *Prop.* 17. under *Particle*.

Crystalloides Tunica, i. e. *Aranca*.

Cteis, i. e. *pubes*, or *pecten*. *Cteues*, in the plural number, implies those teeth which are called incisores.

Cube, is a solid body of six equal sides, which are all squares: It is one of the five regular bodies, and its content is found by multiplying any one side or surface by the height.

Cubeba, *Cubebs*, a species of *Piper*.

Cubiforme (*Os*), i. e. *Cuboides Os*.

Cubit, is the middle part between the shoulder-bone and the wrist. It is also the ninth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; or seventeen Parisian inches.

Cubitæus from *Cubitus*, i. e. *Ulna*.

Cubitalis, i. e. *Cubitæus*.

Cubitalis Arteria, the cubital or ulnar artery. It parts from the radial artery about a finger's breadth below the bend of the arm. Near the carpus it lies just under the integuments, runs across the palm of the hand, and forms an arch which anastomoses with that of the radial; whence these arteries go to each finger and the thumb.

Cubitalis Externus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Ulnaris*.

Cubitalis Riolani, i. e. *Anconeus*.

Cubitalis, a name of the ulnar nerve. Cheselden describes the cubital nerves as being two in each arm, the upper passing over the upper extubérance of the os humeri, and runs on to the thumb and the three next fingers by its branches, which spread when it approaches the thumb; the inferior, which passes under the inner extubérance of the os humeri, and runs on to the ring and little fingers.

Cubitalis

Cubitalis Ext. & Int. (Vena) see *Basilica Vena*.

Cubiti Profunda (Vena). Sometimes from one, and sometimes from another of the branches, called *Mediana*, a branch goes out on the inside of the fore-arm, which is thus named.

Cubitus, from *Cubando*, because the ancients used to lie down on that part at their meals, i. e. *Ulna*, which see; or the elbow, or the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubitus, a cubit measure. In botany, it is eighteen inches; so the stalks of plants are named *cubitalis*, *bicubitalis*, &c. according to their height.

Cuboides, from *κῦβος* a cube, and *ειδής*, (os.) It is situated immediately before the os calcis; on its fore-side it sustains the os metatarsi of the little toe, and the toe next to it.

Cuckoo-flower, *Flos Cuculi*, and *Cardamine Pratensis*.

Cuckoo-pint, see *Arum*.

Cucubalus, campion, or berry-bearing chickweed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are sixteen species, and seven varieties.

Cuculatum majus, brandy or spirit of wine.

Cucullaria, a species of *Valantia*; also a species of *Fumaria*.

Cucullaris, a muscle serving to move the scapula, so called from its figure resembling that of a monk's hood. It is also called *Trapezius*.

Cucullate-flower, from *cuculla*, a hood; so called from its resemblance in shape to a hood.

Cucullus, i. e. *Cucurpha*.

Cucumber, see *Cucumis*.

Cucumber (Chinese serpent), see *Anguina*.

Cucumber (Egyptian), *Luffa*.

Cucumber (one-seeded), see *Sicyos*.

Cucumber (Virginian small creeping), a species of *Melothria*.

Cucumeraria, i. e. *Momordica*.

Cucumerina Indica, i. e. *Momordica*.

Cucumis, cucumber, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Anguria*, *Melo*, and *Colocynthis*. There are forty species and varieties.

Cucupha, is an ancient form of quilting spices into a cap to be wore upon the head in many nervous distempers, and such as more particularly affect the head; but they are now almost out of practice.

Cucurbita, the gourd, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *Pepo* and *Melopepo*. He enumerates three species, and thirty-six varieties.

Cucurbita, a cucurbit. A chemical vessel, commonly called a body, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore thus called.

Cucurbita, vel }
Cucurbitula, } A cuping glass.

Cucurbitini Lumbrici, a sort of worms in human bodies, which resemble gourd-seeds in shape, and therefore are thus named. The separate joints of the tape-worm are thus named.

Cudweed. See *Filago*. It is also a name of several species of *Gnaphalium*.

Cudweed (Bastard). See *Micropus*.

Cucma, *κῦμα*, the conception, or rather, as Hippocrates signifies by this word, when the complete rudiments of the fœtus are formed.

Cujete, oval-fruited calabash-tree, a species of *Crescentia*.

Culbicio, a sort of strangury, or rather heat of urine.

Culeus,

Culeus, or *Culleus*, a Roman measure containing twenty amphoræ; sometimes it signifies a leather sack.

Culilaban, a species of *Laurus*.

Culilawan, the name of a hot aromatic bark, found in New Guinea, of similar virtues to the *Cortex Mzifory*.

Culinary salt, it is the salt which is used at our tables, to be taken with our food, &c.

Culleus, the same as *Culeus*.

Culmen, *Culmus*, is properly the stalk of corn or grass, but of no other plant; because that is called *Caulis*. And,

Culmiferous plants, are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

Culmus, the stubble of corn remaining after the ears are cut off.

Culter, the third lobe of the liver.

Culus, the anus.

Camin. See *Cuminum*.

Cumin (*Bastard or Wild*.) See *Lagocchia*.

Cuminoides, so Tournefort called the *Lagocchia* of Linnæus.

Cuminum, *Cumin*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cunealis Sutura, the suture by which the os sphenoides is joined to the os frontis.

Cuneiforme Os, from *Cuneus* a wedge. A name of the os sphenoides, from its being wedged between the other bones. It is also a name of the third bone of the first row in the wrist; it is so called from its appearing like a wedge sticking between the two rows.

Cuneiformia Ossia, are the fourth, fifth, and six bones of the foot,

thus called from their wedge-like shape, the term importing so much, from *Cunis*, a wedge, and *Forma*, shape: for they are large above, and narrow below. They lie all three at the side of one another. Their upper side is convex, and their under hollow, by which means the muscles and tendons in the bottom of the foot are not hurt when we go. At one end they have each a sinus, which receives the os naviculare, and at the other end they are joined to the three inner bones of the metatarsus; the inmost of these bones is the biggest, and that in the middle the least.

Cuneus, the *Wedge*, which is a triangular prism, whose sides are acute angled isosceles triangles.

Cunila, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Cunonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cunonia, a species of *Antholyza*.

Cunus, expresses so much of a woman's privy parts as consist of the clitoris, nymphæ, and labia.

Cupania, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cupel or *Copel*, it is a vessel made of ashes and burnt bones, for separating the dross from metals, chiefly used by the refiners.

Cuperosa, *Copperas*.

Cuphos, light, when applied to aliments, it imports their being easily digested; when to distempers, that they are mild.

Cuphea, a species of *Lythrum*.

Cupmoss. See *Pyxidatus*.

Cupressus, the cypress tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are six species.

Cupressinum, Cypress wine.

Cupri Rubigo, verdigrise.

Cuprum. See *Copper*.

Cura Avena ea, a decoction of
OATS

oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar were dissolved, was formerly used in fevers, and was thus named.

Curassavica, Curassao oranges, a variety of aurantium.

Curatella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Curcas, the Barbadoes nut, a species of *Jatropha*.

Curcuma, turmeric, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Currant-tree. See *Ribes*.

Cursuma or *Curtuma*, i. e. *Cheledonium Minus*.

Cursuta, vel *Cursutæ Radix*. This is a name of a foreign root, not much known in general practice. It is a strong bitter, or hath much the appearance and taste of gentian. Dr. Home of Edinburgh styles it *Gentiana Lutea Sylvestris*; while he terms the common *Gentian*, *Gentiana Lutea Sativa*.

Cururu, a species of *Paullinia*.

Cuscuta, dodder, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species and one variety.

Cuspidatus, cusped or cuspidated. It is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Cuspis, properly it is the point of a spear; but it is applied to the glans penis. It is also the name of a bandage.

Cussonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Custard apple tree. See *Annona*.

Custos Oculi, an instrument to preserve the eye in an operation.

Cutambuli, the name of a sort of worms either under the skin or upon it, which by their creeping cause uneasiness and pain.

Cutaneus Musculus, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Cutaneous, is any thing concerning the skin, either of a distem-

per or remedy, from *Cutis*; the skin.

Cutaneous Diseases, are generally supposed to proceed from that curdy matter, like paste, which being thrust out and lodged between the cuticular pores, causes a stagnation of the juices, and dryness of the skin, &c.

Cutaneum Offis Coccygis (*Ligamentum*,) it goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the *Os Coccygis*; it is slender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which runs into the membrana adiposa, and are inserted in the skin on each side of the anus by a kind of expansion, and continuing to divaricate, they are lost on the two sides of the perinæum.

Cutaneus, i. e. *Sphincter Ani*, also the name of a nerve that passes from the union of the seventh cervical and first dorsal pairs, to the inside of the arm.

Cutch, so the English in the East Indies call the *Terra Japonica*.

Cuticula, the cuticle or scarf-skin; also called *Epidermis*, from *ἐπι*, *supra*, above, and *δέρμα*, *cutis*, the skin, is the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the *scarf-skin*. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the *scarf-skin* is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales, which cover one another, more or less, according to the different thickness of the *scarf-skin* in the several parts of the body. In the lips, where the scales appear plainest, because the skin is thinnest, they only in a manner touch

touch one another. Now these scales are either the excretory ducts of the glands of the true skin, as is apparent in fishes, or else the glands have their pipes opening between the scales. Leewenhoeck reckons, that in one circular scale there may be 500 excretory channels, and that a grain of sand will cover 250 scales; so that one grain of sand will cover 12500 orifices through which we daily perspire.

The scales are often glewed to one another by the grosser parts of our insensible transpiration hardening upon them by the heat of the body, which carries off the more volatile particles. The humour, which is afterwards separated by the glands of the skin being pent in between the scales, causes frequent itching; and where the matter has been long pent up, small pimples; for the removing of which, nature directs to those wholesome remedies of frequent rubbing, or washing, or bathing. The use of the *scarf-skin* is to defend the nerves of the skin, which are the origin of the sense of feeling, from the injuries of rough and hard bodies, as well as the air; for either those would make too exquisite and painful an impression on the naked nerves; or the air would dry them, so as that they would be less susceptible of the nicer touches of pleasure.

Cuticularis Membrana, the dura mater.

Cuticulosus, i. e. *Sphincter Ani*.

Cutillæ, certain cold fountains in Italy, mentioned by Celsus and Pliny, which were used in baths.

Cutis, the skin. In this there are three parts remarkable: the first is an infinite number of the papillæ pyramidales; these are the ends of all the nerves of the *skin*.

each of which is inclosed in two or three covers of a pyramidal figure and those covers each above another. They may be easily seen and separated in the *skin* of an elephant, and in the skin of the feet of several other animals. Between these papillæ are an infinite number of holes, which are the orifices of the excretory vessels of the milliary glands underneath. About the papillæ is spread a mucous substance, which because it is pierced by them, and consequently full of little holes, is called by Malpighi, the *Corpus reticulare*; its use is to keep the extremities of the nerves soft and moist, and sensible of the slightest touches. The second part is a web of nervous fibres, and other vessels differently interwoven, and it is the parenchyma, or that part of the *skin* that the parchment is made of. The third part is an infinite number of milliary glands, about which there is much fat; they lie under the other two parts, and they separate the matter of sweat and insensible transpiration. Each gland receives a nerve and artery, and sends out a vein and excretory vessel, which last passes through the other two parts of the cuticula, for the discharging the body of this matter, and for the moistening the cuticula, and the papillæ pyramidales, that they may not dry, which would very much hurt the sense of feeling. Upon the surface of the *skin* there are many parallel lines, which are cut by as many parallel ones. These intersections make spaces of a rhomboidal figure; and out of each angle, for the greatest part, grows a hair, shorter or longer, as nature requires in the several parts of the body; but in the palms of the hand, where there are no hairs, these lines do not intersect one another; and on the ends of the fingers

gers they are spiral. The *skin* is six times thicker than the scarf-skin; and in the sole of the foot it is much thicker than in the face, hands, and other parts. In the summer it is softer, because the pores are wider. In the winter it is more compact and harder, because the pores are more close; therefore the hairs of beasts stick faster, and furs made of them are better in that season. In some this *skin* is white, in others black and tawny, which probably comes from the different colours of the mucus, which covers the parenchyma of the *skin*; for the fibres of the *skin* in all are white, and there is little or no difference in the colour of different bloods. The *skin* is not only a covering in which all the parts of the body are wrapped up; but in it also nature has placed the organs of the sense of feeling, so that not the least thing hurtful can assault us without our knowledge: and as it preserves us from external offences, so it relieves us of noxious and superfluous internal humours; its glands being the excretories of the whole body, through which not only the peccant humours pass, but likewise the greatest part of the liquors which we drink, which having part of their office in conveying the aliments into the blood, are in the next place to dissolve the saline and terrestrial particles to be carried off through the glands of the *skin* and kidneys.—Now the sum of all these particles strained through the cuticular glands, is by Sanctorius reckoned to amount to about 50 ounces in Italy; so that suppose a man's body to weigh 160 pounds, then in 51 days we perspire a quantity equal to the weight of the whole body. And from the consideration of this and other evacuations, our bodies are

said to be renewed and changed in some stated times: but that the vessels or solid parts of the body do constantly decay, waste, and evaporate, does not at all seem probable; nor if they do, is it possible to determine in what time there is a total change; and I am more apt to think, that the fluids only consume, of which though several pounds are daily lost, yet it is not from thence certain when the old stock is spent, and the vessels filled with new juices: for besides that the true quantity of blood in the body is not certainly known, we can never be sure whether they are new or old juices, or a mixture of both, which are constantly flying off; and if a mixture, which is most probable, in what proportion they are mixed, which must necessarily be known in order to determine when the old mass is entirely evacuated. But that part of our native blood does remain in the body, even to the last stages of life, some think credible from hence, that the small-pox comes upon many at 80 or 90 years of age; but whether that is conclusive, we have not leisure here to examine.

Cutt, a name of the *Terra Japonica*, in some parts of the East Indies.

Cyamus, a bean; it also signifies a woodlouse in the shape of a bean.

Cyanella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cyanus, the corn-bottle, or blue-bottle, a species of *Centaurea*.

Cyanus (*Oriental Purple Sweet*), a species of *Centaurea*.

Cyanus Lapis, i. e. *Lapis Lazuli*.

Cyar, properly the eye of a needle; but it is used to signify the orifice of the internal ear.

Cyasma, brown spots in pregnant women's forehead, lips, or hands.

Cyathiscus,

Cyathiscus, from *κυθος*, a cup. The hollow part of, a probe, formed in the shape of a small spoon, as in an ear-picker.

Cyathus, *κυθος*, a cup, from the verb *χεω*, to pour out. It was a common measure among the Greeks and Romans, both of the liquid and dry kind. It was equal to one ounce, or the twelfth part of a pint.

Cybitos, the cubitus.

Cyboides, i. e. *Cuboides*.

Cycas, a genus of ferns in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cycas, the sago-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cycima, litharge.

Cyclamen, fow-bread. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are five species, and thirty-three varieties.

Cyclamen (*Winter-flowering*), i. e. *Hyemale Africanum*.

Cycliscus, from *κυκλος*, a circle. An instrument in the form of a half moon, formerly used for scraping of rotten bones.

Cyclismus, a troche. Also a sort of circular rugine.

Cycloid. It is the curve described by a point in the periphery of a circle, rolling upon a straight line.

Cyclopion, from *κυκλω*, to surround, and *οφ*, the eye, the white of the eye.

Cyclos, a circle. Hippocrates uses this word to signify the cheeks, and the orbits of the eyes.

Cyclus Metasyncriticus. It is a long protracted course of remedies, persisted in with a view of restoring the particles of the body to such a state as is necessary to health.

Cydar, tin.

Cydonia, the quince-tree. A species of *Pyrus*. It is the *Pyrus Cydonia* of Linnæus.

Cyema, i. e. *Cucma*.

Cyites, i. e. *Lapis Ætites*.

Cylinder, is a solid body made by the rotation of a rectangular parallelogram about one of its sides; so that when in anatomy a vessel is said to be cylindrical, or a cylinder, it is meant that it is so shaped, as not to be narrower at one end than another, but that it is of the same diameter in all places, contrary to a *Cone*, or a *Conical Vessel*; which see.

Cyllos, from *κυλλω*, to make lame. In Hippocrates, it is one affected with a kind of luxation which bends outwards, and is hollowed inward. Such a defect in the tibia is called *Cylloisis*, and the person to whom it belongs, is called by the Latins *Varus*, and is opposed to *Valgus*.

Cylloesis, i. e. *Cyllos*.

Cyma. By a figure this name is applied to the tops of plants, which the Latins call *Turio* and *Asparagus*.

Cymatodes, is applied by Galen and some others to an unequal fluctuating pulse.

Cymbæ (*Os*) i. e. *Scaphoides* (*Os*).

Cymbalaria, a species of *Saxifrage*. Also the ivy-leaved toad flax. A species of *Antirrhinum*.

Cymbalaris Cartilago, i. e. *Cartilago Cricoides*.

Cymbaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cymbiforme, from *cymba*, a boat, i. e. *Scaphoides* (*Os*).

Cymia, a vessel in the shape of an urinal.

Cyminum, i. e. *Cuminum*.

Cynanche, *κυανχη*, from *κυων*, a dog, and *αρχω*, to suffocate. It is that species of *Angina* or *Quinsy*, in which the tongue is inflamed and swelled so, that it hangs out between the teeth. Aretæus says, it is thus named from dogs either being subject to it, or else when in health they hang out their tongues at times.

Cælius Aurelianus says, that the voice of a patient in a quinsy resembles that of a dog or of a wolf. *Cynanche* is the generic name for a Quinsy in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*.

Cynanche Epidemica. It is the *Febris Anginosa* of Huxham.

Cynanche Exanthematica, i. e. *Cynanche Epidemia*.

Cynanche Gangrænosâ, the putrid quinsy. The same as the *Cynanche Maligna*.

Cynanche Maligna, the putrid quinsy, or ulcerated fore throat.

Cynanche Parotidæa, i. e. the quinsy of the parotid glands, commonly called the *Mumps*.

Cynanche Pharyngæa; the quinsy of the pharynx and œsophagus.

Cynanche Stridula, the quinsy commonly called the *Croup*.

Cynanche Trachealis, the tracheal quinsy, known by the name of the *Croup*.

Cynanche Tonsillaris, the quinsy of the tonsils. It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly affecting the tonsils, the velum, and the uvula.

Cynanche Ulcerosæ, i. e. *Cynanche Maligna*.

Cynanchica Medicamenta. Medicines appropriated to the *Cynanche*.

Cynanchia, squinancy wort. A species of *Asperula*.

Cynanchum, dog's bane. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties fourteen.

Cynanthemis, a name of the *Cotula Fetida*.

Cynanthropia, from *κυν*, a dog, and *ανθρωπος*, a man. It is used by Bellini, *De Morbis Capitis*, to express a particular kind of melancholy, when men fancy themselves changed into dogs, and imitate their actions.

Cynapium, lesser hemlock.

Cynara, artichoke. A genus in

Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species, and three varieties. Tournefort describes seven more.

Cynicus, canine. Certain convulsions, called *Cynic Spasms*.

Cynuria, a vessel in the shape of an urinal.

Cynobotane, i. e. *Cotula Fetida*.

Cynocephalon, a species of *Antirrhinum*.

Cynocotinum, wolf's bane.

Cynocoprus, from *κυν*, a dog, and *κοπος*, the white dung of a dog.

Cynocrambe. So Tournefort calls the *Theligonum* of Linnæus.

Cynocytis, the dog-rose.

Cynodectos, *κυνόδεκτος*. So Dioscorides calls a person bit with a mad dog.

Cynodes, canine.

Cynodesmion, from *κυν*, a dog, and *δεω*, to bind. A ligature by which the prepuce is bound upon the glans. Sometimes it signifies the lower part of the prepuce.

Cynodontes, from *κυν*, a dog, and *οδης*, a tooth. The canine teeth.

Cynoglossum, hound's tongue. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Omphalodes*. He enumerates of species and varieties twelve; and Tournefort fifteen more.

Cynolissa or *Cynolissus*. It is used by Leicester, in his *Exercit. Tert. De Morb. Chron.* in the same sense as *Rabies Canina*.

Cynometra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Cynolopha. Pollux calls these certain asperities of the vertebræ, and beginning of the spine of the back.

Cynolyssa, i. e. *Cynolissa*.

Cynomorium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cynomorja, a name of the *Psyllium*, in Oribasius.

Cynophallophora, a species of *Caparis*.

Cynops,

Cynops, a species of *Plantago*.

Cynorexia, the same as *Bulimia*, i. e. a greedy appetite that is not easily satisfied.

Cynorrhodon, from *κυν*, a dog, and *ῥόδον*, a rose, i. e. *Cynobatos*.

Cynobatos, the dog-rose or hip-tree. It is one of the largest plants of the rose-kind.

Cynorchis, a name of several species of *Orchis*.

Cynosurus, dog's tail, or dog-tail grass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and one variety.

Cyphoria, from *κύμα*, the fetus, and *φέρω*, to carry, gestation. It is spoken of a woman with respect to her pregnancy.

Cyparissus, i. e. *Cupressus*.

Cyparissias, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Cyperus, galangale. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-two species.

Cyperus (*Bastard*). A species of *Scirpus*. See also *Schænus*.

Cyperus (*Pseudo*). A species of *Carex*.

Cyphoma, or } from *κύρνω*, to bend.

Cyphosis, } A kind of gibbosity, an incurvature of the spine of the back, when the vertebræ incline preternaturally outwards.

Cypira, turmeric.

Cypressus, i. e. *Cupressus*.

Cypress-Tree. See *Cupressus*.

Cypress (*Summer*). See *Scoparia*.

Cypripedium, ladies slipper. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and five varieties.

Cypselæ, or *Cypselis*, the ear-wax.

Cyrcænia. In Rulandus it signifies the fæces of saffron infused in oil.

Cyrbasia, properly the tiara or cap worn by the Persian monarchs. Hippocrates uses this word in his *Treatise on the Diseases of Women*, in de-

scribing a sort of covering which he directs for the breasts.

Cyrcbia, the husks of barley, or of other corn, which fall off while they are torrifying, or when soaked in water.

Cyrcnaicus, is applied to the juice of the laserpitium of the ancients, from the country where it mostly flourished, by Scribonius Largus, Ægineta, and some others; as it is also taken notice of under the same distinction by Sanctorius in his *Aphorisms*.

Cyrcnaicus Liqueur, i. e. *Gum Benjamin*.

Cyrcnaicus Sal, i. e. *Sal Ammoniacus*.

Cyrcilla, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Cyrcones, i. e. *Acari*; particularly those which lodge under the cuticle.

Cyrcæon, the podex or anus.

Cyrcoides, gibbous.

Cyrcoma, from *κύρτος*, hump-backed. Any preternatural tumor, or gibbosity. In Vogel's *Nosology*, it signifies a particular flatulent tumor of the belly.

Cyrcouosus, the rickets.

Cyrcuros, the podex or anus, or intestinum rectum. *Κυρός* is the breech.

Cyrcites, i. e. *Lapis Ætites*.

Cyrcotis, inflammation of the anus.

Cyrcolithos, from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *λίθος*, a stone. The stone in the bladder.

Cyrcicæ Arteriæ, the cystic arteries. The hepatic artery having advanced behind the ductus hepaticus towards the vesiculæ fellis, it gives two principal branches, called *Arteriæ Cysticæ*.

Cyrcicæ Venæ, a branch from the vena portæ ventralis; they run along the vesicula fellis, from its neck to the bottom, and as they are

often only two in number, they are called *Cysticæ Gemellæ*.

Cystics. Medicines prescribed in any disorder of the bladder; because *cysticus*, from *κυστις*, a bladder, signifies any part of the body so called, as the urinary bladder or gall-bladder.

Cysticus Ductus, is a pipe that goes from the neck of the gall-bladder, not in a straight line with the bladder, but, as it were, more depressed in the liver; into which some biliary ducts likewise open, and its inner membrane has several rugæ, to retard the motion of the bile. See *Jecur*.

Cystic is also applied to the arteries and veins communicating between the vena portæ and liver.

Cysticapnos, African climbing bladder-fumitory.

Cystides, encysted tumors, and those whose substance is included in a membrane.

Cystinx, a small bladder.

Cystis, a bag. It is applied to any receptacle of morbid humours.

Cystitis, inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Cystiplogia, i. e. *Cystitis*.

Cystocele, a hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cystolithica (*Ischuria*), a retention of urine from a stone in the bladder.

Cystophlegica (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from a palsy in the bladder.

Cystoptosis, the inner membrane of the bladder protruding through the urethra.

Cystophlegmatica (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from abundance of mucus in the bladder.

Cystoproctica (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from pain in the bladder, caused by indurated fæces, wind, inflammation, abscess, &c. in the rectum.

Cystopyica (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from purulent matter in the bladder.

Cystospastica (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from a spasm in the sphincter of the bladder.

Cystobromboides (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from grumous blood in the bladder.

Cystotomia, a cutting of the bladder in the operation for the stone.

Cytiniformes. See *Cytinus*.

Cytinus. It generally signifies the flower of the pomegranate; but sometimes it is used to signify the cups of flowers which expand after the same manner. They are also termed *Cytiniforme*.

Cytiso-Genista, common broom.

Cytisoides, a species of *Anthyllis*.

Cytisus, base-trefoil, or bean-trefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are eleven species, and six varieties.

Cytisus (*American*). See *Cajan*.

Cytisus, a name of two varieties of the *Genista Canariensis*.

D.

DÆURI, i. e. *Bixa Orelana* of Linnæus.

Daceton, from *δακνω*, to bite, an epithet for such animals as hurt by biting.

Dachel. So Boerhaave calls the *Palma Major*.

Dacneron, from *δακνω*, to bite, biting; an epithet for a collyrium in Trallian.

Dacrydium, i. e. *Diagridium*.

Dacryodes, from *δακρυ*, a tear, in Hippocrates.

Dacryoma, a coalition of one or more of the puncta lachrymalia.

Dacryopæos, an epithet for such things as cause the tears to flow, such as onions, &c.

Dactiletus, the *Hermodactyl*.

Dactyideus, i. e. *Lapis Lyncis*.

Dactylethrai, a machine shaped like a finger, and introduced into the stomach to excite vomiting.

Dactylion, web-fingered.

Dactylis, cock's-foot grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Dactylus, the date. In Boerhaave it is the *Palma major*. It is a name of the *Blatta Byzantia*; and, among the Greeks, it is the same measure as *Digitus* among the Latins.

Dactylus Idæus, i. e. *Belemnites*.

Dactylus Palmula, the great palm-tree, or the date-tree.

Dædalus, a name given to mercury, on account of its volatility with heat, from a person so called, who invented wings to fly with.

Dæmon, which strictly signifies a spirit either good or bad, hath not likewise escaped torture from the

application of some writers in medicine, most of which are too ridiculous to take notice of; but as it is taken in a bad sense, its derivative *Dæmoniac* is most justly ascribed to such distempers as cannot be assigned to natural causes, but are supposed from the influence of possession by the devil: though even such notions have now long since been exploded.

Dæmonia, } a kind of me-
Dæmonomania, } lancholy sup-
posed to arise from the possession of a dæmon.

Daffodil, *Narcissus*.

Daffodil (chequered.) See *Fritillaria*.

Daffodil 'Sea), *pancratium*.

Daffodil (wild English.) See *Narcissus* (*Pseudo*.)

Dais, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Daisy. See *Bellis*.

Daisy (*American creeping*), a variety of *Leucanthemum*.

Daisy (*Blue*.) See *Globularia*.

Daisy (*Greater*), i. e. *Leucanthemum*.

Daisy (*Michaelmas*.) See *Tradescanti*.

Daisy (*Montpelier Great Mountain*), a variety of *Leucanthemum*.

Dalbergia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Dalea, a species of *Eupatorium*.

Dalechampia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Dalechampia, Spanish goat's-beard, a species of *Tragopogon*.

Dalibarda, a species of *Rubus*.

Dalea, a species of *Pforalea*.

Damascena, a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

Damaſonium, hexagonal-flowered water-plantain; a species of *Alisma*.

Damnata Terra. See *Terra Damnata*.

Damſon, a species of *Prunus*.

Dandelion. See *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

Dandelion, Virginian dandelion, a species of *Tragopogon*.

Dandrif. See *Furfur*.

Danezwort, i. e. *Ebulus*.

Daphne, ſpurge-laurel, or *Mezerion*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, twenty-two.

Daphnêleon, from *δαφνη*, the bay-tree, and *ελαιον*, oil, the oil of bayberries. Dioscorides calls this oil thus, from *Daphne*, the nymph reported by the poets to have been changed into the bay-tree.

Daphnites, a name for the best pieces of *Cassia*.

Daphnoides, the same as *Daphne*.

Daratos, unfermented bread.

Darchem, a name of the best cinnamon.

Darnel-grass. See *Lolium*.

Darſini, the Arabian name for the ordinary sort of true cinnamon.

Darta, a tettar, ring-worm, or the itch.

Dartos, from *αρσας*, leather, or a pelt, a Greek name derived from its raw or excoriated appearance, and not from its use, contracting the scrotum. Some derive it from *δαρσις*, excoriation: Vesalius uses the word *δαρσις* to signify the raising the membranes from their included parts. The *dartos* appears to be no more than a condensation of the cellular membrane lining the scrotum; yet the skin here is capable of being corrugated and relaxed in a greater degree than in other places. Dr. Hunter says that no such muscle can be found. Albinus, Haller,

and Monro, have left it out of the number of muscles. The fibres which compose what is called the *dartos*, are sometimes so affected as to contract the scrotum, and this contraction is generally said to be a sign of health.

Dasympma. So the *Ophthalmia Trachoma* of Sauvages is called when it is tettery.

Data, from the participle of *do*, to give, is a term used for such things or quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order to find out thereby other things or quantities, which are unknown or sought for. And this, which was first transplanted from the mathematics into medicine, expresses any quantity which, for the sake of a present calculation, is taken for granted to be such, without requiring an immediate proof for its certainty: and this is called the given quantity, number, or power: and such things as are known, from whence, either in the animal mechanism, or the operation of medicines, we come to the knowledge of things before unknown, are now frequently in physical writers called *data*.

Date-tree. See *Phoenix*.

Datifca, bastard-hemp, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and three varieties.

Datura, thorny-apple, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species and six varieties.

Daucites Vinum, wine in which is the seeds of carrot.

Daucus, carrot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and seven varieties.

Daucus Creticus, Cretan annual *Athamanta*. It is the *Athamanta Cretensis* of Linnæus.

Dauphiny (*Sal.*) It is the salt obtained from an earth in the province of Dauphiny in France. It is a natural sal Glaub.

Daura,

Daura. So Paracelsus calls black hellebore.

Daveridon, oil of spike.

Dealbation, hath been used by the chemists and refiners, for rendering things white which were not so before, but is now almost grown into disuse.

Deambulation strictly signifies motion of the body by walking, but by Hippocrates is applied to inquietude of the mind.

Dearticulation. See *Diarthrosis*.

Death, in *Medicine*, is a total stoppage of the blood's circulation.

Debilitates, diseases from deficiency, as blindness, want of appetite, &c.

Debility, is a relaxation of the solids, that induces weakness and fainting.

Debus. So Paracelsus calls a medicine, which is given against anger.

Decagynia, from *deka*, *decem*, and *gyn*, *mulier*, a woman; the fifth order in the tenth class in the Linnæan system; comprehending those plants whose fructification discovers ten styli, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

Decandria, from *deka*, *decem*, *ten*, and *arne*, *maritus*, a husband; in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the tenth in order, which has hermaphrodite flowers, with ten stamina in each, and includes five orders.

Decantation, is the pouring off any liquor clear from its feces.

Decidentia, some change in diseases, whereby they are prolonged.

Decidua, from *de* and *cado*, to fall, falling or fading once a year. Those things that fall away, as leaves of trees. In *Botany*, deciduous plants are such as cast their leaves in winter. From this, Dr. Hunter calls the spongy chorion by the name *decidua* and *caduca*, both which words

signify *falling off*. The spongy chorion consists of two layers; that layer which is in immediate contact with the uterus is called *tunica decidua*; the other is called *decidua reflexa*, because it reflects from the uterus upon the ovum: about the fifth month these two layers come in contact, so as to become one membrane. Ruysch called the spongy chorion by the name of *tunica filamentosa*; more modern authors called it the *false*, or the *spongy chorion*. This word is also applied to some parts of the body in a state of relaxation, as by John Stephanus, in his *Notes upon Avicen.* to the uvula, which he calls *Uvula decidua*.

Decimana, a kind of erratic fever, returning every tenth day.

Declension, i. e. *Declinatio*.

Declinatio. It is when a disease abates. In Avicenna it is an imperfect dislocation.

Declivis, the muscle *Obliquus Descendens Abdominis*.

Decocta. It is water that hath been boiled, and is cooled by the help of snow.

Decoction, from *decoquo*, to boil. It is any thing boiled.

Decolores, diseases which disagreeably change the colour of the skin.

Decolatio. It is when a part of the cranium is cut off with the teguments in a wound of the head.

Decortication, is stripping any thing of its bark or shell, from *de*, *from*, and *cortex*, *bark*.

Decrepitation, is a term much used by Ludovicus and Wedelius for the crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

Decumaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Decurtatus, is by some applied to a pulse which grows weaker every stroke, until an entire cessation; or if it recovers again, it is called

Pulsus decurtatus reciprocus, See Galen de Different. Puls. lib. i. cap. xi.

Decussation, is when lines cross one another; and is the case of many muscles and membranes, where the fibres run over one another in greater or lesser angles, and give both strength and conveniency of motion of different ways, much in the same manner as threads are disposed in a net.

Decussorium, is a surgeon's instrument wherewith the dura mater is pressed down in the operation of the trepan, to save it from damage.

Defectivi, disorders from the body being partially or generally defective in its vital powers; it is synonymous with *Adynamia*.

Defectio Animi, a fainting or swooning.

Defensiva. In Paracelsus they are cordials.

Defensive, is said of a plaster or bandage whereby surgeons keep on their dressings and secure wounds from the air.

Deferentia Vasa. See Generation, parts of.

Defixus, impotent with respect to venereal desires.

Deslagration, signifies burning away any thing, and is a term frequently made use of in chemistry for setting fire to several things in their preparation: as in making the *Æthiops* with fire, the sal prunellæ, and many others of the like nature.

Desluvium, a falling off of the hair.

Defluxion, signifies a running off, or flowing of any liquid; from *de* and *fluo*, to run off; and generally expresses the rheum in a catarrh, or a sudden discharge of thin humours upon any part.

Deformationes, distortion of particular parts, and other deformities.

Deformes, synonymous with *Cachexia*. It signifies diseases occasioning external deformity of the body.

Defrutum, from *deferuendo*. It is must, or the juice of grapes, boiled to the consumption of one-half, before it is permitted to ferment into wine.

Deglutitio, swallowing; from *deglutio*, to swallow. See *Larynx*.

Degmos, from *δαμνω*, to bite, a biting pain in the orifice of the stomach, such as is perceived in the heart-burn, &c.

Dejectio, dejection, from *dejicio*, to cast off. Going to stool is so called.

Dejectoria, purging medicines.

Deinosis, from *δεινω*, to exaggerate, exaggeration. Hippocrates uses this word with respect to the supercilia, where it imports their being enlarged.

Delacrymativæ, delacrymatives, medicines which dry the eyes by first discharging tears; such are onions, &c.

Delapsio, a falling down of the anus, uterus, or intestines; from *delabo*, to slip down.

Delatic, i. e. *Indicatio*.

Deleterious, from *δελω*, to hurt or injure. Those things are so called which are of a pernicious or poisonous nature. Galen applies it to all cathartics, on a supposition that they must contain somewhat injurious to the human body, to make them occasion such commotions in it.

Deligatio, from *de* and *ligo*, to tie, the application of bandages.

Delima, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Deliquatio, to melt. See *Solution*.

Deliquium, from *delinquo*, to swoon. This word signifies the same as *Lipothimia*. It is also a term in chemistry, to signify the solution of a body

body by exposure to the air, as in making the ol. tart. per deliq.

Delirium, from *deliro*, to rave or talk idly. It is an incapacity in the organs of sensation to perform their function in due manner, so that the mind does not reflect upon and judge of external objects as usual: as is the case frequently in fevers, from too impetuous a hurry of the blood, which alters so far the secretion in the brain, as to disorder the whole nervous system. See *Narcotics*.

Delirium Maniacum, i. e. *Mania*.

Delirium Melancholicum, i. e. *Melancholy*.

Delocatio, i. e. *Luxatio*.

Delphinium, lark-spur, a genus in Linneus's botany. He enumerates nine species, and twenty-four varieties.

Delphys, the uterus.

Delta, the name of the letter D in the Greek; also the external pudendum muliebre.

Deltoides, is a triangular muscle, which is thus called from Δ , the Greek delta, and *idea*, *forma*, *shape*. It arises exactly opposite to the trapezius from one-third part of the clavicle, from the acromium and spine of the scapula, and is inserted tendinous into the middle of the os humeri, which bone it lifts up directly; and it assists with the supra spinatus and coracobrachialis in all the actions of the humerus, except the depression; it being convenient that the arm should be raised and sustained, in order to its moving on any side.

Dementia, madness, or a delirium.

Democratis Theriaca, a theriaca described by Aetius.

Demonia, melancholy from the influence of evil spirits.

Demonomania, demoniac, from *daimon*, *skilful*, which is of *daimon*, to learn, one full of an evil spirit, for adjectives in *ων*, note fullness and

plenty; devilish, belonging to the devil.

Demonstration, is a chain of arguments depending on one another, and founded primarily in self-evident principles; but more strictly it is that way used by mathematicians, of proving their assertions by such steps as keep the image or picture of what is expressed by the several terms in a proposition always in view; and often therefore requires the help of diagrams; whereby the mind is conducted through the whole with as much certainty as in actually numbering so many pieces of money out of one hand into another. And for this reason it is, that in mathematics, to which this term is appropriated, persons at a distance from one another, shall draw the same conclusions from the same premises without the least variation, as much as the same sums to be added together will always produce the same total. But when this is applied to purposes not attended with equal certainty, it is with great impropriety; though often done by persons too opinionated of their own abilities and speculations.

Demotivus lapsus, sudden death.

Demulcents, such medicines as obtund and soften acrimonious humours. See *Emollients*.

Dende, the species of *Ricinus* called *Abelmoluch*.

Dendrachates. So the *Agate* is called, when its figures resemble trees.

Dendroides, plants that resemble trees; they are also called *arborescent*.

Dendrolibanus, rosemary.

Denodatio, dissolution.

Dens, a tooth. See *Dentes*.

Dens Caballinus, i. e. *Hyoscyamus*.

Dens Canis, dog-tooth, a former name for the *Erythronium*.

Dens

Dens Canis Candidum, a species of *Erythronium*.

Dens Leonis. So Tournefort calls the *Icontodon* of Linnæus.

Dens Serpentis, i. e. *Glossopetra*.

Density, is that property in bodies which arises from a texture wherein more matter is contained in any given surface, or, which is the same thing, wherein there are fewer pores; and this the manner or means of occasioning this, is called condensation. The fluids, whose density it is of the most importance to be acquainted with, in order to judge of the atmospherical pressure, and many of its consequences, are air, water, and quicksilver; and, according to sir Isaac Newton's calculation, water is to air as 800 or 850 to 1, allowing the mercury in the baroscope to be at the height of 30 inches; the density of quicksilver to water as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; and consequently the density of quicksilver to air, is as 11617 to 1.

Dentagra, from *odus*, a tooth, and *αγρα*, a seizure, the tooth-ach, the gout in the teeth. Also an instrument for drawing the teeth; of which Parey gives many examples.

Dentale. See *Dentalium*.

Dentalis Lapis. It is the tartarous matter which is formed about the teeth, in the likeness of a stone.

Dentalium, tooth-shell. It is the shell of a small fish. As a medicine the oyster-shell may be substituted for it.

Dentaria, tooth-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and two varieties. It is also a name of the *Orobanchæ*, and *Plumbago*.

Dentarius, a person professing to draw teeth, or remedy their disorders.

Dentarpago, the instrument called *Dentagra*.

Dentata. So the second vertebra of the neck is called. It is remark-

able for its process, which is called *Processus Dentatus*, which plays in the hollow of the anterior arch of the vertebra above it.

Dentata, dentated. In Botany a dentated leaf is one that is notched at the edges, with a number of blunt points resembling teeth.

Dentellaria, i. e. *Plumbago*.

Dentes, the teeth, are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, which are lined with a thin membrane, upon which there are several vessels, through which there passes a thick transparent humour, that, as it increases, hardens in form of teeth: and about the seventh or eighth month after birth, they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periosteum and gums; which being very sensible, create a violent pain, and other symptoms incident to children in the time of toothing. They begin not to appear all at a time, first the *Dentes incisivi* appear, because they are the thinnest and sharpest; after them come out the *capini*, because they are sharper than the molares, but thicker than the *incisivi*; and last of all the molares, because they are thickest and bluntest. Of this viscous transparent liquor, which is the substance of the teeth, there are two layers, the one below the other, divided by the same membrane, which covers all the cavity of the jaw: the uppermost layer forms the teeth which come out first, but about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by the teeth made of the undermost layer, which then begin to sprout; and if these teeth be lost, they never grow again: but if some have been observed to shed their teeth twice, they have had three layers of this viscous humour, which hardly ever happens. About the one and twentieth year the two last of the molares spring

spring up, and they are called *Dentes Sapiëntiæ*.

Dentes Columellares. In Varro and Pliny they are the same as Varro elsewhere calls *Dentes Canini*.

Dentes Genuini. Cicero calls the molares thus; but they are the teeth called *Sapiëntiæ*.

Dentes Lactei, i. e. *Dentes Incisores*.

Dentes Oculares, also called *Dentes Canini*, are one on each side the incisores, in each jaw. They are called *Oculares* or *eye-teeth*, because that extracting them is supposed to injure the eyes.

Dentes Risorii, i. e. *Dentes Incisorii*.

Denticulatus. In Botany, the same as *Dentales*.

Dentiducum, i. e. *Dentagra*.

Dentiformis Processus. See *Pyrenoides*.

Dentifricium, from *dentes fricare*, to rub the teeth, dentrifices, medicines for cleaning the teeth.

Dentillaria, lead-wort.

Dentiscalpium, } an instrument for
Dentiscalpra, } scraping of the
crust which is formed on foul teeth. In Oribasius and Scultetus it is an instrument for separating the gums from the teeth to facilitate their extraction.

Dentition, or breeding of teeth. Sauvages' makes this a species of *Odontalgia*. Dr. Cullen makes it synonymous with *Odaxismus*, which see, but does not admit it as a disease.

Dento, one whose teeth are prominent, to a great degree, or who is full mouthed.

Dentoducum, the instrument called *Dentagra*.

Denudation. It is spoken of bones that are laid bare by the flesh being torn off them.

Deobstruent, from *de priv.* and *obstrui*, to obstruct. They are such

medicines as open obstructions: they are the same as aperients.

Deoppilantia, deoppilatives, deoppillatories. The same as *Deobstruents*.

Depart. In Chemistry, it is a method of refining or separating gold from silver, by means of aqua fortis. It is also called quartation.

Depascens (*Ulcus*), depascent ulcer, i. e. *Phagedæna*, and *Herpes miliaris*.

Depeditio, i. e. *Abortus*.

Depetigo, a kind of Itch, in which the skin is rough.

Dephlegmation. Vinous spirits are said to be dephlegmated or rectified, when well freed from their watery parts.

Depilatory, from *de*, *of*, or *from*, and *pila*, hairs, such medicines as take the hairs off from any place where they are a deformity, which may be commodiously done with quick-lime, orpiment, &c. See *Rusnia*.

Deplumatio, an affection of the eye-lids, with a callous tumor, which causes the hair to fall off. Aetius says it is a disorder of the eye, consisting of a madarosis and sclerophthalmia.

Deprehensio, i. e. *Catalepsis*.

Depressio, a depression. In Surgery it generally signifies a sinking inwards of some part of the skull, which happens from an external violence by which the bone is fractured.

Depressor, from *deprimere*, to pull or draw down. In Anatomy, a name applied to several muscles, because they depress the parts they are fastened to.

Depressores Alæ Nasi, the depressors of the wings of the nose. They arise from the upper jaw-bone outwardly, where the gums cover the sockets of the dentes incisores and canini, and are inserted into the root of

of the wing of the nose, advancing up the side of the wing a little way; they pull the alæ downwards.

Depressor Anguli Oris, a name given by Albinus to the *Depressor Labiorum Communis*. It rises from the outer part of the lower edge of the lower jaw, at the side of the chin, and is continued outwardly to the greater zygomaticus, to the nasalis of the upper lip, and thence into the outer part of the orbicularis, where it surrounds the upper lip at the corner of the mouth. It extends and joins the elevator of the corner of the mouth.

Depressor Costarum. They are so similar to the *Levatores longiores* as to need no farther description, only (as their name imports) their office is the reverse of the other. See *Levatores Costarum*.

Depressor Epiglotidis. It rises from the ligament on the thyroid cartilage on its fore-part on each side, and is inserted in the epiglottis, near its basis, on each side.

Depressor Labiorum Communis, i. e. *Depressor Anguli Oris*.

Depressores Labii Inferiores, also called *Quadratus*. They arise fleshy on each side of the chin, march obliquely, and crossing each other, they terminate together in the whole edge of the lip, where it grows red.

Depressor Labii Superioris, called also *triangularis*. It rises from the sockets of the incisores, runs to the superior part of the upper lip, and some fibres run on to the nose.

Depressores Maxilla Inferior. See *Digastricus*, and *Platysma Myoides*.

Depressor Oculi. It rises tendinous from the back part of the socket, cohering in some measure with the covering of the optic nerves, and is inserted into the fore-part of the sclerotica, after running under the eye.

Depressores Nasi, are a pair of muscles arising from the os maxillare, above the dentes incisorii, and are inserted into the extremities of the alæ, which they pull downwards.

Depressor Supercilii, i. e. *Corrugator Coiterii*.

Depressorium, an instrument which is used for depressing the dura mater after the operation of the trepan.

Deprimens, i. e. *Depressor*. It is also a name of the *Depressor Oculi*.

Depuration, is the freeing any liquor or solid body from its foulness, which may be effected various ways. 1st. By *Decantation*, by which, when the grosser parts are settled at the bottom of the vessel, the clear liquor above is poured off. 2dly. *Depumation*, see *Clarification*; in which eggs or other viscid matters are used. 3dly. *Filtration*, which is by passing, without pressure, the fluid to be purified through strainers of linen, flannel, or paper, which retaining the feculence, permits only the clear liquor to pass.

Depuratoria Febris, depuratory fever, a name given by Sydenham to a fever which prevailed in the years 1661 and 1664. He called it *depuratory*, because he observed that nature regulated all the symptoms in such a manner as to fit the febrile matter for expulsion in a certain time, either by a copious sweat or a free perspiration. See Swan's *Translation of Sydenham's Works*.

Deras, Δερας, a sheep-skin, the title of a book in chemistry, treating of the art of transmuting base metals into gold. It is wrote on sheep-skins.

Derbia, i. e. *Impetigo*.

Derma, δερμα, i. e. *Deras*. Also the true skin of human subjects.

Derivation, is the drawing away of humours, that threaten any noble

ble part, to be discharged by some other below, where there is not so much danger; as in defluxions upon the eyes, to apply a blister to the neck. And such a translocation of humours sometimes also proceeds from natural causes. The doctrine of *derivation* and revulsion, talked of by the ancients is, in their sense of these terms, wholly exploded. By revulsion they meant the driving back of the fluids from one part to another. The only rational meaning of the word *revulsion*, as here applied can have, is, the preventing too great an afflux of humours to any part, either by contracting the area of the vessels, or diminishing the quantity of what flows from them. Thus any medicines promoting the secretions, may be said to make a revulsion, and in this sense *derivation* can only be understood.

Dermatodes, from *δερμα*, a skin or leather, and *ειδος*, likeness, leather-like. An epithet of the *Dura Mater*.

Dertron. Fœsius says it is the abdomen or omentum; Linden and Coronarius say it is the small intestines.

Descensio. It is spoken of the gentle and moderate motion of the body, or of the humours downwards. The chemists call it *distillatio per descensum*, when the fire is applied to the top and all round the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom, and the vapours consequently driven there. Liquifying salts by exposing them to the air, as in making the *ol. tartari per deliq.* is also a sort of *distillatio per descensum*.

Descensus, i. e. *Descensio*.

Descensorium, the furnace in which the *distillatio per descensum* is performed.

Descent of heavy bodies. Heavy bodies in an unresisting medium,

fall with an uniformly accelerated motion.

A heavy body let fall from any height near the surface of our earth, descends in a second of time $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet English, or 197 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prop. 1. The velocities of descending heavy bodies are proportionate to the times from the beginning of their falls. This follows (saith the learned Dr. Halley, Phil. Transf. N^o 179.) because the action of gravity being continual, in every space of time the falling body receives a new impulse equal to what it had before in the same space of time received from the first power; v. gr. in the first second of time a body hath acquired a velocity, which in that time would carry it a certain distance, suppose 32 feet 2 inches, and there were no new force, it would continue to descend at that rate with an equable motion; but in the next second of time, the same power of gravity continually acting thereupon, superadds a new velocity equal to the former; so that at the end of two seconds, the velocity is double to what it was at the end of the first. And after the same manner may it be proved to be triple at the end of the third second, and so on. Wherefore the velocities of falling bodies are proportionate to the times of their falls. Q. E. D.

Prop. 2. The spaces described by the fall of a body, are as the squares of the times from the beginning of the fall.

Prop. 3. The velocity which a descending body acquires in any space of time, is double to that wherewith it would have moved the space descended by an equable motion in the same time.

Prop. 4. All bodies, on or near the surface of the earth, in their fall descend so, as at the end of the first second of time they have described

scribed 16 feet 1 inch, London measure, and acquired the velocity of 32 feet 2 inches, in a second.

This is made out from the 25th proposition of the second part of Mr. Huygens's *De Horologio Oscillatorio*; wherein he demonstrates the time of the least vibrations of a pendulum, to be to the time of the fall of a body from the height of half the length of the pendulum, as the circumference of a circle to its diameter; whence as a corollary it follows, that as the squares of the diameter are to the square of the circumference, so half the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, is to the space described by the fall of a body in a second of time; and the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds being found 39,125, or $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the descent in a second will be found by the aforesaid analogy 16 feet and 1 inch, and by the last proposition the velocity will be double thereto. And near to this it hath been found by several experiments, which, by reason of the swiftness of the fall, cannot so exactly determine its quantity.

From these four propositions all questions concerning the *perpendicular descent of bodies*, are easily solved; and either time, height, or velocity being assigned, one may readily find the other two.

From them likewise is the doctrine of projectiles deducible, assuming the two following axioms, viz.

1. That the body set a moving, will move on continually in a right line with an equable motion, unless some other force or impediment intervene, whereby it is accelerated, or retarded, or deflected.

2. That a body being agitated by two motions at a time, does by their compounded forces pass through the same points as it would do, were the

two motions divided and acted successively.

Defessio. Celsus uses this word for sitting on a close stool.

Desiccatio, desiccative or drying, from *desicco*, to draw away or dry up. Medicines are thus called which are drying, and used to skin over old sores. The chemists also refer it (though improperly) to calcination.

Desidia Oblivio, i. e. Lethargy.

Desipientia, the symptomatic phrenitis.

Desme, from *deu*, to bind or tie. This word occurs in Moschion, and signifies the same as *manipulus*, *fasciculus*.

Desmidion. It is a diminutive of *desme*, so signifies a small handful.

Desmos. In Hippoc. *De Fract.* this word signifies an affection of the joint after a luxation, in the manner of a tye or ligature, whereby they are rendered incapable of bending or stretching out. It proceeds from inflammation.

Despumation, from *de* and *spuma*, froth off. It is the clarification of any liquor, by throwing up its foulness in a froth, and taking that off. See *Clarification*, and *Depuration*.

Desquamation, from *de*, priv. and *squama*, the scale of a fish, to take off scales. By a metaphor it is applied to a foul bone, the laminae of which rise like scales. It is the same as *Exfoliation*. Sometimes it signifies the same as *Abrasis*.

Desquamatorium, an epithet of a Trepan, called also *Exfoliativum*, for abrading part of the cranium.

Destillation, or *Distillation*, in Chemistry, the act of drawing off the spirituous, aqueous, oleaginous, or saline parts of a mixed body, from the grosser and more terrestrial parts by means of fire, and collecting and condensing them again by cold. There are two kinds of *distillation*;
by

by the one, the more subtile and volatile parts of liquors are elevated from the grosser ; by the other, liquids incorporated with solid bodies are forced out from them by vehemence of fire. To the first belong the *distillation* of the pure inflammable spirit from vinous liquors ; and of such of the active parts of vegetables as are capable of being extracted by boiling water or spirit, and at the same time of arising along with their steam. The apparatus made use of for distilling spirits, waters, and oils, consist of a still or copper vessel, for containing the subject, on which is luted a large head with a swan-neck. The vapour arising into the head, is thence conveyed through a worm, or long spiral pipe, placed in a vessel of cold water, called a *Refrigeratory* ; and being there condensed, runs down into a receiver. The subjects of the second kind of *distillation* are, the gross oils of vegetables and animals, the mineral acid spirits, and the metallic fluid quicksilver, which as they require a much stronger degree of heat to raise them than the foregoing liquors can sustain ; so they likewise condense without arising so far from the action of the fire. The distillation of these is performed in low glass vessels, called, from their neck being bent to one side, *Retorts* : to the farther end of the neck a receiver is luted, which standing without the furnace, the vapours soon condense in it, without the use of a refrigeratory : nevertheless to promote this effect, some are accustomed, especially in warm weather, to cool the receiver by occasionally applying wet cloths to it, or keeping it partly immersed in a vessel of cold water. The vapours of some substances are so sluggish, or strongly retained by fixt matter, as scarce to arise even over the low neck of

the retort. These are most commodiously distilled in straight-necked earthen vessels, called *Long-necks*, laid on their sides, so that the vapour passes off laterally with little or no ascent ; a receiver is luted to the end of the neck without the furnace : in this manner the acid spirit of vitriol is distilled. The matter which remains in the retort or long neck, after the *distillation*, is vulgarly called the *Caput Mortuum*. In these *distillations*, a quantity of elastic air is frequently generated ; which, unless an exit is allowed it, blows off, or bursts the receiver. The danger of this may, in good measure, be prevented, by slowly raising the fire ; but more effectually by leaving a small hole in the luting, to be occasionally opened or stopped with a wooden plug ; or inserting at the juncture an upright pipe of such a height, that none of the vapours of the distilling liquor may escape.

Desudation, from *desudo*, to sweat off, expresses a profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

Desurrectio, i. e. *Desessio*.

Detentio, i. e. *Catalepsis*.

Detergent, from *detergo*, to wipe off. Medicines under this denomination are not only softening and adhesive, but also by a peculiar activity or disposition to motion, joined with a suitable configuration of parts, are apt to abrade and carry along with them such particles as they lay hold on in their passage. All medicines of this intention are supposed to cleanse and heal, that is, incarnate or fill up with new flesh all ulcerations and foulnesses occasioned thereby, whether internal or external. Now to do this, in all internal cases especially, the medicine must be supposed to maintain its primary properties, till it arrives

at the place of action ; and there it does what entitles it to the appellation of a *detergent* and vulnerary, first by its adhesive quality, which consists in the comparative largeness of surface, and flexibility of its component parts. For by this it very readily falls into contact with, and adheres to the slough of ulcerous exudations, which by their loose situation are easily carried along with the medicine ; and when such matter is so carried away, which is the cleansing or deterging part, what was instrumental in this office will afterwards stick to and adhere with the cutaneous filaments, until by their addition, and the protrusion of proper nourishment, *ab interno*, to the same place, the waste is made up, that is, the ulcer is healed. And after the same manner is the operation of such substances to be accounted for in external application. By the warmth of their parts they rarefy, and by their adhesive quality they join with and take off along with them in every dressing what is thrown upon the place to which they are applied, until a more convenient matter is brought thither by the circulating juices, which it assists in adhering to, and incarnating the eroded cavities. Only this may be taken notice of, that internally whatsoever of this kind is mixed with the animal fluids by the known laws of circulation, they will be first separated and left behind ; for all those parts which are specifically heaviest, will move nearest the axis of the canals, because their momenta are the greatest, and will carry them as near as can be in straight lines ; but the lighter parts will always be jostled to the sides, where they soonest meet with outlets to get quite off, or are struck into such cavities as we are here

speaking of, in which they adhere and make part of the substance. This for the milder degree of detergents ; and it is easy to conceive from hence how an increase of those qualities of activity and adhesion conjointly may make a medicine arise to the greatest efficacy in this respect. And it is upon this foot that all those medicines operate that are given to cleanse obstructions or foulnesses in any of the viscera or passages, and which may be increased in efficacy so far as to fetch off even the membranes and capillary vessels.

Deterioration, the impairing or rendering a thing worse. It is the opposite of *Melioration*.

Deterforium, the apartments at baths where the sweat was scraped off.

Detonation. This properly expresses somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or any such like substance, from *dento*, to *thunder off*. It likewise is used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. See *Decrepitation*.

Detrahens Quadratus, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Detractor Auris, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Detritio. In a general sense it is taken for trituration, from *detero*, to *rub off*.

Detrusor Urinæ, from *detrudere*, to *thrust* or *squeeze out of*. See *Bladder*.

Deunx, an eleven ounce measure or weight.

Deurens Febris, i. e. *Causos*.

Deustio. See *Encauma*.

Deuteria,

Deuteria, a poor kind of wine, which the Latins call *Lora*. Also, adhesion of the placenta.

Deuterinas, from δευτερος, *secundus*, i. e. *Deuteria*.

Deuterion, the secundines.

Devalgatus, i. e. *Blæsius*.

Devarication, expresses any two things crossing one another, and is very often applied to the particular tendencies of the muscular fibres when they intersect each other at different angles, which they frequently do.

Devil's Bit. See *Succisa*.

Devil's Bit (Yellow), a species of *Leontodon*.

Devil in a Bush, *nigella*.

Devil's Guts, i. e. *Dodder*.

Dezberry Bush, a species of *Rubus*.

Dextans, a ten ounce measure or weight.

Dia, in Greek, signifying *ex* or *cum*, *of* or *with*, is frequently prefixed in the name of some medicines to the principal ingredient therein; as *Diascordium* is a composition wherein *Scordium* is the chief ingredient; *Diasena*, from *Sena*, and so of many others.

Diabchos, the ankle bones. Hippocrates uses this word.

Diabetes. This is a profuse discharge by urine, from διαβαινω, *perwado*, to run through. The evident and most common cause is the too great use of spirituous liquors, whereby the serum is so impregnated therewith, that it will not attract and join with the salts of the blood, and therefore runs off by the kidneys sweet or inspid. The cure therefore consists in diluting with aqueous liquids, especially those impregnated with a lixivial salt, because they attract the urinary salts most, from their similitude to one another, as lime-water, and the like; and in withdrawing the cause,

Diabolus Metallorum, a name of tin, because when incorporated with other metals, they are not reduced but with the greatest difficulty.

Diaboli Intestina, i. e. *Dodder*.

Diabotanum, from βοταν, a herb. The name of a plaster prepared of herbs.

Diabrosin. See *Anastomosis*.

Diabrosis, from διαβρωσειν, to eat through. An erosion of the skin, from a pungent matter, either externally or internally produced.

Diacatholicon, sometimes called *Catholicon*, from δια, *of*, and καθολικος, *universal*, the universal purge. Originally it was prescribed by Nicolaus, and was an electary which he proposed as a purge suited to carry off all kinds of humours.

Diacetateffon, a name given by Van Helmont to a purging preparation of antimony. It is also a term in Paracelsus; he seems to mean a vomit excited by mercury. According to some, this word signifies quicksilver dissolved in aleahest.

Diacenos, from κενος, *empty*, *void*. An epithet of porous bodies, such as sponge, pumice-stone, &c.

Diacentaurion. So Cælius Aurelianus calls a preparation which is the same as the *Pulv. Arthrit. Ducis Portlandii*.

Diachalasis, from διαχαλω, to be relaxed. This word was formerly used to signify the opening of the sutures of the skull.

Diacheirismos, from χειρ, a hand. It is any manual operation.

Diachelidonium, from χελιδων, a swallow. A preparation of swallows.

Diacheton, i. e. *Rhodium*.

Diachorema. All sorts of excretions from the body, but more properly and frequently those by stool.

Diachorexis, i. e. *Diachorema*.

Diachrista, from χριω, to anoint. In P. Ægineta, it signifies medicines

cines that are applied to the fauces, palate, uvula, and tongue, to absterge phlegm.

Diachylon, from δια, *ex*, and χυλος, *a juice*, an emollient digestive plaster, made of certain juices. This name is given to very different compositions for plasters, and is now the *Empl. Commune* of the London Dispensatory.

Diachylon Compositus, i. e. *Empl. & Mucilag.*

Diachysis, from χυω, *to fuse or melt*, fusion.

Diachytica, in Dioscorides, are medicines that discuss or dissolve.

Diachytos, an epithet for wine prepared of grapes that have been dried seven days, and were pressed on the eighth.

Diacinema, from διακινew, *to move*, a slight dislocation.

Didychsma, from κλυξω, *to wash out*, or *rinse*. It generally signifies a gargarism.

Diacochlacon, from κοκλακες, *flints*. An epithet of milk in which red-hot flints have been extinguished. Such milk is said to be sudorific.

Diacodium, from δια, *with*, and κωδια; or κωδεια; *a poppy head*. *Codia*, in Botany, signifies the top or head of any plant, but by way of pre-eminence particularly the poppy. It is the syrup made with the heads of white poppies, and called *Syr. e Meconio*.

Diacope, from διακοπτω, *to cut through*, a deep cut or wound, or the cutting of any part.

Diacoprægia, from κοπρος, *dung*, and κωξ, *a goat*, a preparation of goat's dung against disorders of the parotids and spleen.

Diacoralium Alexandri, a preparation of, or in which is corallia, i. e. *Male Pimpernel*. But the *diacoralium* of the London Dispensatory hath its name from the coral that is in it.

Diacrisis, from διακρινω, *to judge or distinguish*, the judging of diseases and symptoms. It is also a name for the *Delphinium*, in Oribasius.

Diacurcuma, from *curcuma*, a word which Fuchsius thinks Mesue used for saffron. A name of several antidotes used in Myrepsus, of which saffron is an ingredient.

Diacydonium, marmalade of quinces.

Diadelphia, from δις, *bis*, *twice*, and αδελφος, *frater*, *a brother*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the seventeenth in order. This term expresses a double brotherhood, or *two* sets of stamina, joined at the base, forming one substance, out of which they proceed as from a common mother. The number of the stamina is not limited; the flowers of this class have a very particular character, their corolla being papilionaceous. It contains four orders.

Diadexis, i. e. *Metastasis*.

Diadoche, i. e. *Diadexis*.

Diadosis, from διαδωμι, *to distribute or dissipate*. In medicinal authors it signifies to remit, though sometimes it means the distribution of the aliment over all the body.

Diæresis, from διαγω, *to divide or separate*. It is any solution of continuity; though in surgery it usually expresses that division of operations, by which parts morbidly or preternaturally concremented, are divided.

Diæretica, from διαιγω, *to divide*. Corrosive medicines.

Diæta, diet. Though this word is often confined to what we eat or drink, yet Galen, and most other medical writers, include in it the whole of what are called the non-naturals.

Diagnostic, from δια, *per*, *with* or *through*, and γνωσκω, *cognosco*, *to know*,

ἄνω, is that judgment of a disease that is taken from the present symptoms and condition of the patient.

Dialepsis, from *διαλαμβάνω*, to interpose, or from *διαλείπω*, to leave a space between, to intermit. The same as *Apolepsis*. Hippocrates means by it the space left in a bandage for a fracture in which the dressings are applied to wounds.

Dialium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Dialthæa, the name of an ointment in Myrepsus, from which the ointment of althæa, now in use, seems to have been taken.

Dialysis, division or discontinuity, from *διαλύω*, to dissolve, or render languid, a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. In Cullen's *Nosology* it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*, and is defined, a discontinuity or division of a part.

Dialytica, a solution of continuity, as fractures, wounds, &c.

Diamascien, i. e. *Flos Aeris*.

Diamassema, from *διαμασσαιμι*, to chew, a masticatory.

Diambræ (*Pil. vel Spec.*) i. e. *Pil. vel Spec. Aromat.* The name is from the ambergrise which was part of the composition.

Diamnes, an involuntary discharge of urine, and that insensibly.

Diamond, the hardest, heaviest, and most brilliant of the precious stones. It is a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Diamonds* are met with among the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*. Bergman places the *diamond* amongst the inflammables; he observes, that when it is exposed to the fire in an open vessel, it is wholly consumed, burning with a lambent flame. This deflagration, though slow, shews decidedly its affinity to the inflammables: besides,

in the focus of a burning glass, it leaves traces of soot.

Diamotofis, from *μοτοῦ*, lint, the introducing of lint into a wound or ulcer.

Diana. In *Chemistry* it is the silver of the philosophers. It is also a name of silver.

Dianancasmas, from *αναγκη*, force or necessity, the forcible restitution of a luxated part into its proper place. Hippocrates calls an instrument thus, which is intended for restoring a distorted spine.

Diandria, from *δισ*, bis, twice, and *ανδρ*, maritus, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants the second in order, comprehending all those with hermaphrodite flowers, and only two stamina in each. It includes three orders.

Dianthera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Dianthus, pink, clove July-flower, and carnation, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, fifty.

Diapasma. See *Catapasma*.

Diapedesin. See *Anastomosis*.

Diaporesis, is such a rupture of the sides of a vessel of the body, from an internal cause, as leaves considerable interstices between the fibres through which the contents escape, from *δια*, per, through, and *πιδω*, salio, to leap. It is also expressive of a transfusion of blood through the coats of an artery.

Diapencia. Rulandus says it is the *Alechimilla*.

Diapensia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Diapente, a composition so called because it consists of five ingredients.

Diaphanous, from *δια*, through, and *φανω*, to shine; is any transparent body that may be seen through, as

the humours of the eye, the *Cornea Tunica*, &c.

Diaplyxis, from διαπύξις, to moisten. In Galen's *Excepsis* it is expounded by effusions or ebullitions.

Diaphora, from διαφέρω, to differ, difference. In *Medicine* it comprehends the characteristic marks and signs which distinguish one disease from another. It also signifies a corruption of food in the stomach; and then it is an instance of *Dyspepsia*.

Diaphoresis, from διαφορέω, of δια, through and φέρω, to carry. It is an elimination of the humours through the pores of the skin.

Diaphoretics, are those medicines which procure sweat.

Diaphragm, or *Midriff*, from διαφράσσω, *sepio*, or *munio*, to hedge, or wall in. It is also called *Septum Transversum*, or *cross-wall*, so called from its situation, because it divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. It is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. Its fibres, from this semi-circular origination, tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon, or aponeurosis, which hath always been taken for the nervous part of the *midriff*. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter, and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, so as that they make but one membrane, or rather partition. It is covered with a membrane on its upper side, and by the peritonæum on the lower

side. It is pierced in the middle, for the passage of the vena cava; in its lower part for the œsophagus, and the nerves which go to the upper orifice of the stomach, and betwixt the productions of the inferior muscle, passes the aorta, the thoracic duct, and the vena azygos. It receives arteries and veins called *Phrenicæ*, from the cava and aorta; and sometimes on its lower part two branches from the vena adiposa, and two arteries from the lumbaræ. It has two nerves which come from the third vertebræ of the neck, which pass through the cavity of the thorax, and are dispersed in the muscles of the *midriff*. In its natural situation it is convex on the upper side towards the breast, and concave on its lower side towards the belly: therefore, when its fibres swell and contract, it must become plain on each side, and consequently the cavity of the breast is enlarged to give liberty to the lungs to receive the air in inspiration; and the stomach and intestines are pressed for the distribution of the chyle; but it diminishes the cavity of the breast, when it resumes its natural situation, and presses the lungs for the expulsion of the air in expiration.

Diaphragma, a name of the *Septum Scroti*.

Diaphragmaticæ Arteriæ, the diaphragmatic arteries. They are also called *Phrenic Arteries*. As soon as the aorta gets through the diaphragm, it sends off two arteries thereto; though sometimes the *diaphragmatic arteries* are branches of the celiac, and sometimes the right one rises from the lumbar artery. The *diaphragmatic arteries* generally appear on the under side of the diaphragm, very rarely on the upper; they give small branches to the glandulæ renales, and to the fat

which

which lies on the kidneys; these latter are called *Adiposæ*. Besides the capital *diaphragmatic arteries* there are other lesser ones from the intercostales, mammariæ internæ, mediastinæ, pericardiæ, and celiacæ.

Diaphragmaticæ Venæ, the diaphragmatic veins, spring from the vena cava inferior, just as it descends through the diaphragm; they appear generally on the lower side of the diaphragm. The left branch runs much upon the pericardium.

Diaphragmaticæ Superiores Venæ, the upper diaphragmatic veins. The right comes anteriorly from the root of the bifurcation, near the mediastina, and is spread about the pericardium: the left from the left subclavian.

Diaphragmitis, inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphthora, from φθίω, to corrupt. In Hippocrates it signifies the corruption of the fœtus. An abortion.

Diaphylacticos, from φυλάσσω, to keep, preservative or prophylactic.

Diaphysis, an interstice, a partition, or whatever intervenes between things. Galen explains it to be a nervous and cartilaginous protuberance in the middle of the joining of the os tibię with the os femoris, which enters that large sinus, and makes a separation between the lower heads and processes of the os femoris, which are inserted into the sinus of the os tibię. This substance only appears in recent subjects. In other places the *diaphysis* is spoken of as a cavity, chink, &c. for the reception of some other part.

Diaplasis, from πλασσω, to form; or from διαπλασσω, to put together or fashion, conformation. It signifies the replacing a luxated or fractured bone as near as may be to its proper situation.

Diaplasma, an unction or fomentation applied all over the body, from διαπλασσω, to smear over.

Diäpne, an involuntary discharge of urine.

Diapnæ, from δια, through, and πνέω, to breathe, perspiration.

Diaporema, from διαπορέω, to be in doubt, anxiety in distempers.

Diapterosis, from πτερόν, a feather, the cleaning of the ears with a feather.

Diapnyema, from πυον, pus, an abscess or a suppuration.

Diapnyemata, suppurating medicines.

Diapnyesis. In Sauvages's *Nosology*, it is a kind of abscess in the eye, causing blindness.

Diapnyetica, suppurating medicines.

Diaria Febris, diary fever, a fever of one day. See *Ephemera*.

Diarrhoche, the interstices betwixt the circumvolutions of bandages.

Diarrhage, a fracture in particular of the temple bones.

Diarrhœa, διαρρέω, to flow through; δια, through, and ρέω, to flow. It is when the intestines are solicited to a too frequent discharge of their contents. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Neurosis*, and order *Spasmi*. He notices six species, viz. 1. *Diarrhœa Crapulosa*; when the excrements are more fluid and more copious than is natural. 2. *Diarrhœa biliosa*; when very yellow feces are copiously discharged. 3. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*, when the discharges abound with mucus. 4. *Diarrhœa Cœliaca*; when the excrements are chylous, appearing milky. 5. *Diarrhœa Lienteria*; when the aliment soon passes through, and but little altered. 6. *Diarrhœa Hepatirrhœa*: when the discharges are crude and serous, and attended with very little pain.

Diarrhœa Carnosa, i. e. *Dysenteria*.

Diarrhœa Cholericæ, i. e. *Cholera Morbus*.

Diarrhœa Lactentium, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Diarrhœa ex Oure, i. e. *Diabetes*.

Diarrhœa Pituitosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Diarrhœa Serosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Diarrhœa Stercorosa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Crapulosa*.

Diarrhœa Urinosa, i. e. *Diabetes*, and *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Diarrhœa Vulgaris, i. e. *Diarrhœa Crapulosa*.

Diarthrosis, from *δια*, *per*, and *αρθρον*, *a joint*. It is that species of articulation which is moveable, also called *Abarticulatio* and *Dearticulatio*. The late Dr. William Hunter reckoned it to consist of three species. 1. The *Enarthrosis*, or *ball and socket*; and is, when a large head is received into a deep cavity. 2dly. *Arthrodia*, which is when a round head is received into a superficial cavity. These two kinds admit of a motion on all sides. 3dly. The *Ginglymus*, which is when the parts of the bones mutually receive, and are received. This kind of articulation only admits of flexion and extension. In *Surgery*, this word expresseth those operations by which the reposition of parts displaced are effected.

Diascillion. So M. Empiricus calls the vinegar and oxymel of squills.

Diascini, a name for *Mithridate*.

Diascordium, so called from the scordium in it. It is now called *Elect. e Scordio*.

Diasphica, from *σώζω*, *to preserve*, that part of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

Diasphage, an interstice. Hippocrates expresses by it the interval betwixt two branches of a vein.

Diasphyxis, from *σφύζω*, *to strike*, the pulsation of an artery.

Diastrasis, from *διασπαι*, *to separate*, the distance betwixt the fractured ends of bones receding from each other; the interstice which is na-

turally between the radius and the ulna; the distension of the muscles which happens in convulsions; an effort to vomit; and by some it is used to signify a luxation.

Diastraton, from *στέαρ*, *fat*, the name of an ointment, in which are the fats of a hen, goose, and stag.

Diastrale, from *δια*, and *στέλλω*, *to contract*, *to stretch*, signifies the dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; and stands opposed to the *Systole*, or contraction of the same parts. See *Artery*.

Diastromotris. It is usually joined with *μυρ*, *a probe*, and implies any dilating instrument, as a speculum oris, speculum ani, &c.

Diastremma, from *διαστρέφω*, *to distort* or *turn aside*, a distortion of the limbs.

Diastrrophe, i. e. *Diastremma*.

Diatasis, from *διατείνω*, *to distend*, *to stretch out*, the extension of a fractured limb, in order to its reduction.

Diatecolithu, an antidote in which is the lap. Judaic. which is called *τηκολιθ*.

Diastrctica, i. e. *Dieta*.

Diastrfaron, from *δις*, *ex*, and *τεσσαρες*, *four*, a compound medicine so called because made of four ingredients.

Diastrbsis, from *διατίθημι*, *to dispose*, any particular disposition of the body, either good or bad, as to its health.

Diastrbsis Seminalis. With respect to disease, it is a morbid predisposition, or that state produced by remote causes, which favours the influence of occasional causes.

Diastritarii & *Diastrritos*. An abstinence during three days was one of the points in practice by which the first methodics distinguished themselves from other physicians. This term of three days they called *diastrritos*, and not the abstinence itself; and from this circumstance the

methodics had the name of *diatriarii*. On the third day they gave such medicines as they thought proper, and not before. Cœlius Aurelianus gives the name *diatritos*, not only to the space of three days, but to the third day in particular also.

Diaulos, from *δια*, twice, and *αὐλή*, a station, a kind of exercise in which the person runs a straight course forwards and back again.

Diazoma, a name of the diaphragm, from *δια* and *ζώνωμι*, to surround.

Diazoster, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. It is so called from *ζώνη*, the belt, which lies upon it.

Dicera, a species of *Elæocarpus*.

Dichalcon, a weight equal to one-third of an *Obolus*.

Dichasteres, the *Dentes incisorii*.

Dichophyia. It is a distemper of the hairs, and is, when they split or grow forked; from *διχα*, double, and *φύω*, to grow.

Dicoëta, water first heated, then cooled with snow.

Dicotyledon. See *Cotyledon*.

Dicreus, bifid.

Dierotus, from *δις*, twice, and *ῥέω*, to strike, an appellation of a pulse, in which the artery seems to strike double. Dr. Solano first observed it, and it is considered as a certain sign of an approaching critical hæmorrhage from the nose. It is also called a rebounding pulse.

Diſſamnites, a wine medicated with dittany.

Diſſamnus, fraxinella, or white dittany, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and seven varieties.

Diſſamnus, Cretan dittany. It is the *Origanum Diſſamnus* of Linnæus.

Diſſyoides, from *δίτυον*, a net, and *οἷος*, like to, net-like, a name of the *Rete mirabile*.

Didyme, the *Orchis* root.

Didymi, twins, a name of the testicles; also of the eminencies of the brain, called testes.

Didynamia, from *δις*, bis, twice, and *δυναμις*, potentia, power, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants the fourteenth in order. This term signifies the power or superiority of two, and is applied to this class, because its flowers have four stamina, of which there are two longer, than the rest, and are supposed more efficacious in fecundating the seeds; a circumstance which distinguishes it from the fourth, where the four stamina are equal. It includes two orders, the one comprehending thirty-three, the other fifty-nine genera.

Diemeac, a term in Paracelsus. It signifies a kind of spirit, which he says resides in stones.

Diener, i. e. *Diemeac*.

Dierwillia, a species of *Lonicera*, in the Linnæan system of botany.

Diet. The dietetic part of medicine is no inconsiderable branch of medicine, and seems to require a much greater share of regard than it commonly meets with. A great variety of distempers, might be removed by the observance of a proper diet and regimen, without the assistance of medicine, were it not for the impatience of the sufferers. However, it may on all occasions come in as a proper assistant to the cure, which sometimes cannot be performed without a due observance of the non-naturals. That food is in general thought the best and most conducive to long life, which is most simple, pure, and free from acrimony; not too volatile, but such as approaches nearest to the nature of our own bodies in a healthy state, or capable of being easiest converted into their substance by the vis

vita

vita humana; after it has been duly prepared by the art of cookery: but the nature, composition, virtues, and uses of particular aliments, can never be learnt to satisfaction, without the assistance of practical chemistry.

Dietetics, is that part of physic which considers the way of living with relation to food, or diet suitable to any particular case.

Diexodos, from *δια*, and *εξόδος*, a way by which any thing passes. In Hippocrates, it is the descent, or passage of the excrements by the anus.

Diffusio, transpiration.

Digastricus, from *dis*, *bis*, twice, and *γαστήρ*, *venter*, a belly; is a muscle so called from its double belly. It arises fleshy from the upper part of the processus mastoideus, and descending it contracts into a round tendon, which passes through the stylohyoidæus, and an annular ligament which is fastened to the os hyoides; then it grows fleshy again, and ascends towards the middle of the edge of the lower jaw, where it is inserted. When it acteth, it pulleth the lower jaw down, by the help of an annular pulley, which alters its direction.

Digester, a strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances so as to reduce them into a fluid state.

Digestion, animal, is the dissolution or separation of the aliments into such minute parts as are fit to enter the lacteal vessels, and circulate with the mass of blood; or it is the simple breaking of the cohesion of all the little molecules which compose the substances we feed upon. Now the principal agents employed in this action, are, first, the saliva, the juice of the glands in the stomach, and the li-

quors we drink, whose chief property is to soften the aliment, as they are fluids which easily enter the pores of most bodies, and swelling them break their most intimate cohesions. And how prodigious a force fluids acting in such a manner have, may be learned from the force that water, with which a rope is wetted, has to raise a weight fastened to, and sustained at one end of it: and this force is much augmented by the impetus which the heat of the stomach gives to the particles of the fluid: nor does this heat promote digestion only thus, but likewise by rarefying the air contained in the pores of the food, which helps to burst its parts asunder. And therefore such liquors as are most fluid, or whose particles have the least viscidty, are most proper for digestion, because they can the most easily insinuate themselves into the pores of the aliments; and of all others, water seems to be the fittest for this use: for though some spirituous liquors may as easily penetrate the substances we feed upon, yet they have another property, by which they hurt rather than help digestion; and that is, their particles have a strong attractive force, by which, when imbibed into the substance of our victuals, they draw their parts nearer to one another, contract and harden, instead of swelling and dissolving them. It is by this property that they preserve animal and vegetable substances from corrupting; not but that we find they sometimes help digestion, as they irritate and excite the coats of the stomach to a stronger contraction, and therefore when they are duly diluted, they may not only be useful, but requisite. When the food is thus prepared, its parts are soon separated from one another,

other, and dissolved into a fluid with the liquors in the stomach, by the continual motions of its sides, propelled thence into the duodenum, where it mixes with the pancreatic juice and bile from the liver, and takes the name of *Chyle*, and is absorbed and carried into the circulation by means of the lacteal vessels, whose extremities open into the intestinal canal. Some geometrical writers have endeavoured to demonstrate that the absolute power of the muscular coats of the stomach is equal to the pressure of 117088 pound weight; to which if be added the absolute force of the diaphragm, and muscles of the abdomen, which likewise conduce to *digestion*, the sum will amount, say they, to 250734 pound weight. A single fact will serve to refute this hypothesis, namely, that such a tender substance as a currant swallowed whole, will pass off unbroken by the anus: and so far from triturating its contents, it does not appear that the sides of the stomach, even during the operation of the strongest emetic, ever approach each other. See *Nutrition*.

Digestion, Chemical, is that solution of bodies which is made by menstrua. See *Menstruum* and *Solution*.

Digestives, are such unguents, balsams, or other particular preparations as being applied to wounds tend to cleanse, heal them, and promote the discharge of a laudable matter. See *Ripener* and *Detrergent*.

Digestion (Organs of), the organs of digestion contained in the abdomen, are, the stomach, the small and great intestines. The small intestines are the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the great intestines are the cæcum, with the appendix,

the colon, and the rectum, which terminates in the anus.

Digestivum (Sal Sylvii), i. e. *Sal Marin. Regenerat.*

Digitalis, fox-glove, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and six varieties. Tournefort describes three more.

Digitalis, so Tournefort named the *Gerardia* of Linnæus.

Digitalis Minima, Hedge Hyssop.

Digitated. *Digitated* leaves are compound leaves divided into several parts, all of which meet together at the tail, in form of a hand.

Digitellus, a name of several funguses, many of which are specified in Dr. Martyn's translation of Tournefort. They are of no note in medicine.

Digitum, a kind of *Contractura*, by which the joint of a finger is fixed. Also a whitlow, and a pain with wasting of a joint of the finger.

Digitus, a finger. The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*; they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the last, where the nails are. The order of their dispositions is called first, second, and third *Phalanx*. The first is longer than the second, and the second longer than the third. The upper extremity of the first bone of each *finger* has a little sinus which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the second and third bones of each *finger* hath two small sinuses parted by a little protuberance; and the lower extremity of the first and second bones of each *finger* has two protuberances divided by a small sinus. The two protuberances are received into the two sinuses of the upper extremity of the second and third bones;

bones; and the small sinus receives the little protuberance of the same end of the same bones. The first bone of the thumb is like to the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wrist, and second of the thumb, as they are to the wrist and first of the *fingers*. The second bone of the thumb is like the first bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the first and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus, and second of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved side-ways only upon their first joint. Besides these bones there are some small ones, called *Ossa Sesamoidæa*, because they resemble sesamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers under the tendons of the flexores *digitorum*, to which they serve as so many pulleys.

Diglosson, from *dis*, double, and *γλῶσσα*, tongue, a name of the *Laurus Alexandrina*, because that above its leaf there grows another lesser leaf, resembling a tongue.

Dignotio, i. e. *Diagnosis*.

Digynia, from *dis*, bis, twice, and *γυν*, *mulier*, a woman; the second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth, in the Linnæan system of botany: it comprehends those plants in whose fructification there are two pistilla, which are considered as the female parts of generation.

Dihæmaton, from *αἷμα*, blood. The name of an antidote, in which is the blood of many different animals.

Diipeter, in Hippocrates it is applied to semen, and signifies a sudden or immediate defluxion.

Dilatatio, a dilatation. Sometimes it is used for *diastole*.

Dilatator, from *dilatare*, to enlarge or widen. An epithet added

to the name of some muscles whose use is to dilate or open some part; as the

Dilatatores Alarum Nasi, dilators of the nostrils. They are small thin muscles, having a double order of fibres decussating each other. They rise from the interior and inferior parts of the ossa narium, and are soon inserted to the superior parts of the alæ. They pull up the alæ, and dilate the nostrils.

Dilatatorium, a surgical instrument for dilating any part.

Dilatris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Dill. See *Anethum*.

Dillenia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Dilute, is to thin a fluid by the addition of a thinner thereunto.—And such things are called

Diluents or *Dilutors*; such as common whey, ptisans, and juleps, which in respect of the blood in a state of viscosity, are thinner than it, and therefore said to thin it.

Dilutum, diluted, sometimes this word signifies an infusion.

Dinica, from *διωω*, to turn round. Medicines against a vertigo.

Dinos, the same with vertigo, an apparent turning round of the objects of sight, together with a failure of the limbs, proceeding from the same causes as the apoplexy, though in a less degree.

Diobolon, the weight of Ῥι . It is also called *Gramma*.

Diodia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Diēdos, i. e. *Dioxodos*.

Dioccia, from *dis*, bis, and *οἶκος*, *domus*, a house, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants the twenty-second in order. This term, which signifies two houses, is applied to this class (the plants

of which are male and female) to express the circumstance of the male-flowers being on one plant, and the female on another; the contrary of which is the case of the class monoccia.

Diocnautbes, an epithem in Tralian against the cholera morbus.

Diognus, a vehement palpitation of the heart.

Dionala, Venus's fly-trap, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Dionyssifcus, horned; people who have bony excrescences growing out of the temples which resemble horns.

Dioptries, concern the different refractions of light passing through different mediums, as the air, water, glasses, &c.

Dioptron, a name of the *Lap. Specularis*.

Dioptrismos, the operation which consists in dilating the natural passages with a dioptra.

Diorrhœsis, or *Diorœsis*, from *oros*, or *œgros*, *serum*. A conversion of the humours into serum and water.

Diarthrosis, from *œthos*, right, or from *diœthow*, to direct. A restitution of a fractured limb into its natural situation.

Dioscorea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Dioscurei, a name of the *Parotides*; from *Dioscurei*, a name of Castor and Pollux.

Diosma, American spiræa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nineteen species.

Diospyros, date plum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety. Also a name of the *White Whortles*.

Dioxyleum, a malagma, in which was oil and vinegar.

Diphryges, or *Disphryges*, scurf. There are three kinds, 1st *Metallic*,

produced only in Cyprus; it is found in the mud of pools, whence it is taken and dried in the sun, then burnt, whence its name, from *dis*, twice, and *φρυγω*, to torrify, it being as it were twice roasted. 2d. The dross in working copper, 3d. Pyrites calcined to redness.

Diploe, from *διπλο*, double. It is the soft part between the two tables of the bones of the skull, called *Bregma*. Some say, the two bones of the skull themselves. Rolfinkius also applies it to the uterus, which he says consists of two membranes in like manner joined, and divisible.

Diploma, the written instrument which gives authority to practise, from *διπλω*, to fold. Also double vessel. To boil in *diplomate*, is to set one vessel, containing the ingredients intended to be acted upon, in another larger vessel full of water, and to this latter vessel the fire is applied.

Diplopia, a variety of pseudo blephs mutans. It is seeing things double, or multiplied.

Dipnoos, from *dis*, double, and *πνοω*, to breathe. An epithet of wounds which penetrate into some cavity, or quite through a part, or that hath two orifices.

Dipsacon, i. e. *Rhodum*.

Dipsacos, from *διψα*, a thirst. A name for the *Diabetes*. In botany it is the teasel.

Dipsacus, teasel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species; other authors mention three more.

Dipsacus, it is a name of the *Diabetes*.

Dipsas, dry earth, also a name of a *Serpent* whose bite causes thirst. This serpent is also called *Causus*.

Dipseticus, an epithet for such things as cause thirst.

Diprytes or *Dipyros*, from *dis*, twice,

twice, and *πρὸς, fire*. Bread twice baked. Hippocrates recommends it in dropsies.

Dipœa, the inchanter's nightshade.

Diradiation, or *Irradiation*, strictly signifies to *dart out light*; and is applied by some anatomists to the sudden invigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits.

Dirca, leatherwood, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Direction, is the line of motion that any body observes according to the force impressed upon it; and is often called the *line of direction*.

Director, from *dirigo*, to direct. An hollow instrument for guiding an incision-knife.

Directores Penis, i. e. *Erectores Penis*.

Disa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Discessus, a chemical term, which the French call *Depart*, or *Linquart*; it signifies in general, any separation of two bodies before united; but it is particularly applied to the separation of gold from silver by means of aqua fortis, where the silver is dissolved, but the gold left untouched.

Discoides, from *discos*, the quoit used in the Roman games, and *eidos*, a form, an epithet of the crystalline humour of the eye, from its form resembling a disk.

Discous, or *Discoidal*, is a term used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *Flos Solis*, &c. because it is in figure like the ancient *discus*, which was a round quoit used by the Romans in their exercises.

Discreta Purgativa. In Fallopius it is that sort of purging which evacuates a particular humour.

Discrimen. It is a small roller,

about twelve feet long, and two fingers breadth broad, rolled up with one head, and used after bleeding in the forehead, as follows: the bandage is held with the left thumb upon a compress, so that about a foot hangs below the forehead; then the roller is carried round the temples and occiput in the circular direction; after this the part which hangs down is to be carried over the head to the occiput, and there having rolled it several times about the head, it is to be secured.

Disciforme, the knee-pan.

Discussio, a diaphoresis.

Discussoria. See *Discutientia*.

Discutientia, discutient, applied to medicines, signifies such as have a power to repel or drive back the matter of tumors into the blood, without permitting it to separate. It also sometimes means the same as *Carminative*, which see.

Disease. It is such an alteration of the chemical properties of the fluids or solids, or of their organization, or of the action of the moving power, as produces an inability or difficulty of performing the functions of the whole or any part of the system, or pain, or a preternatural evacuation: Fordyce's *Elem. of the Pract. of Phys. Part I*.

The following are the classes and orders, under which *diseases* are arranged, by that great master of the healing art, Dr. Cullen.

Classis I. Pyrexia.

Ordo I. Febres.

II. Phlegmasia.

III. Exanthemata.

IV. Hæmorrhagia.

V. Profluvia.

Classis II. Neuroses.

Ordo I. Comata.

II. Adynamia.

III. Spasmi

Ordo III. Spasmi.

IV. Vesanix.

Classis III. Cachexix.

Ordo I. Marcores.

II. Intumescentiæ.

III. Impetigines.

Classis IV. Locales.

Ordo I. Dysæsthesiæ.

II. Dyforexiæ.

III. Dyscinesiæ.

IV. Apocenosæ.

V. Epischesæ.

VI. Tumores.

VII. Ectopiæ.

VIII. Dialyses.

Disease (General.) It is when the disease prevails through the whole system.

Disease (Idiopathic or Primary.) See *Idiopathy*.

Disease (Local.) It is when the disease occupies only a portion of the system.

Disease (Sympathic,) a disease depending on another, and resulting from the sympathy which exists betwixt the parts which are the seats of the original disease, and that produced by sympathy.

Disease (Symptomatic or Secondary,) a disease produced by another disease, which was present before it.

Dislocatio, from *disloco*, or from *dis*, *asunder*, and *locus*, *a place*, to put out of its place: the same as *luxation*.

Dispensation, is the weighing and measuring out the proper quantities of ingredients for a compound medicine.

Dispensatory, the place or shop where medicines are prepared, but more frequently a book treating of the composition of medicines.

Disruptio, a species of violent puncture, which penetrates the skin to the flesh.

Dissectio, from *dis*, *asunder*, and *seco*, *to cut*, dissection, the cutting up a body with a view of examining the structure of the parts.

Dissepimentum. It is the thin septum which divides the several cells in the fruits of plants.

Disseptum, the diaphragm.

Dissimilar, consisting of parts unlike in figure, or other properties.

Dissolution, is a term very laxly used in *Pharmacy* to signify the dissolving or making thinner any substances; but as it concerns the reducing of solid bodies into a state of fluidity by the help of some liquor. See *Menstruum*, *Solution*, and *Prop.* 14. under *Particles*. A syncope is also thus named; so is death. *Solution* of continuity, or discontinuity; and thus it is synonymous with *Dialyses*.

Dissolutus Morbus, the dysentery.

Distæchiæsis. It is when there is a double row of the eyelashes upon the internal surface of the eyelids.

Distentio, distention. It is when parts are stretched beyond their natural size. It sometimes signifies simply dilatation, pandiculation, or a convulsion, as *nervous distention* almost always implies.

Distichia, or *Distichiasis*, from *dis*, *double*, and *stichn*, *a row*, or *order*. See *Districhiasis*.

Distichum, that species of barley which hath only two rows of grains.

Distillation. See *Destillation*.

Distorsio, or *Distortio*, from *distorqueo*, *to pull* or *set awry*, bones bending to one side. It is also applied to the eyes, when they seem to turn from the object looked at, as in squinting.

Distortor Oris (Musculus), i. e. *Zygomaticus Minor (Muscle)*.

Distraction, from *de*, *from*, and *traho*, *to draw*, is pulling a fibre or membrane beyond its natural extent; and what is capable of this enlarge-

enlargement, is said to be *distractile*. See *Fibre*. In *Chemistry*, it is a forcible division of substances from each other, which were before united, either by separation or calcination.

Distributio, distribution. It sometimes implies division. In *Medicine*, it relates to the nutritious juices, and is the same as *Anadosis*; or to the excrements, and is the same as *Diachoresis*, or *Diachorema*.

Districhiasis, from *dis*, double, and *trich*, a hair, a disease of the eyelid, which consists in its having a double row of hairs, or, at the least, supernumerary ones.

Disrix, the hairs growing smaller and smaller.

Dittander. See *Lepidium*.

Dittany (*African Redflowering*,) a species of *Marrubium*.

Dittany (*Bastard*,) a species of *Marrubium*.

Dittany (*Cretan*.) See *Diſſamnus*.

Dittany (*Bastard Cretan*.) See *Pſendo-Diſſamnus*.

Dittany (*Sipylean*,) a species of *Origanum*.

Littany (*White*.) See *Diſſamnus*.

Diuresis, from *dis*, per, through, and *eu*, fluo, to flow, is used to express that separation which is made of the urine by the kidneys; and what most promotes such a separation, is called *diuretic*. It also signifies a diabetes.

Diuretic, from *dis*, by, and *eu*, urino, medicines which provoke a discharge by urine. These are very uncertain in their effects, and various are the modes by which they are said to operate. The following are different kinds of *diuretics*:

1. Cordial nervous medicines. These accelerate the motion of the blood, and increase its fluidity, and by consequence increase the discharge by urine.

2. Emollient balsamics. These

relax and lubricate, and thus obtain a passage for what is too bulky.

3. Substances which consist of salts and mucilages. These guard against strictures in the vessels, and at the same time fit the matter to be discharged, for a more easy exclusion.

4. Detergent balsamics. These rarify and scour away viscous or sabulous matter, which obstructs the passages.

5. Alkaline and lixivious salts. These keep the fluids at least in a due state of tenuity for being excreted.

6. Acrid and nitrous salts. These determine the serum to the kidneys, if not counteracted by heat.

7. Antispasmodics. These relieve by taking off a stricture in the kidneys.

Diuretic Salt, formerly called *Tart. Regenerat. Terra foliata Tartari, Sal Sennerti, and Arcanum Tartari*. It is the fixed vegetable alkaline salt, saturated with the acetoous acid.

Diurnus, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day time.

Diuturnus. When applied to diseases, it signifies *chronical*.

Diverge. Those rays are said to do, which, going from a point of the visible object, are dispersed, and continually depart from one another, according as they are removed from the object. The fibres or threads also, which from a point spread themselves upon any muscle or membrane, are frequently signified by the same term.

Diverforium, the *Receptaculum Chyli*.

Dividens Fascia, the name of a bandage for the neck.

Divinum, or *Divinus*, a pompous epithet for many compositions, given on account of their supposed excellen-

cellencies. It is used variously by physical writers, and sometimes by the same person; and Hippocrates himself does not always keep to it the same sense; but the chemists and medicine-makers have most deviated from the proper meaning of the word, by applying it very conceitedly to several things, of whose virtues they had extravagant opinions; as it is by Fernelius to a water, by Sculterus to a cerate, and by others to a plaster expunged the *London Dispensatory*.

Divinum Oleum, i. e. *Ol. Laterritum*.

Divinus Lapis, a precious stone of a greenish colour. It is also called *Fade*. It is a species of *Jasper*. It is greatly valued in the East Indies. An inferior kind is found in America. It is also the name of a preparation made by fusing alum, saltpetre, and Cyprian vitriol together, and then, while fluid, adding a small portion of camphor.

Divulsio Urinæ, an irregular separation of urine, in which the sediment is divided, ragged, and uneven.

Divisibility, is that property of a body, whereby it is conceived to have parts, and into which it may actually or mentally be divided. All quantity is infinitely divisible; yet this cannot be actually effected, because when any quantity is divided into any number of parts, every one of those parts is farther divisible into as many more parts, and so on; so that there can be no such thing as a determinate number of parts in any continued quantity.

Dochme, a measure among the Greeks of four fingers breadth.

Docimastica, the docimastic art. It is the art of examining fossils, in

order to discover what metals, &c. they contain.

Dock. See *Rumex*.

Dodartia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Dodartia (*Oriental Purple*.) It is the *Antirrhimum Orientale*.

Dodartii, a species of *Urtica*.

Dodder. See *Cuscuta*.

Dodder (*Small*), i. e. *Epithymum*.

Dodecas, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Dodecadactylon, the duodenum, from *δωδεκα*, *twelve*, and *δακτυλος*, *fingers length*.

Dodecandria, from the numerical term *δωδεκα*, *duodecim*, and *ανη*, *maritus*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the eleventh in order, comprehending all those with hermaphrodite flowers, and twelve stamina in each.

Dodecatheon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. A name of the herb sanicle. Also an antidote prescribed by P. Ægineia, which consists of twelve simples.

Dodonæa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Dodonæa, a species of *Ilex*.

Doltra, a kind of potion among the ancients, made of nine ingredients.

Dodrans, the seventh degree in the Linnæan scale, for measuring the parts of plants: the space between the extremity of the thumb and that of the little finger when both extended: or nine Parisian inches.

Dolrans, a nine ounce measure; also a weight of ten ounces.

Dogberry-tree, a species of *Cornus*.

Doghane, a name of several species of *Asclepias*. See also *Apocynum*, and *Cynanchum*.

Dogga,

Dogga, an Arabic term for *Paronychia*.

Dogma, from *δοκεω*, to be of opinion. In *Medicine*, it is a sentiment founded on reason and experience, which are the professed rules of the dogmatist, as distinguished from one of the methodic or of the empiric sects.

Dogmatica Medicina, is understood of that state of medicine, which adds reason to experience; from *δοκεω*, *censeo*, to judge; and the divine Hippocrates was the first of this distinction, called

Dogmatici, physicians who reasoned upon experience, in opposition to those sects who were called *Methodists* and *Empirics*, and conducted their practice only by observation and example, without examining into the reasons for such particular proceedings.

Dogs-tail. See *Cynosurus*.

Dogtooth Spar. It is a species of *Pyramidal Spar*. The pyramid is irregular. Edwards.

Dogwood. *Cornus*.

Dolicholitos, from *δολεχ*, a kidney-bean. Velschius gives this name to certain blackish stones brought from Tyrol, of the shape of a kidney-bean, and which emit an odorous effluvia upon attrition.

Dolichos, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-three species, and two varieties.

Dolichos Pruricus, vel *Urens*, couchage, or cow-itch, a species of *Dolichos*.

Dolores, or *Dolprosi*, painful diseases.

Dolorosi Extrinseci, painful diseases of the limbs.

Dolorosi Intrinseci, painful diseases of the internal parts.

Domesticus, domestic. In *Zoology*, it signifies animals that are fed at home, in distinction from those called wild. In *Botany*, it signifies

cultivated. In *Pharmacy*, some medicines are thus named which are managed in a family without the direction of a physician.

Donax, the evergreen Portugal reed, a species of *Arundo*.

Donax, a name of the *Onyx*.

Dora, a name of a species of *Milium*.

Dorcas, i. e. *Capra Alpina*, and *Capreolus*.

Dorea. So Rhases calls a person who can see by day, and not by night.

Doria, a species of *Senecio*; also a name of some other plants.

Doridis Humor. So the sea water is called in Sørenus Samonicus.

Doris, a name for the *Ecbium*, and of the *Anchusa*.

Doronicum, leopard's bane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and four varieties.

Doronicum, a species of *Senecio*.

Doronicum Germanicum, i. e. *Arnica Montana*. Linn.

Doronicum Romanum. It is the *Doronicum Pardalianches*. Linn.

Dorsales. The nerves which pass out from the vertebræ of the back are thus named.

Dorsiferous Plants, of *dorsum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear, such plants as are of the capillary kind without stalks, and which bear their seeds on the backs of their leaves.

Dorstenia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Dorsum, the back. Most etymologists say, from *deorsum*, because it bends downwards. It is the hinder part of the thorax, though as translated, *back*, it includes the loins also; and *dorsum manus* and *pedis* is the outside of the hand and foot; hence

Dorsale, is applied to distempers, whose seat is supposed in the back,

as the *Tabes Dorsalis*; and to external remedies, as *Emplastrum Dorsale*, and the like.

Dorycnium, shrub trefoil of Montpellier; also the rock-rose.

Doryenium, eastern convolvulus, a species of *Convolvulus*; also a name of a species of *Lotus*.

Dortmanna, water-gladiole, a species of *Lobelia*.

Dose. It is so much of any medicine as is taken at one time.

Dothien, a boil. See *Furunculus*.

Douglassa, a plant so called by Dr. William Houstoun, in honour of Dr. Douglas.

Draba, a species of *Lepidium*, of *Leucoium*, and of several sorts of *Hesperis*.

Draba, alyson, or whitlow-grass; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species, and one variety.

Draba, Austrian low hoary dittander, a species of *Cochlearia*.

Dracæna, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Drachma, a drachm. Among the Greeks it was the name of a coin; also of a weight, which they divided into six oboli. In *Medicine*, it is the eighth part of an ounce, and contains three scruples, or sixty grains.

Draco, is known well enough in its common signification; but the chemists have grievously tortured it to a great many purposes, though most of them very unintelligible, especially those of Basil Valentine, in that most incomprehensible book called his *Last Will and Testament*. Quercetan applies it both to some preparations of quicksilver and antimony; and the *Draco Mitigatus* hath long obtained as a name for the *Mercurius Dulcis*: but these whimsies are now almost in contempt.

Draco, a dragon, from *δρακων*, a serpent, an imaginary animal, represented by a serpent with wings, &c.

Draco, the dragon-tree. Linnæus places this as a species of *Asparagus*; but he doubts the propriety of so doing.

Draco, a species of *Calamus*; also a species of *Pterocarpus*.

Dracocephalum, dragon's-head, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and five varieties.

Dracontema, from *δρακων*, and *αίμα*, blood. i. e. *Sanguis Draconis*.

Dracontia, i. e. *Dracontium*.

Dracontia Minor, i. e. *Arum*.

Dracontides, a name given, as Rufus Ephesius informs us, to some veins proceeding directly from the heart.

Dracontium, dragon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Dracontium, a name of two kinds of *Dragons*. See *Arum*.

Dracunculi, from *δρακων*, a serpent, Guinea worms. In hot countries these worms get into the feet and legs of the inhabitants. See *Gordius*, and *Medinensis Venæ*.

Dracunculus. Thus Tournefort named the *Dracontium* of Linnæus.

Dracunculus, dragons, a species of *Arum*, which see.

Dracunculus, common many-leaved dragons, a species of *Dracunculus*, or a variety of *Arum*.

Dracunculus, tarragon. It is the *Artemisia Abrotanum* *Dracunculus* of Linnæus: so, a kind of *Abrotanum*.

Dragacanthæ, i. e. Gum *Tragacanthæ*.

Dragantum, i. e. Gum *Tragacanthæ*.

Dragma, a handful.

Dragma, a pugil.

Dragon, *Dracontium*.

Dragon's

Dragon's-head. See *Dracocephalum*.

Dragon-tree. See *Draco*.

Drakena Radix, i. e. *Rad. Contrayerua*, a species of *Dorstenia*.

Drank. See *Bromus*.

Drapta, dilacerated.

Drasticos, drastic from *δρασμος*, active or brisk. It is an epithet given to medicines that operate speedily and powerfully; and is commonly applied to emetics and purgatives.

Drawers. See *Ripeners*.

Dresdensis Pulvis. It is an oleo-saccharum, in which is the oil of cinnamon.

Driff. So Helmont calls Butler's stone, or some such preparation. It is said to cure diseases by a touch of it with the lips and tongue.

Drymis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Dropax, is an external stimulating form of medicine, applied in the manner of a plaster, to cause a redness, heat, and tumor in the part, that is grown senseless or benumbed. Pitch, galbanum, pellitory, sal ammoniac, &c. are generally used for this purpose.

Drops. See *Hydrops*.

Dropwort, *Filipendula*.

Dropwort (Water), *Oenanthe*.

Dropatum, i. e. *Rosatum*.

Drosera, sun-dew, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species, and one variety.

Drosibotanon, betony.

Drosomeli, manna.

Drupa, in Botany, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a stone, as the plum, peach, &c. It is also an epithet for olives, which, when ripe, fall from the trees spontaneously.

Drupacea, from *drupa*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, *Padus*.

Dryas Avenis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Dryopteris, branched polypody, a species of *Polypodium*.

Drypis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Dubel Coleph, a composition of coral and amber.

Dubelech, the cavity of an apostem, with manifest solution of continuity.

Lubletus, an abscess. This word is from the Arabic.

Ducia, or *Duccia*, barbarous terms for a drop. They imply also that species of bathing which we call pumping, and the French, *la douche*.

Ducis Holfatiæ Sal, i. e. *Nitrum Vitriolatum*.

Duck's foot. See *Podophyllum*.

Duckmeat. See *Lennea*.

Ductus, from *duco*, to lead, a duct or canal. This word is frequently applied to parts of the body through which particular fluids are conveyed.

Ductus Adiposi, is a net of small vessels, which Malpighi supposes to bring the fat into the cells which preserve it; but their rise cannot yet be discovered, and their appearance is uncertain.

Ductus Aquosi, a name of the lymphatic vessels.

Ductus Arteriosus. It is found only in the fœtus, and very young children. It arises from the aorta descendens, immediately below the left subclavian artery. In adults it is closed up, and appears like a short ligament, adhering by one end to the aorta, and by the other to the pulmonary artery, so that in reality it deserves no other name than that of *Ligamentum Arteriosum*.

Ductus Auris Palatinus, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana*.

Ductus Biliarius. See *Jecur*.

Ductus

Ductus Chyliferus. See *Ductus Thoracicus.*

Ductus communis Choledochus. See *Jecur.*

Ductus Cysticus. See *Cysticus Ductus.*

Ductus Cysto-Hepatici, } In some
Ductus Hepatico-Cysti. } brutes
these are found near the neck of the gall-bladder, but cannot be demonstrated in human subjects.

Ductus Hepaticus. See *Jecur.*

Ductus Incisorii. These go from the bottom of the internal nares, cross the arch of the palate, and open behind the first or largest dentes incisorii. In fresh subjects they are not very apparent, especially in human subjects; but are easily discovered in sheep and oxen.

Ductus Lactiferi. Those glandular bodies, the breasts of women, contain a white mass, which is merely a collection of membranous ducts, narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and which contract again as they approach the nipples, near which they form a kind of circle of communication.

Ductus Lachrymalis, the excretory duct of the glandula lachrymalis of each eye. See *Glandulae Lachrymales.*

Ductus ad Nasum. See *Maxilla Superiora.*

Ductus Nigri. On separating the crystalline and vitreous humours from their adhesions to the ciliary processes, part of the black pigment, which is on the choroides chiefly, is left lying in black radiated lines, which are thus named.

Ductus Pancreaticus. See *Pancreas.*

Ductus Salivales, are the pipes which excrete the saliva from several glands into the mouth, which see under their respective names.

Ductus Stenonis, i. e. *Ductus Salivalis Superior.*

Ductus Thoracicus. See *Lacteal Veins.*

Ductus Urinarius, i. e. *Urethra.*

Ductus Venosus. In a foetus, as the vena cava passes the liver, it gives off the *ductus venosus*, which communicates with the sinus of the vena porta, and in adults becomes a flat ligament.

Ductus Virisungii, i. e. *Ductus Pancreaticus*, so called from Virisungius its discoverer.

Ductus Whartonii. The inferior salival duct is thus named from his describing it.

Dudaim, a species of *Cucumis.*

Dudasuli, a species of snakewood.

Duella, a weight of eight scruples.

Duenech, antimony.

Duenez, filings of steel.

Dulcacidum, any preparation that is sweet and tart.

Dulcamara, bittersweet, a species of *Solanum.*

Dulcedo Saturni, i. e. *Corus.*

Dulcedo Veneris, i. e. *Clitoris.*

Dulcis Radix, liquorice root.

Dulech, a term used by Paracelsus and Helmont for a sort of spongy stone generated in the body.

Dulesh, a species of *Alga.*

Dumus, a bush. *Bushes* send out branches from near their roots; hence are distinguished from trees, whose stem rises considerably before any branches are sent out. *Rubus* also signifies a *bush*; but *Dumus* is a *bush*, such as the thorn; and *Rubus* is a *bush*, such as the briar.

Duobus (Pil. ex) i. e. *Pil. Colocynth. Si.*

Duobus (Sal de,) i. e. *Nitrum Vitriolatum.*

Duodenalis Arteria, also called *Intestinalis.* As soon as the gastrica dextra hath passed behind the stomach, it sends out the *duodenal artery* (which sometimes comes from the trunk of the hepatica) it runs along the duodenum; on the side

next the pancreas, to both which it furnishes branches, and also the neighbouring part of the stomach.

Duodenalis Vena, a branch from the vena portæ ventralis: it is distributed chiefly in the duodenum, but sends some branches to the pancreas. A branch of the gastrica is also thus called. The hæmorrhoidalis interna gives a branch of this name to the duodenum.

Duodenum, from *duodeni*, twelve. This intestine is thus named from a supposition that its length does not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers, and if measured with the ends of the fingers, is about the matter. It is continued to the pylorus, from which turning downwards, it runs under the stomach immediately above the vertebræ, towards the left side, and ends at the first of the windings under the colon. At its lower end there are two canals, which open into its cavity: one comes from the liver and gall-bladder, called the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*; and the other from the Pancreas, called *Pancreaticus*. Its passage is straiter, and its coats thicker than any of the three upper divisions of the intestines.

Duplicana, i. e. *Tertianæ Duplex*:

Dupondium, a weight equal to four drams.

Dura Mater, is a strong and thick membrane which covers all the cavity of the cranium; it contains the whole brain somewhat loosely, that the vessels which run between its duplicatures, and upon the surface of the brain, be not too much pressed by the skull. It sticks very close to the basis of the skull, and to its sutures, by the fibres and vessels it sends to the pericranium; it is fastened to the pia mater and the brain, by the vessels which pass from one to the other. It gives a coat or covering to all the nerves

which rise from the brain to the medulla spinalis, and to all the nerves which rise from it. Its surface is rough towards the skull, and smooth towards the brain. It is a double membrane woven of strong fibres, which may be plainly seen on its inside, but very little on its outside next the skull. It has three processes made by the doubling of its inner membrane. The first rises from a narrow beginning from the crista galli, to which it is fastened; and as it approaches the hind part of the head, it grows broader and broader, till it terminates where the longitudinal sinus ends. It divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres, near as deep as the corpus callosum. It resembles a sickle, and therefore is called *Falx*. The second separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum, down to the medulla oblongata, that the weight of the cerebrum may not offend the cerebellum, which lies under it. This process is very strong and thick, and in ravenous beasts it is for the most part bony, because of the violent motion of their brain. The third is the smallest; it separates the external substance of the hinder part of the cerebellum into two protuberances. In this membrane there are several sinuses or channels, which run between its internal and external membrane: of these there are four principal ones, which are commonly described; the first is the sinus longitudinalis, which rises from the blind hole in the upper part of the crista galli; it runs along the upper part of the falx, and ends with it, and lies exactly under the futura sagittalis. Into this sinus the veins of the brain, and some of the proper veins of the *dura mater*, bring back the blood which they receive from the arteries. Of these veins some running obliquely from

the fore-part of the brain backwards, and others contrary from the hind-part forwards, keep a little space between the duplicature of the membrane, as the ureters do upon the bladder, and so they open in the sinus. In this there are several small cells and round ligaments, which go from one side of the cavity to the other. These, by their elasticity, farther the motion of the blood. The second and third sinuses which this pours into, are the lateral; they arise from the end of the first, into which they open, and going down upon the sides of the occipital bone, in a crooked way, they pass through the same hole with the eighth pair of nerves, and discharge themselves into the internal jugulars. Into these sinuses some veins, and the other sinuses, discharge themselves. The fourth sinus runs by the broad extremity of the falx, and opens where the lateral sinuses join the longitudinal. This meeting of the four sinuses is called *Torcular*. It receives the blood at its other extremity from the plexus choroides. Besides these, there are more of inferior note mentioned by some curious anatomists, as Du Verney, Dr. Ridley, &c. which see. Their use is to receive the blood of the adjacent parts from the veins, to which they are as so many trunks which discharge the blood into the internal jugulars. The vessels of the *dura mater*, are first a branch from the carotid, whilst it is in its long canal, which is dispersed in the fore and lower part of the *Dura Mater*; secondly, an artery which enters the hole of the skull, called *Foramen Arteriæ Duræ Matris*; it is dispersed on the sides of this membrane, and runs as high as the sinus longitudinalis. The vein which accompanies the branches of this artery, goes out of the skull by the

foramen lacerum. Thirdly, a branch of the vertebral artery and vein, which last passes through the hole behind the occipital apophysis, where they are dispersed in the hind-part of the *dura mater*. The blood which is brought by the arteries is carried back by the veins, which go out at the same holes by which the arteries enter; but in case the swelling of the arteries by a preternatural turgescence of the blood should compress the veins as they go out of the skull, which might easily happen, seeing it has more arteries than veins; therefore there are several other veins which inosculate with the arteries, and which carry the blood from them into two small veins, which are on the sides of the longitudinal sinuses; it is these veins which open into this sinus, that the blood which was stopt in the other way, may have a free circulation in this. It hath also nerves from the branches of the fifth pair, which gives it an exquisite sense. It has a motion of systole and diastole, which is caused by the arteries which enter the skull. No doubt the great number of arteries in the brain contribute more to it, than those few proper to itself, which may assist a little, though not very sensibly, because of their smallness and paucity. The use of the *dura mater* is to cover the brain, the spinal marrow, and all the nerves, to divide the cerebrum in two, and to hinder it from pressing the cerebellum.

Dura Matris Arteriæ, the *dura matral arteries*. The external carotid artery sends a branch through the spiral hole of the os sphenoidale, which is the middle artery of the *dura mater*, and is called, by way of eminence, the *Artery of the Dura Mater*. It is divided into many branches, which are dispersed thro'

the substance of the external lamina, as high as the sulx, where these ramifications communicate with their fellows on the other side. The external carotid sends off another branch through the superior orbital fissure to the dura mater, called its anterior artery.

Duranta, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Duratus, hardened. But Scrib. Largus expresses by it, *macerated*.

Durio, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Duroia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Duronego, broad-leaved leopard's bane.

Dutroy. See *Stramonium*.

Dwale. See *Atropa* and *Belladonna*.

Dyabibala, a name for the *Mimosa non Spinoza Major*.

Dyamassien, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Dyers Weed, a species of *Genista*. See also *Luteola*.

Dynamis, from *δυναμις*, to be able. It is the power from whence an action proceeds. Galen often uses this word for a composition of a medicine, sometimes particularly of an approved one.

Dyota, the circulatory vessel which the chemists call a pelican.

Dysæsthesiæ, diseases from faulty senses, as deafness, or difficulty of hearing, &c. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*. From *δυσ*, difficulty, and *αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel or perceive.

Dysalibes, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *ἰαθεω*, to cure, difficult of cure.

Dysanagogos, an epithet for tough viscid matter, which is difficultly expectorated.

Dysænesiæ, disorders from faulty or defective organs. In Dr. Cul-

len's Nosology it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*. From *δυσ*, bad, and *κινεω*, to move.

Dyscrasia, dyscrasy; from *δυσ*, bad, and *κρῆσις*, temperament, or constitution. It is an ill habit of body, as a jaundice, &c.

Dyseritos, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *κρῆσις*, a crisis, difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect crisis.

Dyscœa, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *αἰσθω*, to hear, deafness. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Dyselces, } from *δυσ*, difficult,
Dyselchia, } and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer,
an epithet for such persons whose ulcers are difficult to heal. The latter word more properly signifies such ulcers as are difficult to cure.

Dysemeti, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *εμεω*, to vomit, those who vomit with difficulty.

Dysenteria, from *δυσ*, bad, *ἐντερον*, a bowel, and *ἔρω*, to run, a dysentery. It is a painful discharge from the bowels by way of stool. It is often called the bloody flux, because blood sometimes appears in the stools; but this is not a common symptom, nor essential to the disease. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a contagious fever, in which the patient hath frequent stools, accompanied with much griping, and followed by a tenesmus.

Dysenteria Parisiaca, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Dysenteria Cathartica, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Dyssepulotos, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *επελω*, to cicatrize, an epithet for an ulcer which is difficult to heal.

Dyssepuloticus, i. e. *Dyssepulotos*.

Dys hæmorrhoids, suppression of the bleeding piles.

Dysheles,

Dysbelces, i. e. *Dysfelces*.

Dysiatos, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *ἰομαι*, to heal, difficult of cure.

Dyslochia, suppression of the lochia.

Dysmenorrhœa, from *δυσ*, difficult, *μην*, a month, and *ῥέω*, to flow, difficult menstruation.

Dysodes, from *δυσ*, bad, and *ὀσ*, to smell, an ill smell, fetid. Fœsius says, that in Hippocrates we are to understand by this word a fœtid disorder of the small intestines. It is also the name of a malagma, and an acopon, which Galen and Paulus describe.

Dysodia. Sauvages and some other nosologists form a genus of disease which they name thus, and define it to be, stinking exhalations from the whole body, or from a particular part, as stinking breath, stinking feet, &c.

Dysopia, from *δυσ*, bad, and *ὤψ*, an eye, difficult sight, as when objects are only distinctly seen in a very great light, or in an obscure one, or when the object is required to be very near, or very far off, &c. It is also a name of a variety of the *Pseudoblepsis Mutans*, viz. seeing double. Dr. Cullen places the *Dysopia* as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Dysorexiæ, diseases from wrong appetites, as excess of hunger, &c. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology* it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*. From *δυσ*, bad, and *ὀρεξις*, appetite.

Dyspepsia, from *δυσ*, difficult, and *πενω*, to concoct, difficulty of digestion, or rather a depraved one, as when what is digested becomes acid, or possessed of other morbid qualities. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Adynamiæ*.

Dysphagia, impeded deglutition.

Dyspermatismus, the impeded passage of the semen virile in coition.

Dysphonia, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *φωνε*, the voice, a difficulty of speech.

Dyspnœa, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *πνέω*, to breathe. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in his class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*; and defines it to be a constant difficulty of breathing, without a sense of straightness in the breast, but rather that of fullness and obstruction there.

Dyspnoea, i. e. *Dyspnœa*.

Dysiberapentos, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *ἰεραπεω*, to heal, difficult to heal.

Dystochia, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *τινω*, to bring forth, difficulty in labour, or childbirth.

Dystæchiastis, from *δυσ*, bad, and *ταχῆς*, order, an irregular disposition of the hairs in the eyelids.

Dysuria, from *δυσ*, painful, *ουρ*, urine, and *ῥέω*, to flow, a difficulty of voiding the urine. When the urine passes by drops, it is called a *strangury*, and a total suppression of urine is called *ischuria*.

E.

EAGLEFLOWER (*Immortal.*)
*Impatiens.**Eaglestone*, a variety of *Geode*.

Ear, is divided into the external and internal. The external is also divided into two parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the *Wing*; the lower, *Fibra*, or *Lobe*. The parts of the pinna are the helix, which is the outer circle or border of the *ear*; the antihelix, which is the semicircle within the other: the lower end of the semicircle makes a little prominence, which is called *Antitragus*, because there is another prominence just opposite to it, which is called *Tragus*, by reason of some hair that is upon it. The cavity made by the extremity of the helix is called *Concha*; the hollow in the middle of the *ear* is called *Alvearium*, and has a hole which leads to the tympanum, named *Meatus Auditorius*. This external part is composed of the skin, a cartilage, and a little fat. The skin is thin and smooth; its glands seem to differ from the common milliary glands of the skin, in that both in young and old they frequently flow with an unctuous humour, which dries to a sort of scurf in the concha. These are called *Glandulae Sebaceae*. The skin sticks loose to the cartilage by means of the membrana adiposa, whose cells contain no fat but in the lobe of the *ear*, where the cartilage does not reach. The vessels of the external *ear* are arteries from the carotide veins, which go to the jugulars; and nerves from the portio dura, and second pair of the neck. It is tied to the back of the os petrosum by a

strong ligament which comes from the backside of the pinna. Though it has but a very obscure motion, yet it has two muscles; the first arises from the outside of the frontal muscle, where it joins the crotaphite, and is inserted into the upper back part of the pinna. The second arises from the upper and foremost part of the processus mammillaris, and is inserted into the middle and back part of the concha. The first should draw the *ear* upwards, and the second downwards and backwards, but the continual binding of the *ears* when young, deprives us of their use. The use of the internal *ear* is like a tunnel to gather the sounds, which by its ridges and hollows are directed to the meatus auditorius, the first part of the internal *ear*. This is a conduit which goes from the middle of the concha to the tympanum; it is near an inch long, about three or four lines, or twelfth-parts of an inch wide; and its passage is not straight but crooked, passing first upwards and then downwards, when it has a small tendency upwards, again, and the lower part of its extremity bends a little down to the obliquity of the membrana tympani. The beginning of this passage is cartilaginous, being a continuation of the concha contracted; the end of it is bony, which makes the greatest part of the upper and back part of the meatus, as the cartilage does of the lower and fore part. The whole cavity within is lined with a membrane, which seems to be a continuation of the skin which covers the auricula, and which
grow

grows thinner and thinner as it approaches the tympanum. On the back side of this membrane there is a great number of little glands, whose excretory ducts bring into the meatus a yellow excrement, whose bitterness and viscidty hinders insects from approaching the membrana tympani, which it likewise preserves against the injuries of air. The cartilage is always slit, and frequently in more than one place. The meatus has the same vessels which the external ear has, and both have a vein which passes through the eleventh of the external holes of the skull, and discharges itself into the lateral sinuses. The inner extremity of the meatus is closed with a thin transparent membrane, of an oval figure, stretched out like the head of a drum, making an obtuse angle with the upper and back part of the meatus, and an acute with the lower and fore part. This is the membrana tympani, which is set in a bony circle of the temporal bone, and which wants about half a line of being a complete circle. The handle of a small bone, called the *Malleolus*, is tied to this membrane, which it draws somewhat inwards, making it a little concave towards the meatus auditorius; and there runs a small twig of a nerve from the fifth pair upon its inside, called *Chorda Tympani*. The upper edge of this membrane being sometimes not quite closed to the bone, gives a passage for the air from the mouth to the external ear. Behind this membrane there is a pretty large cavity called the *Tympanum*; it is about three or four lines deep, as much wide, and between two and three high: it is lined with a fine membrane, on which there are several veins and arteries. It is al-

ways full of a purulent matter in children. In this cavity there are four small bones, of which the first is the malleolus, or hammer so called because of its shape. Its head has on its lower side two protuberances, and a cavity whereby it is joined to the incus by ginglymus: its handle, which is pretty long and small, is fastened to the membrana tympani: its whole length is about three lines, or a little more. Near its head it has two small processes, and it is moved by three muscles, the first is called the *Externus*; it rises from the upper and external side of the meatus auditorius, and is inserted into the upper and lower process of the malleolus which it draws outwards. This is necessary when sounds are too great, because they might break the membrana tympani. The second is the *obliquus*; it lies in the external part of the conduit which goes to the palate, and entering the barrel it is contained in a sinuosity of the bone by the upper edge of the membrana tympani, and is inserted into the slender process of the hammer, assisting the former muscle in its action. The third is the *internus*, which arises from the extremity of the bony part of the conduit, which leads to the fauces, and lies in a sinus of the os petrosum, till it passes over a little rising of the bone at the fenestra ovalis, to be inserted into the posterior part of the handle of the malleolus. This muscle, by pulling the hammer inwards, distends the membrana tympani. The second small bone is called the *Incus*, the anvil; it has a head and two legs; its head, which is near two lines long, above one broad, and but half a line thick, has a protuberance and two cavities, whereby it

is articulated with the hammer ; the shorter of its legs is tied to that side of the conduit which goes to the processus mamillaris, and its longer leg to the head of the third bone, called the *Stapes* or *Stirrup*, because of its resemblance : it is of a triangular figure, made of two branches set upon a flat basis, which stands upon the foramen ovale. The space between the two branches is filled up by a fine transparent membrane ; the union of the two branches is called the head of the stirrup, in which there is a small cavity, wherein lies the fourth bone. The height of the stapes is a line and a half, the length of it above a line, and the breadth half a line. There is a small muscle which arises out of a small canal in the bottom of the tympanum, and which is inserted into the head of the stirrup, the os orbiculare, which is a very small bone, being convex on that side which is received into the cavity of the head of the stirrup, and hollow on the other side, where it receives the long leg of the anvil, which is only joined to the stirrup by means of this fourth bone. Besides these bones, there are several holes in the tympanum : the first is in its fore-part near the membrana tympani : it is the entry to the sinus in the mammillary process. The second is the orifice of a conduit which leads to the palate of the mouth ; the beginning of this passage is very narrow and bony, the middle is cartilaginous ; and its extremity, which opens near the uvula, is above four lines wide, membranous, and dilated by some muscular fibres ; and they open the extremity of this passage either when we open our mouths to hear more distinctly ; or when it is necessary there should be a

free communication between the external air, and that in the cavity of the tympanum. The third and fourth are in the internal process of the os petrosum ; the one is called *Fenestra Ovalis* ; the basis of the stirrup stands upon it, and it is in the entry to the vestibulum : the other is called *Fenestra Rotunda*, is covered by a fine membrane, inclosed in a rift of this hole ; and it leads to the cochlea. The vestibulum is a cavity in the os petrosum, behind the fenestra ovalis : it is above two lines broad, as much long, and a line and a half high. In it open the semi-circular pipes of the labyrinth, the upper turning of the cochlea, and the auditory nerve, at five small holes. The labyrinth is made of three semicircular pipes, above half a line wide, excavated in the os petrosum ; they open by five orifices into the vestibulum. That which is called the superior pipe, and is generally about five or six lines long, joins one of its extremities with one of the extremities of that which is called the superior pipe, and these two extremities open by one orifice, but the middle pipe opens at each end by itself into the vestibulum. The last cavity of the ear is the cochlea ; it resembles a snail's shell. Its canal, which winds in a spiral line, is divided into two, the upper and lower, by a thin lamina spiralis, of which the part next the axis is bony, but extremely brittle ; and that next the outer shell is membranous, appearing to be only made of the auditory nerve. The upper canal opens into the tympanum, and the lower into the vestibulum : this is narrower than that, especially towards the basis of the cochlea, where each is about a line wide, and the basis itself is about four lines diameter. The vessels
of

of the internal *ear* are arteries and veins, from the internal carotidale and jugulars. The *nervus auditorius* enters by the hole in the internal process of the *os petrosum*. It consists of two bundles, of which one is hard, the other soft. Five branches of the *portio mollis* enter the vestibulum, and form a delicate web, which sends slips that run through the semicircular canals; and the rest of the *portio mollis* enters the cochlea at the center of its base, and turns with the spiral line, of which it probably makes the membranous part. The *portio dura* passes through its proper passages, to be distributed among the external parts about the *ear*.

Earth, is one of the chemical principles, and that part of bodies which most answers to what they call *caput mortuum*, that is last left in the furnace, and is neither capable of being raised by distillation, nor dissolved by solution.

Naturalists distinguish betwixt *earths* and stones. Mr. Edwards defines *earths* as follows: they are fossil bodies, whose component parts imbibe water; and which either fall into a loose mass, or, when gently rubbed between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient length of time in water. *Earths* are a class of fossils.

Chemists include both *earths* and stones in their definition of *earth*: but if, in our enquiry into what *earth* is, we proceed by a chemical scrutiny, we shall have very little reason to believe that there is any *earthy* matter; yet chemists distinguish *earth* from other bodies, which are called *elementary*, by its fixity, ficcidity, and non-solubility in water: it is not inflammable, but after fusion concretes into the form of glass.

Stahl and many others include all *earths* into the calcareous and vitrifiable. All calcareous *earths*

and stones are tender, easily receiving an impression from the point of a knife. Vitrifiable stones are distinguished by being sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Macquer says, that the most probable opinion is, that only one kind of simple elementary *earth* exists. The different appearances may only be from different modifications of the one simple elementary *earth*.

Earth Moss. Phascum.

Earth Nut. Arachis.

Earth (Virgin,) a genus of *earth*, consisting of particles loosely constructed together; being the proper nourishment of vegetables; rough, and not smooth; and neither reducible into a fine subtile powder, nor colouring the hands, like the chalks. Edwards.

Ebel, the seeds of sage, or of juniper.

Ebenus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. It is also a name of the box-leaved *Aspalathus*.

Ebiscus, marshmallow.

Ebony (Mountain.) See *Bauhinia*.

Ebriecatum. By this term Paracelsus expresses the partial loss of reason, as it happens in drunkenness.

Ebriecatum Cæleste. By this Paracelsus means that kind of enthusiasm which is affected by many heathen priests.

Ebsmech, a name in Langius for quicksilver.

Ebshamensis Sal, i. e. *Sal Cath. Amar.*

Ebullition, is strictly any boiling up, like that of water over the fire, but is generally used to signify that struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together of any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles

cles of different properties, is called by this name.

Ebulus, dwarf elder, a species of *Sambucus*.

Ecapatli, i. e. *Senna Orientalis fruticosa*.

Ecastaphyllum, a species of *Hedysarum*.

Ecbolica, from *εξβαλλω*, to cast out, medicines which cause abortion.

Ecbolium, a variety of Malabar nut, or a species of *Justicia*.

Echrasmata, from *εχρασσω*, to cast out, or from *βραζω*, to be very hot, fiery pustules on the surface of the body.

Echrasmus, fermentation.

Echyrsomata, from *βυρσα*, a skin, protuberances of the bones at the joints, which appear through the skin.

Eccathartica, from *καθαίρω*, to purge. According to Gorræus, *eccathartics* are remedies which, applied to the skin, open the pores; but in general they are understood to be deobstruents: sometimes expectorants are thus called, and so are purgatives also.

Ecchymoma, i. e. *Ecchymosis*.

Ecchymoma arteriosum, the spurious aneurism.

Ecchymosis, from *εχχω*, to pour out, and *αιμα*, blood; or perhaps from *εξ*, without, and *χυμος*, juice, or humour, a disorder of the superficial parts of the body, which happens when by a contusion the capillary vessels are broken, and their contained fluids extravasated, which, stagnating, change the natural colour of the part to brown, livid, or black. Bell, in his Surgery, says, that when, in the operation of blood-letting, a small tumor is raised immediately above the orifice in the vein, by the blood insinuating itself into the cellular substance of the neighbouring parts: such a tumor, when round and small,

is termed a *Thrombus*, and when more diffused, an *Ecchymosis*.

Ecclipsis, from *εκλινω*, to bend, or turn aside, a luxation.

Eccope, from *κοπλω*, to cut, or *εκκοπλω*, to cut off, the cutting off of any part.

Eccopeus, from *κοπλω*, to cut, an ancient instrument, of the same use as the modern raspatory.

Eccoprotica, *eccoprotics*, from *κοπρος*, dung, mild cathartics, whose operation extends no farther than to evacuate the intestines.

Ecclinologica, from *εξκλινω*, to separate, or separate, that part of medicine which relates to the doctrine of excretions.

Ecdora, from *δειρω*, to excoriate, excoriation; and particularly used by P. Amannus for an excoriation of the urethra.

Echetrofis. So Hippocrates calls the white bryony.

Echinides. In Hippocrates it is mentioned as what he used for purging the womb with.

Echinate Seeds. Such seeds of plants as are prickly and rough, are thus named, from *echinus*, a hedgehog.

Echinites, from *echinus*, an urchin. Certain petrefactions are thus called from their likeness to the sea-hedgehog, or urchin.

Echinomelocactus, i. e. *Melocactus Ind. Occid.*

Echinophora, prickly parsnep, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and one variety. It is also a name of some species of parsley.

Echinophthalmia, from *εχχω*, a hedgehog, and *οφθαλμια*, an inflammation of the eye, an inflammation of the hairy parts of the eyelids.

Echinops, globe-thistle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and two varieties.

Echinopus, i. e. *Echinops*.

Echinus, in Botany, those plants, or

or parts of plants, which are beset very closely with spines, like a hedgehog, termed *echinated*. The prickly head or cover of the seed is also thus named. It is a name of the Grecian sea-lavender, which is a variety of *Limonium*.

Echinus Marinus, the sea hedgehog, or urchin. The spines of the larger urchins are called *Lapis Judaicus*.

Echioides, ox-tongue, a species of *Picris*.

Echites, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species.

Echium, viper-bugloss, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates species and varieties twenty-five.

Echium, a name of the *Buglossum*, of the *Cerinthoides*, and of a species of *Hound's Tongue*.

Echos. In Hippocrates, it is the same as *Tinnitus Aurium*.

Echysis, a fainting or swooning.

Eclampsia Typhodes, i. e. *Raphania*.

Eclampsia, } from λαμπω, to shine.

Eclampsia, } It signifies a splendor, brightness, effulgence, flashing of light, scintillations. It is a flashing light, or those sparklings which strike the eyes of epileptic patients. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *circuli ignei*, scintillations, or fiery circles. Though only a symptom of the epilepsy, Hippocrates puts it for the epilepsy itself.

Eclectic Medicina, from εκλεγω, to elect. Archigenus and some others selected from all other sects what appeared to them to be the best and most rational; hence they were called *Eclectics*, and their medicine *Eclectic Medicine*.

Eclectos, a linctus.

Eclegma, from εκλεχω, lingo, to lick, is a form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick; the same

also as *Lambative*, from *lambo* which signifies the same; and *Linctus*.

Eclectos, i. e. *Eclegma*.

Eclipta, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Eclysis, an universal faintness.

Ecmagma, a kneaded mass, or the *Crocomagma*.

Ecnephias, of εκ, from, and νεφος, a cloud, a stormy wind breaking out of a cloud.

Ecepieismenos, from εκπιεζω, to depress, or press outward, an epithet for ulcers with protuberating lips.

Ecepractic, from εκ and πρασσω, to obstruct, to open, are such medicines as incise and render more thin tough humours, so as to promote their discharge.

Ecepraxis, from εκ and πρασσω, to obstruct, an opening of the pores.

Ecephyas, from εκ and φρω, to produce, an appendix or excrescence. Some call the appendicula vermiciformis thus.

Ecephyse. *Flatus* from the bladder through the urethra, and from the womb through the vagina.

Ecephyssis, from εκ and φρσσω, to breathe, a quick expulsion of the air out of the lungs.

Ecephyssis, from εκ and φρω, to produce, an apophysis, appendix, or process; also a name of the duodenum.

Ecepiesma, from εκ and πιεζω, to press, the same as magma; also the juice that is pressed out from the plants of which the magma is made. It is also a kind of fracture of the cranium, in which the bones are shattered, and press inwardly, affecting the membranes of the brain.

Ecepiesmos, from εκ and πιεζε, to press. In general it implies expression, but it is also the name of a disorder of the eye, which consists in a great prominence of the entire globe, thrust as it were almost out of

of the orbit by an afflux of humours.

Ecpleroma, from πληρω, *to fill*. In Hippocrates they are hard balls of leather, or other substances, adapted to fill the arm-pits, while by the help of the heels, placed against the balls, and repressing the same, the luxated os humeri is reduced into its place.

Ecplexis, from εκπλησσω, *to terrify or astonish*, a stupor or astonishment, from sudden external accidents.

Ecpneumatosis, i. e. *Ecpnoe*.

Ecpnoe, from εκ and πνεω, *to breathe*, expiration, that part of respiration in which the air is expelled from the lungs.

Ecptoma, from εκπιπλω, *to fall out*, a luxation of the bone, the exclusion of the secundines; and, speaking of corrupt parts, it signifies a falling off. It is also an hernia in the scrotum, and a falling down of the womb.

Ecpyesma, a fracture of the skull, when the pieces press the meninges.

Ecpysis, an excrescence.

Ecrevelles. So the French call a scrofula.

Ecrexis, from ἐκρηγμι, *to break*, a rupture. Hippocrates expresses by it a rupture or laceration of the womb.

Ecroe, from εκρεω, *to flow*, an afflux, or the course by which any humour which requires purging is evacuated.

Ecrasis, from εκρεω, *to flow out*. In Hippocrates it is an afflux of the semen before it receives the conformation of a fœtus, and therefore is called an afflux, to distinguish it from abortion.

Ecrythmos, from ἐρυθμος, *harmony*. It is applied to the pulse, and signifies that it is disorderly or irregular.

Ecrythmus. See *Arythmus*.

Ecscarcoma, from σαρκξ, *flesh*, a fleshy excrescence.

Ecstasis, from ἐξισωμαι, *to be out of one's senses*, an extacy or trance. In Hippocrates it signifies a delirium. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a kind of apoplexy. See *Exstasis*.

Ecstrophius, from εκστρεφω, *to invert*, an epithet for any medicine that makes the blind piles appear outwardly.

Eclasis, from τείνω, *to extend*, an extension of the skin, the reverse to wrinkling.

Ectexis, from τεκω, *to liquify or consume*, an emaciation.

Ecthelysis, from εκθηλωνω, *to render effeminate*, softness. It is applied to the skin and flesh, when lax and soft, and to bandages when not sufficiently tight.

Ectblemma, from εκθλιβω, *to dash or press out against*, an ulceration caused by pressure on the skin.

Ectblipsis, from εκθλιβω, *to dash or press out against*, elision or expression. It is spoken of swelled eyes, when they dart forth sparks of light.

Ecthyma, from εκθω, *to break out*, a pustule or cutaneous eruption.

Ecthymata, pimples, pustules, or cutaneous eruptions.

Ectopie, protrusions, as in cases of herniæ, luxations, &c. In Dr. Cullen's Nosology, it is the name of an order in the class *Locales*.

Ectopocystica (*Ischuria*.) In Sauvages's Nosology, it is a suppression of urine from a rupture of the bladder.

Eclomon, black hellebore.

Eclrimma, from εκτριβω; of τριβω, *to rub*, an attrition or galling. In Hippocrates it is an exulceration of the skin about the os sacrum.

Ectrope, from εκστρεπω, *to divert, pervert, or invert*. It is any duct by which the humours are diverted

and

and drawn off. In *P. Ægineta* it is the same as *Ætropium*.

Ætropium, from *ἐλτρεπω*, to invert, an inversion or eversion of the eyelids. The eyelids are so retracted, that their inner red skin is rendered prominent, and the eye cannot be sufficiently covered by them. When this accident happens to the upper eyelid, it then resembling the hare's eye, it is called *Lagophthalmus*, or hare's eye. The word *Ætropium* is often applied to the under eyelid only.

Ætrosis, from *ἐκτρωσχω*, to miscarry, a miscarriage.

Ætrotica, from *ἐκτρωσχω*, to miscarry, medicines which cause miscarriage.

Ætylorica. So Horstius calls medicines that destroy callosities.

Ætyrotica, i. e. *Ætrotica*.

Eczema, from *ζέω*, to boil, or to be hot, an hot painful pustule.

Eczeſma, i. e. *Eczema*.

Edder (*American*), a species of *Arum*.

Edelphus. So Paracelsus calls one who makes prognostics from the nature of the elements.

Edentulus, without teeth.

Edera Trifolia, i. e. *Toxicodendron*.

Edes, amber.

Edic, vel *Edich*, iron.

Edra, a fractured bone, in which, beside the fracture, there is an impression from the instrument by which it was broken.

Edulcorants. See *Absorbent*.

Edulcoration, signifies the same as *Ablution*, which see; as also to sweeten any thing with sugar or syrup.

Effervescence, expresses a greater degree of motion or struggling of the small parts of a liquor than is commonly understood by fermentation or ebullition; and such as occasions great heat; or rather, it is

the extrication of air from the fluids that contain it as a constituent.

Effides, ceruse.

Effila, freckles.

Effloratio, or *Efflorescence*, signifying to flower out, expresses the breaking out of some humours in the skin, as in the measles, and the like.

Effluvia, from *effluo*, to flow out, are those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty and fineness of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise, and the considerable effects they may have upon other bodies within the sphere of their activity, may be learned from the writings of Mr. Boyle, and others on that subject.

Efflate, from *ex* and *fatus*, barren, childless; but figuratively it is any thing that is so decayed as to have lost its virtue.

Effractura, a species of fracture of the cranium, when the bone is broken and much depressed by a blow.

Egelo, narrow-leaved laburnum.

Egestio, excretion, generally used with respect to evacuations by stool.

Egg of Glasi, a vessel in chemistry, whose hollow body or bottom part is oval, or fashioned like an egg, but rises up in a slender stem.

Egg-plant. *Melongena*.

Eglanteria, sweetbriar, a species of *Rosa*.

Ehrbaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ehretia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Eilamides, from *ειλω*, to involve, the meninges or membranes of the brain, viz. the dura and pia mater.

Eilema, from *ειλω*, to form convolutions.

volutions. In Hip. *de Flatibus*, it signifies painful convolutions of the intestines from flatulence. Sometimes it signifies a covering. Vogel says, it is a fixed pain in the guts, as if a nail was driven in.

Eileon, from εἰλεω, *to wind*. Gorræus says it is a name of the intestinum ileum.

Eileos, from εἰλεω, *to form convolutions*, the iliac passion.

Eisbole, from εἰς, *into*, and βαλλω, *to cast*. It signifies strictly an injection, but is used to express the access of a distemper, or of a particular paroxysm.

Eisenman, a variety of the species of iron, which is of the unnamed colour of metals. It is of a scaly structure, not rubbing into scales.

Ejaculatory Vessels. See *Generation*, *Parts of*, proper to men.

Ejection, signifying to throw out, is the discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory.

Elaboration, strictly signifies the working any thing with the hands; but is generally applied in the same manner as digestion, or concoction of the animal fluids. And from its derivation, ελαυνω, *agito*, or *commoveo*, it hath by many, and so long ago as Hippocrates and Galen, been applied to any thing which purges violently; which is confirmed also by Foësius and Pechlini.

Elæginus Orientalis. See *Jujuba*.

Elæagnon, i. e. *Agnus Castus*.

Elæagnus, gaule, sweetwillow, or Dutch myrtle. It is also a name for the wild olive.

Elæocarpus, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Elæosaccharum, from ελαιον, *oleum*, and *saccharum*, *sugar*, denotes the mixture of oil and sugar together, which is frequently done

with the distilled oils, to make them mix with aqueous fluids for present use. It is an admirable form of medicine, and highly deserves to be better esteemed, and more frequently used than we find it. All the virtues of vegetables are with great advantage reducible into it. It is very ready and commodious for taking, and capable of continuing for a long time unaltered, and of being transported to distant regions, without any diminution of its virtue.

Elais, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He hath but one species.

Elambicatio, a method of analyzing mineral waters to investigate their virtues.

Elaphopila, the hairs collected in the stomach of a stag, and formed there into a ball.

Elaphoscorodon, stag's or viper's garlic.

Elacquir, red vitriol.

Elas Maris, burnt lead.

Elastis, elastic.

Elasma, from ελαυνω, *to impel*, a lamina or plate of any kind; but it is used to express a glysterpipe.

Elastic, signifies a force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. To solve this property, many have recourse to the universal law of nature, attraction, by which the parts of solid and firm bodies are caused to cohere together: whereby when hard bodies are struck or bent, so that the component parts are a little moved from one another, but not quite disjoined or broken off; nor separated so far as to be out of the power of that attracting force, by which they cohere together; they certainly must, on the cessation of the external violence, spring back with a very great velocity to their former

former natural state; but in this circumstance the atmospherical pressure will account for it as well, because such a violence, if it be not great enough to separate the constituent particles of a body far enough to let in any foreign matter, must occasion many vacuola between the separated surfaces, so that upon the removal they will close again by the pressure of the aerial fluid upon the external parts, i. e. the body will come again into its natural posture. The included air likewise in most bodies, gives that power of resiliation upon their percussion; and because a tolerable understanding of this affair is of great importance in physical reasoning, and helpful to the knowledge of many modern writings, it may be worth giving an abstract hereof from the best authors upon the subject.

If two bodies perfectly elastic strike one against another, there will be or remain in each the same relative velocity as before, i. e. they will recede with the same velocity as they meet together with. For the compressive force, or the magnitude of the stroke in any given bodies, arises from the relative velocity of those bodies, and is proportional to it: and bodies perfectly elastic will restore themselves completely to the figure they had before the shock; or, in other words, the restitutive force is equal to the compressive, and therefore must be equal to the force with which they came together, and consequently they must by elasticity recede again from each other with the same velocity. Hence, taking equal times before and after the shock, the distances between the bodies will be equal: and therefore the distances of times from the common center of gravity will, in the same times, be equal. And hence the laws of percussion of

bodies perfectly elastical are easily deduced.

Elate, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Elate. So the ancients called the vagina which incloses the flowers and rudiments of the fruit of the great palm-tree.

Elate Theleia, i. e. *Abies*.

Elater, i. e. *Elasticitas*.

Elaterii, i. e. *Cascarilla*.

Elaterium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. It is the name also of a species of *Momordica*. This word is often used by Hippocrates to signify an external of a digestive or a detergent nature.

Elatine, waterwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Elatine, yellow sharp-pointed Fluellin, a species of *Antirrhinum*.

Elatines, a species of *Campanula*.

Elcosis, numerous, or large chronic ulcers, carious, fetid, and attended with a slow fever.

Elder. See *Sambucus*.

Elder (Marsh.) See *Opulus*.

Elder (Water.) See *Opulus*.

Eleagnus, wild olive tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Elecampane. See *Inula*, and *Helenium*.

Electio, election, that part of pharmacy which consists in a knowledge of the various simples which compose the materia medica, and directs the choice of drugs, distinguishing the good from the bad.

Electricity, that property of certain bodies, whereby, after being rubbed, excited, or heated in some particular degree, they acquire a power of attracting and repelling other remote bodies, and frequently of emitting sparks and streams of light. The ancients having observed that amber, which they called *Electrum*, upon being rubbed,

attracts bits of straw, down, and other light bodies, first gave this property the name of *Electricity*, which they thought peculiar to amber, and a few stones mentioned by Theophrastus, Pliny, and some others. But the philosophers of the last, and more particularly of the present age, have found that numbers of other bodies possess this quality; and made so many discoveries in *Electricity*, that there is scarce any other subject in natural philosophy that has given occasion to more experiments. Among the first, as well as most ingenious writers upon the subject is Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, to whose book we refer the reader: after him Dr. Priestley, &c. on this subject should be read. It has been pretended by some that great benefit may be derived to the healing art from these discoveries. These hopes in many instances may be too sanguine; it does not, however, follow that medicinal advantages are not to be gained from *electricity*: so subtle and so elastic a fluid admitted in a large quantity into our bodies, as, from undoubted experience, it greatly heats the flesh and quickens the pulse, may in particular cases be attended with advantages. In effect we meet with several cures performed in paralytic cases, by the force of *electricity*.

Electrodes, from ἡλεκτρον, *amber*, an epithet for stools which shine like amber.

Electrum, ἡλεκτρον, *amber*. It is also a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

Electrum minerale, the tincture of metals. It is made of tin and copper, to which some add gold, and double its quantity of martial regulus of antimony melted together; from these there results a metallic mass, to which some chemists have given the name of *electrum minerale*. This mass is pow-

dered and detonated with nitre and charcoal to a kind of scoria; then it is powdered again whilst hot, and then digested in spirit of wine, whence a tincture is obtained of a fine red colour.

Electary, is a form of medicine made of conserves, powders, species, &c. into the consistence of honey, or the pap of a roasted apple, to be divided into doses, when taken, like a bole. The form is attended with considerable inconveniences; for *electaries*, generally made up with honey, or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, they are apt to ferment, and when too thick, to candy. By both which, though it is exceeding difficult to avoid the one or the other of them, the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. It is therefore pity that this form should be so much in use, whilst others, infinitely superior to it in all respects, lie neglected or unthought of.

Eleliphacos, sage.

Elements, are the same as principles. See *Principia*. Galen says, the *element* of any thing is the smallest and most minute part of that thing whose *element* it is. Others define it otherwise; but what one philosopher asserts, others prove to be absurd. Among the chemists, fire, air, water, and earth, are called *elements*, also primary principles.

Elemi, a resinous gum so called.

Elemifera, elemi-bearing poison-tree, or Carolinian white *Amyris*, a species of *Amyris*.

Elengi, a species of *Mimusops*.

Eleoselinum, from ελεος, a *fen*, and σελινον, *parsley*, a name for smallage.

Elephantia, a sort of *Anasarca*.

Elephantia Arabum. According to some, it is the *Elephantiasis*, when the feet are swelled and hard.

In Dr. Cullen's Nosology it is synonymous with *Elephantiasis*.

Elephantiasis. It is generally ranked as a species of leprosy: some say it is the highest degree of skin diseases, and others distinguish it from the leprosy by having its seat in the flesh, whilst the leprosy, at the most, only affects the skin and integuments. This disorder receives its name from its affecting the legs so as to make them resemble those of an elephant.

Elephantopus, of *ελεphas*, an elephant, and *πους*, a foot, elephant's foot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Elephant's foot. See *Elephantopus*.

Elephant's head. See *Elephas*.

Elephas, elephant's head, a species of *Rhinanthus*. In Chemistry it signifies aqua fortis. In Nosology it is the disorder called *Elephantiasis*.

Elersua, i. e. *Molybdæna*.

Eleterii (Cort.) i. e. *Cuscarilla*.

Elettari Primum, true stone paffley.

Elettari, the lesser cardamoms.

Eleuteria, a species of *Clusia*.

Elevation. Chemical sublimation is sometimes thus named.

Elevator, signifies a raiser, or lifter up, and therefore is applied to some surgical instruments put to such uses, and described by Parey and Sculterus. It is also applied to several muscles in the human body.

Elevator, i. e. *Levator Scapulæ*. Also the *Rectus Superior Oculi*.

Elevatores Ani, i. e. *Levatores Ani*.

Elevator Auriculæ. This muscle arises from the external termination of the frontal muscle, it being formed of diverse fleshy fibres covering the temporal muscle; and being thin and membranous, is carried over it; then growing narrower, is inserted into the upper part of the

ear, bringing it upward and forward.

Elevator Labii Inferioris, i. e. *Levator Labii Inferioris*.

Elevator Labii Superioris, i. e. *Levator Labii Superioris*.

Elevator Nasi Alarum. These muscles arise from the top of the bone of the nose near the lachrymal cavity, with a sharp and fleshy beginning, and falling down towards its sides in a triangular figure, not much unlike the Greek letter Δ, it marcheth downwards the length of the bone, and is inserted broad and fleshy into the nasi alæ.

Elevator Oculi. It arises from the bottom of the socket, near the hole which gives a passage to the optic nerve; then passing over the upper part of the globe of the eye, is inserted into the superior and anterior part of the sclerotica.

Elevator Palpebræ Superioris, i. e. *Levator Palpebræ Superioris*.

Elevator Labiorum. See *Levator Communis*.

Elbanna, i. e. *Alcanna*.

Elbanne Arabum, eastern privet.

Elicryso, a species of *Senecio*.

Elichryson, i. e. *Helichryson*.

Elichrysum, from *ελος*, the sun, and *χρυσος*, gold, goldylocks.

Elichrysum Montanum, mountain cudweed.

Eligii Morbus, a fistula.

Eligma, a linctus.

Elipsis, the scoria of silver.

Eliobroides i. e. *Elythroides*.

Elixir. Lemery derives this word from *ελκω*, to draw, or extract, because in making elixirs, the purest part of the ingredients is extracted by the menstruum; or from *αλεξω*, to help, because of the assistance received from medicines of this kind in the cure of diseases. But the true derivation is from the Arabic, in which language *Al-ecfir*, or *Al-ekfir*, signifies chemistry; hence *elixir*, a medicine prepared by the chemical

an, is appropriated, by way of eminence, to a tincture extracted by a proper menstruum from many efficacious ingredients; a tincture is drawn from one ingredient, an *elixir* from two or more at the same time: farther, an *elixir* is not so clear, but of a thicker consistence than a tincture. There are various other etymologies in different writers, but, to leave these, it may be added, that an *elixir* is no other than a compound tincture. James. See Rolankius's *Chemistry*, lib. iv. sect. 2. cap. 1.

Eliz, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Elleborine, bastard hellebore.

Elleborites, i. e. *Helleborites*.

Elleborus, i. e. *Helleborus*.

Ellipsis, is an oval figure, produced from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone (but not parallel to the base, for then it produces a circle) near to which figure is that of an egg cut end-wise, and which may be described upon a plane by a line made with a loose cord carried round upon two centers, or pins.

Ellisa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. Also a species of *Duranta*.

Ellobos, an epithet for such seeds or fruits as are in pods or lobes.

Ellychnion, from *λυχνίον*, a lamp, the wick of a lamp or candle. These were made of different materials, some of the papyrus, some of the fruit of the ricinus, &c. These wicks were used by the ancients instead of lint.

Ellychniotos, i. e. *Ellychnion*.

Elminthes, worms.

Elm tree. See *Ulmus*.

Eloanx, auripigment.

Elodes. So the Greeks call sweating fevers; they are a kind of tertian intermittents.

Elome, auripigment.

Elongation, signifying lengthening out, is an imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place.

Elopitinum, vitriol.

Elos Maris, burnt lead.

Eltz, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Elutheria, i. e. *Cascarilla*, vel *Thuris Cortex*.

Elutriatio, washing over. It is the pouring a liquor out of one vessel into another, in order to separate the subsiding matter from the clear and fluid part.

Eluvies. In Pechlinus it imports the humour discharged in a fluor albus.

Eluxatio, i. e. *Luxatio*.

Elvella, turban-top, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates but two species.

Elymos, a name of the *Panicum*.

Elymus, sea lymè-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Elythroides, from *ελυθρον*, a sheath, and *ειδος*, form. So the tunica vaginalis of the testes is called, because it includes them as in a sheath.

Elythrocele, a hernia in the vagina.

Elytron, from *ελυω*, to involute, or cover, a covering or sheath. Hippocrates calls the membranes which involve the spinal marrow, *ελυτρα*.

Elzimar, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Emaciantes, diseases that occasion a wasting of the whole body.

Emanation, is a flowing out, as effluvia or steams arise from any body. See *Quality*.

Emanatio Mensium. Thus some Latin writers term the restraint, loitering, tarrying, or retention of the menses, that is, when they do not begin to flow at the period of life at which they may be expected.

Emar-

Emarginatio, to emarginate, to cleanse a wound of the scurf, &c. about its edge.

Emarginatus, those leaves of plants which are hollowed at their extremities, so as to form a heart, are called emarginated leaves.

Emasculatio, i. e. castration.

Emblica, a species of *Phyllanthus*.

Embole, from ἐμβαλλω, to put in, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone.

Embolus, black mould, a species of *Mucor*.

Emborisma, an aneurism.

Embothrium, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Embotum, a funnel conveying fumes into any orifice of the body.

Embregma, from ἐμβρεχω, to moisten, i. e. *Embrocatio*.

Embrocation, from ἐμβρεχω, to moisten, or soak in. It is an application in a fluid form, usually prepared of volatile and spirituous ingredients, and mostly used to relieve pains, numbness, and palsies.

Embroke, from ἐμβρεχω, to make wet, i. e. *Embrocatio*, vel *Fomentatio*.

Embrontetos, from βροντή, thunder. Properly it is one thunder-struck; and from a similarity of effects it is applied to apoplectic persons.

Embryo, from ἐν, in, and βεβω, to bud forth. It is the rudiments of a child in the womb before perfect formation; thus called from its first growth resembling that of the first shoots of a plant, and having no other than a vegetative life.

Embryonatum, i. e. *Sulph. Antim. Precip.*

Embryothlastes, from ἐμβρυον, fœtus, and θλάω, to break, an instrument with which to break the bones of a fœtus, in order to its more

easy delivery. It is also a crotchet for extracting a fœtus.

Embryotomy, from ἐμβρυον, a fœtus, and τέμνω, to cut. It is a cutting of the child whilst in the womb, in order to its easier delivery.

Embryulus, from ἐμβρυον, a fœtus, and ἐλκω, to draw, an hook for the extraction of a child, when labour is difficult.

Emerald, a precious stone, a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Emeralds* are met with among the species of three different genera, in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Emericus, i. e. *Smyris*.

Emerus Major, broad-leaved scorpion-sena, a species of *Coronilla*.

Emerus Minor, lesser scorpion-sena.

Emery. See *Smiris*.

Emetic, from ἐμεω, vomco, to vomit, is any thing that works by vomiting, which is after this manner: the particles of the emetic medicine by wedging themselves into the orifices of the emissaries of the glands, which are placed adjacent to the surface of the stomach, do dilate the same (which by some extrinsecal cause had been contracted) and after the same manner do dissolve (at least in some degree) the cohesion of the stagnant morbid matter, rendering it more fluid, and consequently making its resistance less. Now the natural and constant action of the glands being secretion; and the impediment (by the dilatation of the orifice, and the attenuation of the fluid being taken away) or at least made less than the natural momentum of the glands; the matter must naturally flow into the cavity of the stomach, till it be heaped up in such a quantity (which not being to be done in an instant, must require some time) as is sufficient by its stimulus

stimulus to vellicate and force the fibres of the stomach, abdomen, and diaphragm, by the communication of the first with the two last into a violent contraction, and thereby throw all out by the œsophagus; and this makes all quiet for a while, till a new and sufficient quantity be excerned from these glands to produce the aforesaid contraction. *Emetic* and purgative medicines differ only in this, that the particles of the latter do not immediately vellicate the fibres of the stomach, dilate the orifices, and attenuate the matter contained in the glands of the stomach; but act gently, and assist the natural motion of digestion, and so are carried down into the guts; and to know how they operate there, see *Purgatives*.

Emetic Tartar: Cream of tartar combines with glass of antimony to the point of saturation; and thus the *emetic tartar* is formed. In this process the tartar only combines with the reguline part of the antimony which is deprived of a sufficient quantity of phlogiston. On this account it cannot form a combination with regulus of antimony itself, because it possesses all its phlogiston. Beaumé.

Emetocatharticum, a medicine which operate by vomit and by stool.

Emmenagogues, from *ev*, in, *μην*, mensis, a month, and *αγω*, duco, to lead, are medicines that promote the menses, because their natural periods of flowing are once a month; and these do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum against the vessels is increased, or by making it thinner, whereby it will more easily pass through any outlets. The former intention is helped by chalybeates, which give a

greater weight and momentum to a languid heavy blood, and all other substances of the like gravity and elasticity. And this is the case of a leucophlegmatic habit, or, as it is commonly called, the green-sickness, and its cure; but in the latter case, where the blood is florid and too high, attenuating alteratives and detergents are the only remedies, because they are fittest to render the blood more thin, and give it such a property as will better carry it through those little apertures destined for its discharge into the uterus. For the whole that concerns this subject, consult Dr. Freind's *Emmenologia*.

Emmenia, from *μην*, a month, the menstrual discharges.

Emmotos, from *μολος*, lint, an epithet for persons, parts of the body, or disorders that require lint for the cure.

Emodia, a stupor of the teeth.

Emollients, signifying softeners, are such things as sheathe and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. For it is very easy to conceive the manner how these are both brought about by the same medicine. By what means soever, whether in the stomach, or any other parts, the juices have obtained any sharpness or asperity, so as to vellicate and render very uneasy the fibres and nervous parts, which often happens; those things which are smooth, soft, and yielding, cannot but wrap up their points, and render them imperceptible, whereby they may gradually, by the proper course of circulation, be brought to some convenient emunctory, without doing any injury by the way. Such parts likewise draw the fibres into spasms, keep them too tense, and frequently thereby occasion obstructions of the worst kind.

kind. In all such cases, therefore, *emollients* lubricate and moisten the fibres, so as to relax them into their proper dimensions, whereupon such disorders cease.

Emotio. This word is generally used with respect to the mind, and in a medical sense it signifies a delirium. When it is used relative to some bone, a luxation is to be understood by it.

Empasma, i. e. *Catapasma*.

Empetrum, blackberried heath, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Empbractica, from *φρασσω*, to obstruct, such topics as stop the pores when applied to the skin.

Empbragma, from *φρασσω*, to obstruct, an impediment or obstruction. Thus Hippocrates calls the parts of a child which present in an unnatural posture, because they obstruct the birth.

Emphysema, from *φυσσω*, to inflate, a windy tumor, formed by the air insinuating itself, by a small wound, between the skin and muscles, into the substance of the cellular or adipose membrane, spreading itself afterwards up to the neck, head, belly, and other parts, much after the manner in which butchers blow up their veal. It is generally occasioned by a fracture of the ribs, or some extraneous body puncturing the lungs.

Empiric, from *εμπιρασσω*, *teneo*, to try, is strictly a trier or experimenter, and vulgarly signifies those persons who have no true education in, or knowledge of the grounds of physical practice, but venture upon hear-say and observation only. Medicine was almost altogether in the hands of such before Hippocrates; and many pretended only to one disease, which they had accustomed themselves to; but the prince of physic added rea-

son thereunto, and taught the advantages of theory. Notwithstanding which, latter ages are again much degenerated into empiricism; and to one regular knowing physician, such is the defect of our laws at present in this respect, there are fifty that practise who are mere *empirics*.

Empneumatosis, from *εμπνέω*, to blow into, or inflate, an inflation of the stomach, the womb, or other parts.

Emporium, a market-town; but metaphorically applied to the brain, which is the seat of all rational and sensitive transaction.

Emprion, from *πριων*, to saw, saw-like, a kind of pulse mentioned by Galen, in which the artery is unequally distended in different parts.

Emprosthotos, from *εμπροσθεν*, forwards, or before, and *τινω*, to bend, or stretch. It is when the body is bowed forward and confused so by a spasmodic contraction. Celsus, lib. iv. cap. 3, says, it is a convulsive stiffness of the neck, by which the chin is fixed on the breast. It is a species of tetany.

Emptysis, from *ἐμψω*, to spit out. Aretæus limits this word to a discharge of blood by spitting, when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, and parts adjacent.

Empyema, from *εν*, *intus*, within, and *πυον*, pus, matter, is a collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, strictly taken; but it is generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only; and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. Its cure is difficult, from the difficulty of absorbing by any vessels such extravasated matter; and therefore often calls for the help of a surgeon, to discharge it by aperture externally.

Empyemata. So the ancients called suppurating medicines.

Empyi, purulent or suppurated, or those who have purulent abscesses internally.

Empyreuma, from *εμπυρεω*, to kindle, of *πυρ*, fire. In Chemistry, it is the offensive smell and taste which distilled waters, or other substances, receive from being too much exposed to the fire.

Empyreumatica Olea, empyreumatic oils. These are oils both of the animal and vegetable kind, which are distilled with a heat greater than that of boiling water; for thus they receive a burnt smell.

Empyros, one labouring under a fever.

Enrods. See *Hæmorrhoides*.

Emulgent, stroking or milking out. It is applied to the arteries and veins which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidneys. According to the ancients, they strained, and as it were milked the serum through the kidneys.

Emulgent Vessels, are arteries and veins. See *Kidneys*.

Emulsion, from *emulceo*, to stroke, or cherish, or from *emulgeo*, to milk out gently by the hand. Medicines of any kind, made in a form resembling milk, are called *emulsions*; but generally they are made from farinaceous seeds, which are beat up with some fluid, by which their oily parts are intimately blended with it.

Emunctory, from *emungo*, to clean, wipe away, or drain off. The passages in the body, by which superfluous matters are evacuated, are called *emunctories*. The glands are also thus named; particularly (according to the ancients) those which received the excrements from the noble parts, as the parotides from the brain, the axillary glands from

the heart, and the inguinal from the liver.

Enæmos, from *αιμα*, blood. So Hippocrates and Galen call such topical medicines as are appropriated to bleeding wounds.

Enæorema, from *εναίρω*, in sublimè attollo, to lift up, or float, called also *Nubeculae*, little clouds, are those contents of the urine which float about in the middle, resembling a cloud.

Enarges, from *αεγν*, white, or evident. Hippocrates applies this as an epithet to dreams.

Enaricymon, i. e. *Aricymon*.

Enarthrosis; from *εν*, in, and *αρθρον*, a joint. The ancients called that species of diarthrosis thus, where the round end of one bone moves in the cavity of another, as the head of the femur in the acetabulum of the os innominatum. This species of articulation is also called *the ball and socket*.

Encanthis, from *εν*, in, and *κανθος*, an angle of the eye. This disorder is an encysted tumor on its inner angle. At the first a tubercle appears on the caruncula lachrymalis, or on the crescent-like red cuticle adjacent to it; afterwards this tumor extends over the pupil of the eye; when this happens, the tears continually trickle down the cheeks, the sight is impaired, the countenance deformed, and the eyes inflamed.

Encardion, from *καρδια*, the heart, the pith of vegetables.

Encardium Premnu, the heart and marrow of the trunk; but Dioscorides improperly calls the tender medullary substance which grows on the tops of the great palm tree, thus.

Encatalepsis, i. e. *Catalepsis*.

Encathisma, from *εναθισμα*, to sit in, a semicupium.

Encauma,

Encauma, from *εν*, *in*, and *καίω*, *to burn*. The scoria of silver is thus named; so is the mark left after a burn; also a pustule produced by a burn. Actius observes, that a superficial ulceration on the eye is thus named.

Encaustis, a burn or scald, or rather, the inflammation of a pustule caused by a burn or scald. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's *Erythema a Ambustio*.

Encephali, are a species of worms said to be bred in the head.

Encephalon, from *εν*, *within*, and *κεφαλή*, *the head*. The *encephalon* includes the dura mater, the pia mater, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata.

Encephalocoele, a rupture of the brain.

Encephalus, the brain. Theophrastus calls the tender medullary substance which grows on the top of the great palm tree, thus,

Encerts, from *κηρος*, *wax*, bits of wax found in plasters as they cool

Encharaxis, from *χαράσσω*, *to scarify*, scarification.

Encheiresis, from *χειρ*, *a hand*. Galen uses this word as part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. The word imports the manual treatment of any subject.

Enchiloma. So Lemery says an elixir is sometimes called.

Enchondros, from *χονδρος*, which signifies both a grain and a cartilage; hence implies both granulated and cartilaginous.

Enchorios, from *εν* and *χωρος*, *a region*, or *country*, endemic.

Enchrysa, liquid medicines for anointing any part with.

Enchusa, i. e. *Anchusa*.

Enchyma, from *εγχύω*, *to infuse*, infusion, or a sanguine plethora.

Enchymata, liquid medicines to be infused into the eyes, ears, &c.

Enchymoma, of *εσχυμος*, from *εσχύω*. In the writings of the ancient physicians, it is a word by which they express that sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, which arises from joy, anger, or shame; and in the last instance is what we usually call blushing.

Enchymesis, blushing; also an extravasation of blood, which makes the part appear livid. Thus, but improperly, it is synonymous with *Ecchymosis*.

Euchysa, i. e. *Alkanet*.

Enchyta, an epithet for any thing infused into any cavity of the body.

Enclysma, a glyster.

Encælia, from *εν*, *in*, and *κοιλία*, *the belly*, all the contents of the abdomen.

Encolpismos, an uterine injection.

Encope, from *εν*, *in*, and *κοπήω*, *to cut*, an incision, and figuratively, an impediment.

Encymon, from *εγκύω*, *to conceive*, pregnant with child.

Encystis. So some writers call a wen.

Endedinemenos, from *ενδινεω*, *to turn round like a vortex*, an epithet for the eyes, which perpetually turn in their orbits.

Endeisis, an indication.

Endemic, from *εν*, *in*, and *δημος*, *populus*, *people*, is any disease that affects many people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes, intermitting fevers to marshy places, &c.

Endesis, from *δεω*, *to tie*, a ligature, band, or connexion.

Endive. See *Cichoreum*.

Endive, a species of *Cichoreum*.

Endivia

Endivia Latifolium, broad-leaved blue flowering endive.

Enellagmenos, from *εναλλαττω*, of *αλλαττω*, to change, an epithet applied to the joints of the vertebræ, because of their alternate or mutual reception and insertion.

Enema, a clyster, from *ενιημι*, to emit, eject, or thrust in. The words *enema*, *clyster*, and *lotion*, are equivalent to each other, and signify any liquid medicine injected into the anus.

Encos, vain, empty, or useless. The Greeks call those who are unable to perform the common offices of life, such as dumb, deaf, &c.

ΕΥΕΟΙ.

Engugmeni, *ινεγγυμενοι*, expresses in some authors a possession by evil spirits.

Energy, from *ινεργεω*, *operator*, to work, is used to express an uncommon force in any action that is done with briskness and vigour.

Enervation, is a debility and listlessness to action. It also signifies aponeurosis.

Engastrimythos, is one who emits sounds like the voice of one speaking out of the stomach or belly, without using the organs of speech; such as is reported of the Pythian prophets, and the like.

Enger, i. e. *Indicum*.

Engine. It is a mechanic instrument composed of levers, wheels, pulleys, screws, &c. in order to move, lift, or sustain some great weight, or perform some great effect. This is the largest and most compounded sort of machines.

Engisoma, an instrument formerly used about fractures of the cranium; also the same as *Engisomata*.

Engisomata, a fracture of the cranium, in the middle of which the bone presses upon the membrane of the brain, and makes the

appearance of *γεισον*, the eaves of a house; from *εγχιζω*, to draw near.

Engomphosis, i. e. *Gomphosis*.

Engonios, from *γωνια*, an angle. Hippocrates expresses by it the bending of the arm at a right angle.

Enixa, a woman in child-bed.

Enixum, from an original signifying to bring forth, is by the chemists applied to a kind of salt, partaking both of an acid and alkaline nature, as the *Tartar of Vitriol*, which some also call *Sal neutrum*, *Sal tertium*, and *Sal salsum*.

Enixum Paracelsi (*Sal*.) It is the caput mortuum of the spirit of nitre, joined with vitriolic acid. It is much the same as the *tart. vitr.*

Enneandria, from *εννεα*, *novem*, *nine*, and *ανης*, *maritus*, a husband, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the ninth in order, with hermaphrodite flowers and nine stamina or male parts in each.

Enneaphyllum, from *εννεα*, *nine*, and *φυλλον*, a leaf, i. e. *Helleboraster*.

Enochdianus. In Paracelsus, it is one who equals Enoch in longevity.

Eurythmos, i. e. *Arythmus*.

Ens, properly signifies any being or existence; but by the chemists it is introduced into medicine to express some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room. In Paracelsus, *ens* imports the power, virtue, and efficacy, which a thing exerts upon our bodies.

Ens parvum sapientium. It is soap made by mixing fixed alkaline salt with distilled vegetable oil.

Ens primum Salium. See *Circulatum*.

Ens primum solare, i. e. *Antimonium*.

Ens

Ens Veneris. It is the Flores Martialis of the shops. It was first prepared by Mr. Boyle, who gave this name because of the particles of copper which were imparted by the vitriol which he used in preparing it.

Ensiiformis. See *Cartilago Ensiiformis*.

Entada, a species of *Mimosa*.

Entale, a vessel.

Entali, fossil alum.

Entalium, the pipe-shell.

Entatica (*Medicamenta*), medicines that provoke venery. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *Satyrica*.

Entera. So Hippocrates calls the bags in which were inclosed medicines for fomentations.

Enteradenes, from *ειλερον*, an intestine, and *αδην*, a gland, the intestinal glands.

Enterenchytæ, from *ειλερα*, the viscera, and *εισυνω*, to infuse, instruments for administering glysters.

Enteritis, an inflammation of the bowels. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Pblegmastica*. He distinguishes two species, viz. *Enteritis Erysipelatosa* and *Enteritis Pblegmonacea*.

Enteritis Mesenterica, i. e. *Mesenteritis*, vel *Peritonitis Mesenterica*.

Enterocèle, from *ειλερον*, intestine, a gut, and *κληη*, tumor, a swelling, is a rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases is chiefly by outward application, as trusses and bolsters.

Enterocèle Ovarialis, a rupture of the guts through the foramen ovale.

Entero-epiplocele, from *ειλερον*, an intestine, and *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κληη*, a tumour. It is when both the omentum and intestines protrude through the integuments of the belly.

Entero-hydrocele, from *ειλερον*, an intestine, *ιδωρ*, water, and *κληη*, an hernia, a dropfy of the scrotum, with a descent of the intestine.

Enterology, from *ειλερον*, intestine, a gut, and *λογος*, sermo, a discourse, is a treatise of the bowels, and is generally understood to include the contents of the three cavities, head, breast, and belly.

Enteromphalus, from *ειλερον*, an intestine, and *ομφαλος*, the navel, a rupture of the intestine at the navel.

Enteron, from *ειδος*, within, internal and intestine. But in Hippocrates, *Epid. vi. sect. 4. ap. 3.* *enteron* signifies simply the colon.

Enterophyton vulgare, the sea chit-terling. It is a marine plant, and grows somewhat in the form of a gut.

Enteroraphia, future of a gut when wounded. It is generally performed by the glovers stitch, and a portion of the thread is left at each end of the seam, to connect it to the necessarily pre-existing wound of the muscles, &c. of the belly, till the wounded gut adheres to the wound of the belly.

Enteroscheocele, from *ειλερον*, an intestine, *οσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κληη*, an hernia. It is when the intestine descends into the scrotum.

Enthemata, from *ενιθημι*, to put in, medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent an inflammation, and stop an hæmorrhage.

Entbetos, from *ενιθημι*, to put in, any thing introduced, but particularly such as are put up the nose to prevent an hæmorrhage there.

Entblasis, a contusion, with the impression of the instrument by which it happened.

Entusiasmus, a fanatic stroke: it is when a person is engaged in religious

ligious affairs, he loses his reason, &c. in an extasy, sees strange sights, or hears the noise of musical instruments, &c.

Entrichoma, from *εν* and *τριχουμα*, the hair, the edge of the eye-lid on which the hairs grow.

Entrochus, an oblong stone, nearly the bigness of a man's finger, and made up of joints as so many rings. They are found generally in clay pits. When the joints are found loose, they are called *Trochilæ*. They are supposed to be the petrified arms of star-fishes, or other such like animal substance. They are always hardened with sparry matter.

Entropium, i. e. *Trichiasis*; also the eye-lids turned inwards.

Entyposis, from *ετυπω*, to make an impression, of *τυπος*, a type, or image, formed by impression. The acetabulum of the humerus. It is not used by any physical writer, but mentioned by Jul. Ped.

Enula, elecampane. It is the *Inula Helenium* of Linnæus.

Enulon, from *εν* and *ελον*, the gums, the internal flesh of the gums, or that part of them which is within the mouth.

Enuresis, an involuntary discharge of urine. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Apocenses*. He distinguishes two species; 1. *Enuresis attonica*, when some other disease hath injured the sphincter of the bladder; 2. *Enuresis irritata*, from compression or irritation of the bladder.

Enypopsapros, from *εν*, within, *υπο*, a preposition, which in composition is a diminutive one, and *σαπρος*, putrid, an epithet used to the spit of hepatic patients.

Enystron, from *ενω*, to perfect, the last or fourth ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which com-

pletes the digestion. According to Aristotle, it is a second ventricle, or a thick part of the stomach of ruminating animals, in which the food is concocted. Gorræus makes it the same with *Abomasum*.

Eou, the whole compass of the eye.

Epacmaistica. It is a continual putrid fever that is still increasing.

Epagogion, a name in Dioscorides for the piepuce.

Epacris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Epanadidontes Pireti, fevers whose heat is not biting to the touch in the beginning, but becomes more and more so in the advance.

Epanadiplosis, from *διπλος*, reduplication, the reduplication of a fit of a semitertian fever; that is, the renewal of a cold fit before the hot fit is ended.

Epanastasis, a tumor or tubercle.

Epancylotus, from *αγκυλος*, crooked, winding, a sort of bandage in Orribasius.

Epanthesma, or *Epanthisma*, from *ανθος*, a flower, an efflorescence.

Ephæresis, from *επι*, importing a repetition, and *αφαιρεσις*, a removal. In Galen it is used to express a repeated evacuation by bleeding.

Epargemos, an epithet for a person affected with that disorder of the eye called *Argemon*.

Eparita, a sort of earth thus named.

Eparma, or *Eparsis*, from *αιρω*, to elevate, any kind of tumor, but frequently applied to the parotis.

Eparoth, i. e. *Botrys Mexicana*.

Epasmaistica Febris. A fever is thus termed by Bellini, and others long before him, while it is in its increase.

Eper-

Epercranis, a name of the cerebellum.

Ephææon, the pubes.

Ephedra, shrubby horsetail, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Ephedra, the name of an instrument for reducing luxations.

Ephedraua, the buttocks.

Ephelcis, from ἐλκεϑ, an ulcer, the crust of an ulcer, or a small abrasion, or bloody fragment coughed up.

Ephelis, from επι and ἡλιος, the sun, sun-burning.

Ephemera, from επι, supra, upon, and ημερ, dies, a day, is a fever that terminates in the compass of one day.

Ephemera Dichomene. It is a kind of *Febris Erratica*.

Ephemerides. Helmont calls those

Ephemeron. So Tournefort calls the *Tradescantia* of Linnæus.

Ephemeron, the name of a species of *Colechicon*, and a species of *Hermodytyls*, both which are called *Surengian* by the Arabians.

Ephemerum, a species of *Lyfmachia*.

Ephialtes, from ἐφαλλομαι, to leap upon, the night-mare.

Ephialtia, a name for the *Pæonia*.

Ephidrosis, from ἐφιδρω, to break out in a sweat. This is what the Latins call *Desudatio* and *Mador*.

Ephippium, a saddle. So the *Sella Turcica* is called, from its resemblance to a saddle.

Ephodes, from επι and ὁδός, away. In Hippocrates it hath three significations: 1. the ducts or passages by which the excrements of the body are evacuated: 2. the periodical attack of a fever, from the common use of it to express the attack of thieves: 3. the access of similar or dissimilar things, which

may be useful or hurtful to the body.

Epiala, a kind of tertian fever.

Epialos, an ardent fever, in which both heat and cold are felt in the same part at the same time. This name is from ἡπιος, gentle, and αἰς, the sea; because the sea while undisturbed is gentle, and this kind of fever gently heats the patient. Galen defines it to be a fever in which the patient labours under a preternatural heat and a coldness at the same time. The ancient Latins call it *Quercera*.

Epialtes, i. e. *Ephialtes*.

Epibole, from ἐπιβαλλω, to press upon, the night-mare.

Epicanthides, the two angles of the eyes.

Epicarpium, from επι, supra, upon, and καρπος, carpus, the wrist, are medicines applied to the wrists of any kind, but for conveniency they are generally in the forms of cataplasms or plasters.

Epicauma, from καω, to burn, i. e. *Encauma*.

Epiceras, a name for scœnugreek.

Epicerastic, from επι, supra, above, and κεραινον, tempero, to correct, is a medicine that alluages and corrects sharp humours.

Epicholos, from χολη, bile, bilious.

Epichordis, from επι, upon, and χορδη, a gut, the mesentery.

Epicioid, is the line described by one circle rolling upon the periphery of another.

Epicælis, the upper eye-lid, or cilium.

Epicolic Regions, from επι, supra, upon, and colon, the gut so called, is that space on both sides where the colon runs under; and thus first called from Dr. Glisson.

Epicranius, i. e. *Occipito Frontalis*.

Epicrasis, a critical evacuation of bad

bad humours, an attemperation of bad ones. When a cure is performed in the alterative way, it is called *per Epicrasin*.

Epistemon, from *επι*, above, and *ηλος*, pubes, the part above the pubes.

Epieyema, from *εωω*, to conceive. In Hippocrates it is a foetus; also a mole.

Epieyesis, from *εωω*, to conceive, superfoetation.

Epidemia Aqua, i. e. *Aq. Alexiter. Sp.*

Epidemical catarrhus Disease. So some have called the influenza.

Epidemical catarrhus semipestilential Fever, a name of the influenza.

Epidemicus, epidemic, from *επι*, upon, and *δνν*, the people. Thus diseases are named, that are generally prevalent at any particular season, attacking many individuals at the same time.

Epidemius, the same as *Endemius*; but this is often used in a somewhat more extensive signification, to express an infection, as that of the plague, which reaches several countries at the same time.

Epidendron, a species of *Lycopodon*.

Epidendrum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty species, and one variety.

Epideris, the clitoris.

Epidermis, from *επι*, upon, *δερμα*, the skin, the scarf-skin. See *Cuticula*.

Epididymis, from *επι*, upon, and *διδυμος*, a testicle. The *epididymis* may be reckoned a kind of testis accessorius. It is a body on the upper part of the testicles, which is formed of a continuation of the tubes that constitute the testicles. The continuance of the *epididymis* upwards forms the *vasa deferentia*.

Epidosis, a preternatural enlargement of the parts.

Epidrome, from *επι*, upon, and *δρεω*, to run, an afflux of humours, as it happens when a ligature is made on any part.

Epigæa, trailing arbutus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Epigastricæ Arteriæ, epigastric arteries. The external iliac artery divides into two branches at the ligamentum Poupartii; one of them is the *epigastric*, which runs to the inside of the rectus abdominis, at whose upper part it communicates with the internal mammary.

Epigastricæ Venæ, the epigastric veins. The external iliac veins, a little before their going out of the belly, send off from the inside the *epigastric veins*, which send branches to the neighbouring glands, and run up the muscoli recti abdominis, and then advancing, join the mammaria.

Epigastrium, from *επι*, supra, upon, and *γαστρ*, venter, the belly, is the upper part of the abdomen, reaching from the cartilago ensiformis till within two fingers breadth of the navel. Its two sides are the hypochondria; the right of which covers the greatest part of the liver; the left the spleen, part of the stomach, and colon.

Epigenema, from *επιγενωω*, to generate over and above, or *anew*. Sometimes it signifies a symptom; at others, any thing grown over another, as when the saliva is thickened, and forms a fur on the tongue.

Epiginomena, from *επιγινομαι*, to succeed, or *supervene*. Galen says, they are those symptoms which naturally succeed, or may be expected in the progress of a disease; but Fœsius says, they are new accessions of some other affection to diseases, which never happens but in stubborn and malignant diseases.

Epiglossum, a name for the *Laurus Alexandrina*.

Epiglottis

Epiglottis, from *ἐπι*, *supra*, *above*, and *γλωσσα*, *lingua*, *the tongue*; thus called from its position above the root of the tongue. It is one of the five cartilages of the *Larynx*, which see.

Epiglottis, Spanish purple-flowering milk-vetch, a species of *Astragalus*.

Epiglottum, an instrument mentioned by Paracelsus for elevating the eyelids.

Epigloutis, or *Epiglutis*, from *ἐπι*, *above*, and *γλουος*, *the buttock*, the superior part of the buttock.

Epigonalis, from *ἐπι*, *upon*, and *γυν*, *a knee*, the patella.

Epigounides, the muscles inserted into the knees.

Epilentia, i. e. *Epilepsia*.

Epilepsia, from *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, *invado*, *to seize*, *invade*, or *oppress*, because it suddenly attacks a person. Dr. Cullen defines it as consisting in convulsions of the greater part of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with a loss of sense, and ending in a state of insensibility, and seeming sleep. It is also called *Morbis Caducus*, from people's suddenly falling down upon their seizure with it: and many other appellations it has by physical authors, arising from some particular circumstance not worth our notice, it being sufficient to know that it is a convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood or nervous fluid runs into any parts with so great a violence, that the mind cannot restrain them from contraction. The causes of a convulsion are all things that produce too much repletion, or inanition; so that if a greater quantity of blood or nervous fluid enters into a muscle than into its opposite, and that involuntarily, the force impressed

thereby will be greater; and so there will be a greater inflation and contraction, and that too without the direction of the will, which is a convulsion: but if into such a muscle a lesser quantity is derived than into its antagonist, there will be a contraction of its opposite, and on that side a convulsion. But some late writers have found fault with this opinion, only because they did not understand it; and they have substituted in its room an irritation, or vellication; but that also may be referred to repletion, because by all those means which produce pain, the quantity of any derivable fluid will be drawn into the part affected, greater than what is natural, and thereby cause a repletion of the vellicated part. Hence it will be easy to understand that an *epilepsy* differs from a convulsion only in this, that in an *epilepsy*, sensation suddenly ceases, with an immediate prostration of the body; and the rationale of all those symptoms wherein an *epilepsy* differs from a convulsion, is the same as that of the symptoms of an *Aplexy*, or rather a *Vertigo*; both which see. The cure in this case requires a diligent attention to which of these extremes the distemper proceeds from, and to use evacuation or restoratives, as is thereby indicated.

Epilobium, willow-herb, or French willow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and eight varieties. Tournefort describes seven more.

Epimedium, barrenwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Epimedium, a species of *Texicodendron*.

Epimorios, from *μενω*, *to divide*, superpartial. In Galen it is an epithet of the difference of pulses, with respect

respect to their inequality of the time they keep in beating.

Epinulis, the kneepan.

Epinclis, the small bastard medlar.

Epinencucos, from *νενω*, to nod, or incline. It is an epithet of a pulse which beats unequally in different parts of the artery. It is also called *Perinencucos*. Galen says it is familiar in hectic.

Epinephelos, from *νεφελη*, a cloud, cloudy, an epithet applied to the emæorema in the urine, which appears like a cloud.

Epinotion, from *επι*, upon, and *νωτος*, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade.

Epinyctis, from *επι*, on and *νύξ*, night. It is a kind of pustule, which riles in the night, whence its name. It is an angry tumor affecting the skin in the arms, hands, and thighs; the ancients rank with it the *Terminthus*, which is somewhat less. It is of the bigness of a lupine, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. In a few days it breaks and gleans, and separates away in a slough.

Epios, mild, gentle, an epithet which Hippocrates bestows on mild epidemic fevers.

Epiparoxysmus. It is when the patient suffers more exacerbations than are usual in a fever.

Epipaston, i. e. *Cataplasma*.

Epipechy, from *επι*, above, and *πυξυς*, the cubit, the parts of the arm above the cubit.

Epipephycos, from *επι*, upon, and *φυω*, to grow, a name of the *Adnata*.

Epiphenomena, from *επι*, importing addition, and *φαινόμενον*, a phenomenon, or symptom, those adventitious symptoms which do not appear till the disease is found, and seems to be the same as *Epiginomena*.

Epipblebos, from *επι* and *φλεψ*, a vein, one whose veins are prominent.

Epiphelis, a species of *Astrantia*.

Epiphlogisma, from *επι* and *φλογίζω*, to inflame, of *φλογξ*, a flame, a violent inflammation, attended with pain, tumor, and redness.

Epiphlogisma, a name which Hippocrates gives to the shingles; also a burning heat in any part.

Epiphora, from *επιφείρω*, infero, to carry into, signifies an inflammation of any part, but is more especially used to signify a defluxion of humours upon the eyes. The causes and cure the same as in a *Catarrh*, which see.

Epiphyllitis, a name of a species of *Opuntia*.

Epiphyllispermopherous Plants, of *επι*, upon, *φυλλόν*, a leaf, *σπείραμα*, seed, and *φείρω*, to bear. They are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as do all capillary plants.

Epiphysis, from *επιφύω*, accresco, to grow to, is when one bone grows to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation.

Epiphyllanthus, a species of *Phyllanthus*.

Epiplasma, i. e. *Cataplasma*. Also a name for an application of wheat meal boiled in hydrelæum, to wounds.

Epiplocele, from *επιπλσιν*, omentum, the caul, and *κηλη*, tumor, a swelling, is a rupture of the caul, which falls down into the scrotum.

Epiploica (*Appendiculæ*.) The peritoneal coat of the intestines sends out some processes like little epiploons, to which Winslow gives this name.

Epiploica Arteria. Before the splenic artery arrives at the spleen, it sends a branch to the omentum, which is thus called.

Epiploica Dextra (Vena). It is a branch

a branch from the trunk of the mesenterica major, which goes to the omentum.

Epiploica Sinistra (Vena.) It arises from the splenica at the small extremity of the pancreas, and is ramified on the omentum, all the way to the colon, where it communicates with the hæmorrhoidalis interna.

Epiplois Dextra, is a branch of the celiac artery, which runs through the right side of the inner or hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiplois Postica, is a branch of the celiac artery springing out of the lower end of the splenica, and running to the hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiplois Sinistra, is a branch of the celiac artery, that is bestowed on the lower and left side of the caul.

Epiploitis. It is that species of inflammation which Dr. Cullen calls *Peritonitis Omentalis*. It is the same as *Puerperilis Febris*.

Epiploonmphalon, from επιπλοον, the omentum, and ομφαλος, the navel, an hernia umbilicalis.

Epiploon, from επιπλεω, to sail over, because it seems to float upon the guts.

Epiplocheoccele, an hernia, in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

Epipogium, a species of *Satyrion*.

Epipolæus, slight, gentle. Hippocrates applies it to disorders that are no way dangerous.

Epipolasis, a redundance and fluctuation. In *Chemistry*, it is when what is sublimed, ascends only to the surface, and there settles.

Epiporoma. It is any indurated tumor in the joints, from παγος, from επιπαγρω, to harden, a callous concretion, a tophus, a tophaceous calculus, molesting the joints.

Episarcidium, from σαρκξ, the flesh, the same as *Anasarcu*.

Epischeses, suppression of usual evacuations. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order, in the class *Locales*.

Epischion, from επι, upon, and ισχίον, ischium, the os pubis.

Episcopales Valvulæ, i. e. *Valvulæ Mitrales*.

Episcion, the pubes.

Epispastica, from επισπασω, to draw. What the ancients called *epispastics*, were such external applications as only rubified the skin: they drew the humours more copiously to the part to which they were applied; and according to the different degree of effect, received different names: the slightest were called *Phænigmoi*, the next were *Sinapismus*, the next were *Vesicatories*, and the strongest were *Cautistics*.

Episphæria, from σφαῖρα, a sphere, the brain, being somewhat of that shape; some say it is the windings of the exterior substance of the brain; others say it is the winding vessels on the surface thereof.

Epistaphylini. See *Staphylini*.

Epistasis. See *Epischesis*. Also the substance on the surface of the urine.

Epistaxis. Hippocrates expresses by it repeated distillations of blood from the nose. Dr. Cullen uses this term to distinguish bleeding at the nose, as a genus of disease, which he places in the class *Locales*, and order *Hæmorrhagix*.

Episthotonos, the same as *Emprohotonos*, i. e. when the tetany bends the body forward.

Epistrophalus, from επι, upon, and στροφω, to turn about. It is applied to the first vertebra of the neck, because it turns about upon the second as upon an axis, and which therefore was so called by the ancients. Some, though improperly, call the second thus. It is also written *Epistropheca*, and *Epistrophis*.

Epitasis. In Hippocrates it is the beginning and increase of the fit.

Epitadeuma, the way of living which a person prescribes to himself. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *Vitæ Affectiones*, and Celsus calls it *Vita propofita*.

Epithema, *Epitbegm*, or *Epithem*, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *τιθῆμι*, to cover, to lay upon, or apply. It is any outward application, but generally signifies those of a liquid form, like a fomentation.

Epithelium. So the cuticle on the red part of the lips is called.

Epitbesis. In *Surgery*, it is the rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

Epithymbrium, a species of moss growing on the *Thymbra*, or winter favory.

Epithymum, a variety of the *Cuscuta Europæa*.

Epocheteusis, a derivation of the juices to other parts.

Epomis, i. e. *Acromion*; from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ὤμος*, shoulder.

Epomphalum, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ομφαλός*, the navel, any application to the navel.

Epode, or *Epodos*, from *ἐπι*, over, and *ὦδῃ*, a song, the method of curing distempers by incantation.

Epofchion, the tendril of a plant.

Epomphalion, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ομφαλός*, the navel, a medicine which purges by being applied to the region of the navel.

Epsom Salt, i. e. *Purging Salt* (*Bitter*.)

Epsom Water. Its medical powers are contained in the salt which bears its name, and which is also called *Sal Cath. Amar*.

Epulis, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ὕλα*, the gums, excrescences on the gums, of which there are two species, one without pain, the other is troublesome, and often degenerates into a cancer.

Epulotica, *Epulotic*, from *ἐλῶ*, a cicatrix, and *ἐπελῶ*, to cicatrize,

topical medicines which dry up humidity, repress fungous flesh, and dispose wounds or ulcers to be covered with skin. Dry lint, gentle compress, and the cerate with lapis calaminaris, are the general applications.

Equable Motion, is such as continues with the same degree of velocity: and if there be any acceleration or retardation of two or more bodies, that is uniformly and exactly the same in both, then they are said to be equably accelerated or retarded.

Equi Clibanus. In *Chemistry*, it is the heat of horse-dung.

Equilibrium. It is when two or more forces acting against one another, none of them overcome the others, but destroy one another's effects, and remain at rest.

Equisetum, horsetail, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates seven species and seven varieties.

Equisetum Polygonoides, i. e. *Algoïdes*.

Equitatio, riding. During this exercise, all the viscera are shaken, and pressed against each other; at the same time the pure air acts with a greater force on the lungs. Weakly persons, or those whose stomachs are infirm, should be cautious of riding before their meals are somewhat digested.

Equivocal Generation, is the production of plants without seed; or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced.

Eradicative, is by Fallopius, *de Purgat. Simpl.* used for such things as work powerfully; the word importing to root out, in opposition to minoratives, which operate but gently.

Era-

Eragrostis, a species of *Brista*; also a species of *Poa*.

Eranthemum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Eranthemus, i. e. *Adonis Flos*.

Eraway, i. e. *Ricinus vulg. minor*.

Erebinthus, i. e. *Cicer*.

Erectores Clitoridis, are two muscles arising from the protuberances of the ischium, and are inserted into the spongy bodies of the clitoris, which they erect in coition.

Erectores Penis, are two muscles arising fleshy from the protuberances of the ischium, below the beginning of the cavernous bodies of the yard, into whose thick membranes they are inserted. Their use is to pull the yard towards the os pubis, whereby its greatest vein is compressed, and the reflux blood denied its passage under those bones, which makes it swell.

Eregmos, from ἐγρυμναι, to break. It is any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken into pieces. Fœsius says it is bean meal.

Erethismos, from ἐρεθίζω, to excite, irritate. In general whatever is an obstacle to nature is an *Erethismos*. In particular it signifies an irritation of the belly, from thin acrimonious humours, and their discharge in liquid stools.

Ereugmos, an eructation.

Ereumena ura, urine that assumes a cloudy consistence in the middle.

Ereuxis, eructations.

Ergalia, that part of alchemy that explains the instruments thereof,

Ergasima, a name of the worst sort of myrrh.

Ergasterium, from ἔργον, a work, a laboratory. In particular, it is that part of a furnace in which the copel, alembic, retort, &c. containing the matter to be acted on, is reposit.

Ergot. So the French call the rye which is diseased in a particular manner, from its grains assuming somewhat of the form of a cock's spur.

Erica, heath, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates species and varieties seventy-nine.

Erica carnea Capensis, a species of *Blæria*, viz. the *Blæria Ericoides*.

Erigeron, flea-bane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species, and six varieties.

Erigerum Quartum, i. e. *Conyza cærulea acris*.

Erigerum Tomentosum, i. e. *Jacobæa Pannonica*.

Erinacea, a species of *Anthyllis*.

Erineos, the wild fig-tree.

Erinos, the name of a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, which resembles *Ocymum*. Bauhine mentions two other plants by this name, and Muntingius another, but it differs from all the others.

Erinus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and two varieties.

Erinus, small blue annual cut-leaved bell-flower, a species of *Campanula*; also a species of *Lobelia*.

Eriocaulon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Eriocephalus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Eriophorum, cotton rush, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Eristibales, a species of *Cnicus*.

Eritalis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Erithronium Satyrium, i. e. *Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio*.

Erix, the superior part of the liver.

Erode, and *Erosion*, the same as *Coxrosion*, which see.

Erodinium, a word used by some chemists to express a prognostic.

Ereotion, i. e. *Apiastrum*.

Erotomania, that sort of melancholy to which lovers are subject.

Erotylus, i. e. *Fungus Coralloides*, &c.

Erpes, i. e. *Herpes*.

Errana, or *Erratica*, is used by physicians in various senses, but chiefly for wandering pains, and sometimes for fevers of uncertain periods, as irregular tertians or quartans.

Errhine, from *ερ*, *in*, and *ρη*, *nasus*, the nose, are medicines to snuff up the nose, to occasion sneezing; enliven the spirits, or purge the head.

Erripilis, from *εἰρω*, to precipitate. When spoken with respect to the body, it signifies a loss of strength.

Error Locī. Boerhaave is said to have introduced this term, from the opinion that the vessels were of different sizes, for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum; and that when the larger sized globules were forced into the lesser vessels by an error of place, they were obstructed. But this opinion does not appear to be well grounded. In Aitken's *Elements*, it signifies dislocation.

Eruca, rocket, a species of *Brassica*.

Eruca, a name for mustard.

Erucago, a species of *Bunias*.

Erucastrum, a variety of *Eruca*.

Eruclation, belching, from *ερεγγω*, to belch up, or to break wind upwards.

Eruption, from *erumpo*, to break out. It is any eruption in the skin.

Erythemata, red fiery tumors which arise from an inflammation, as in *Erysipelas*.

Erva de Sancta Maria, a name of the *Dracontium*.

Ervilia, true bitter vetch, a spe-

cies of *Ervum*. It is the *Ervum Ervilia* of Linnæus.

Ervum, tare, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and two varieties. He includes the *Lens*, or *Lentil*, in this genus.

Eryngium, eryngo, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and nine varieties. Tournefort describes thirteen more.

Erythimo, a name of a species of *Turritis*.

Erysimum, hedge-mustard, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and four varieties.

Erysimum Officinale, hedge-mustard, i. e. *Erysimum*.

Erysimum, a name of the *Saphia*, a species of *Sisymbrium*, and of the *Fagopyrum*.

Erysipelacea, erysipelas, or erysipelalous fever.

Erysipelas. This word is variously derived. Constantine and Martinus derive it from *ερω*, to draw, το μελας, the neighbouring parts. Pollux calls the word *ερυσιπελας*, from *ερυθρος*, red, and *μελος*, black, from its variety of colours. Hippocrates calls this disorder *ερυσιπλοσμα*. The Latins call it *Ignis sacer*, when it is of the ulcerated kind. In Switzerland it is called the *Violet*; some name it the *Rose*, from its red colour. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Exanthemata*. He distinguishes two species, viz. 1. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*, in which the inflammation occupies broad spaces, and on which large vesications form themselves: 2. *Erysipelas Phlyctænoides*, in which there are many small inflamed pimples on the skin, which soon are formed into numerous small vesicles.

Erysipelas Phlyctænodes, the shingles.

Erysi-

Erysipelas Pulmones, inflammation of the heart.

Erysipelas Vesiculosum, that species of *Erysipelas* called the *Rosé*.

Erysipelas Zoster, that species of *Erysipelas* known by the names of *Erysipelas Phlyctænodes*, shingles, &c.

Erysipelas Bullatum. It is the *Oedema Erysipelatoides*, when it renders the affected part tumid.

Erysipelas Curans (*Arbor.*) See *Pavate*.

Erysipelas Typhodes, i. e. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*.

Erysipelas Pestilens, i. e. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*.

Erysipelas Contagiosum, i. e. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum*.

Erysipelatoides, from *εγριφελας*, an *erysipelas*, and *ειδος*, likeness. It is a tumor resembling the *erysipelas*, or a spurious *erysipelas*.

Erysiphe, a species of *Mucor*.

Eryfceptrum, i. e. *Rhodium*.

Erythema, a redness of the cheeks under an inflammatory fever. It is a species of *Phlogosis*. See *Inflammatio*.

Erythema a Frigore. The same as *Pernio*.

Erythema Ambustio, the inflammation caused by burns or scalds.

Erythema Gangrænosum, the tumor called a carbuncle.

Erythracium, a species of *Satyrium*.

Erythrina, a species of *Piscidia*.

Erythrodanum, i. e. *Rubia Tinctorum*.

Erythroides, or *Erythroides*, from *ερυθρον*, *rubrum*, red, and *ειδος*, *forma*, *appearance*, is a red membrane, called also *Tunica Vaginalis*, embracing loosely the whole body of the testicles, and adhering to one end of the epididymus. See *Generation*, *Parts of*, *belonging to Men*.

Erythronium, a species of *Satyrium*.

Erythronium, dog's tooth violet, a genus in Linnæus's botany.

Erythroxyton, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Esiaphe, from *εσαφω*, *to feel with the fingers*, the touch or feeling the mouth of the womb, to know its state.

Escallions. See *Ascalonicum*.

Escallonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Escalot, a kind of onion.

Escapatli, a species of *sena*.

Eschara, the name of a submarine plant, which resembles a net or cobweb. Its virtues are similar to those of coral.

Eschara, an eschar, or crust. In *Surgery*, it is a hard crust, or a scab upon the flesh, formed by the application of a red-hot iron, a caustic, or some sharp humour of the body. Also a slough formed on a wound or ulcer, and is an instance of mortification.

Escharotics. See *Caustics*.

Escorzonera. See *Scorzonera*.

Esculent, an appellation given to such plants, or the roots of them, as may be eaten; such are beets, carrots, artichokes, &c.

Esculus, cut-leaved Italian oak, a species of *Quercus*.

Escura, i. e. *Eschara*.

Eschon, common salt.

Eschoe, from *εξχω*, *to protuberate*, a tubercle within the anus; from *εσω*, *within*, and *εχω*, *to have*.

Essatum potentiale, the medicinal power or virtue which resides in vegetables and minerals.

Essatum Vinum, spirit of wine impregnated with the medicinal power or virtue of vegetables.

Essay Instrument, a little hollow instrument made of box, ivory, or the like, which, by being plunged into liquors, will, by the marks put upon it, discover their specific gravity,

vities, according to which it sinks more or less therein.

Effence, is strictly that which constitutes the nature of any thing, and makes it be what it is; but in *Medicine* it is used to signify the chief properties or virtues of any simple or composition collected together.

Essential Oils, are such as were really in a plant, and drawn from it by distillation, in distinction from those made by insolation.

Essential Properties, are such as necessarily depend upon the nature and essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in distinction from accidental.

Essential Salts, are such as will crystallize in the juice, or an infusion of plants, in distinction from those made by incineration, and appear to be actually contained in the plant.

Essentiale Sal, i. e. *Sal diureticus*.

Effera, the chronicl nettle-rash. It is called *Effere*, *Sora*, and *Sare*, by the Arabians. Sydenham calls it a *Basard* or *Scorbutic Erysipelas*: some name it the *Nettle-spring*, from its resemblance to the eruptions excited by the stinging of nettles.

Esthiomenos, εσθιω, to eat, from εσθιωμαι, to eat, eating, corroding, an inflammation in the skin, attended with a sharp humour, more properly the *Herpes exedens*. It is indeed any inveterate ulcer.

Esula, spurge, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Esurine Salts, are such as are of a corroding nature, and abound in places near the sea side, and where a great quantity of coal is burnt; as appears from the speedy rusting of iron in such places. This term is also applied to many things of a corrosive quality; as by Paracelsus to things which excite hunger by vellicating the stomach, and by

Dr. Charlton to that juice which naturally separates into the stomach, and is supposed a chief instrument in digestion.

Etesiae, the cool winds of the east. Pliny says, that they set in two days after the dog-star rises, and continue forty days.

Eternal Flower, *Xeranthemum*, and *Gnaphalium*.

Ethereal Oil. The chemists thus call a highly rectified oil, that differs little from an inflammable spirit, as the oil of turpentine, and the like.

Ethesus Lapis, the chrysolith.

Ethica, i. e. *Helica*.

Ethmoides, from ἔθμος, *cribrum*, a sieve, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*, the sieve-like bone. It is situated in the middle of the basis of the os frontis. It is perforated by a number of small holes, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerves pass; for which it has this name. It is joined to the os frontis and sphenoides by the futura ethmoidalis. In its middle it has a small process called *Crista Galli*, to which the fore end of the falx is tied. From its under-side there goes a thin bone, which divides the cavity of the nostrils in two; the lower end of which is grooved with the vomer. On each side of this partition it has several small spongy laminæ, called *Ossa spongiosa*, which are full of little cells, at their juncture with the ethmoides. The two external laminæ, or the ossa spongiosa, make part of the orbit at the great canthus; and they are called *Plana*, because they are smooth and even.

Ethulia, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Euanaspaltos, from εὖ, *ease*, and ἀνασπάλλω, to recover strength, one who is soon restored.

Euxanthemor. Galen says it is the

the same as *Anthemis* and *Chamaemelum*.

Euboica Nux, the walnut.

Euchrasy, from *eu*, bene, good, and *χρᾶσις*, temperamentum, a constitution, is an agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in good order, that is, a good state of health.

Euembolos, from *eu*, well, *eu*, in, and *βαλλω*, to cast, one expert at setting of bones.

Eumeti, from *eu*, importing facility, and *μεω*, to vomit, those who vomit with ease.

Euexia, from *eu*, bene, good, and *εἶς*, habitus, habit, a sound and healthy constitution, in opposition to cachexy, or a bad habit.

Eugenia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Eugeos, from *eu*, well, and *γη*, the earth. The uterus is thus named on account of its fertility. It is also a name of the hymen.

Eule, a worm, properly that is bred in ulcers.

Euodia, or *ευωδης*, in opposition to *Dysodes*, is used by Hippocrates in his *Epidemics*, to express an healthful or agreeable disposition; as also a ready method for obtaining any end; and by Scribonius Largus it is applied to a particular collyrium. But we have not heard of this term latterly, unless prefixed to a book, the contents of which are as whimsical and unintelligible as the title.

Euonymus, spindle-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species, and two varieties.

Euonymus, i. e. *Simarouba*.

Eupatoria, common agrimony, a species of *Agrimonia*, which see.

Eupatoriophalacron, naked-headed agrimony.

Eupatorium, hemp agrimony, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species and one variety.

Eupatorium, a species of *Baccharis*.

Eupessia, from *eu*, good, and *πρω*, to digest, good digestion.

Eupetaton, a name of the *Laureo Mas*.

Euphorbia, spurge, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties seventy-nine. Tournefort describes forty-nine more. The name *Euphorbium* is from Euphorbus, a physician, in honour of whom king Juba, who first found it, gave it the name.

Euphoria, is used by some to express that ease with which some bear the course of a distemper, or the operation of a medicine; as also the aptitude of some things to particular operations. From *eu*, well, and *φερω*, to bear.

Euphrasia, eyebright, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and four varieties.

Euphrasia, a species of chickweed.

Euphrosyne, i. e. *Euphrasia*.

Euporista, from *eu*, easy, and *πορω*, to afford, medicines easily prepared.

Euporiston, i. e. *Euporista*.

Euraxos, or *Euroius*, i. e. *Lapis Judaicus*.

Eurythmia, from *eu*, right, or just, and *ρυθμος*, order and harmony, properly in music. It imports the proper order of the pulse.

Europee. *Veronica*.

Eusarcos, *ευσαρκος*, is used by Galen, and others since, for such a proportion of flesh as it not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due symmetry and strength to all the parts. As,

Eusplanchnos, is applied by Hippocrates to those who are supposed to have sound viscera. Thus the adverb *eu* is put to several things to express the goodness of their condition; as *Eutaxia*, for an healthful

healthful state; *Euthanasia*, for an easy or happy death, &c.

Euthefia. Galen explains it to be an innate strong habit of body.

Euthyporos, from *εὐθύς*, *straight*, *direct*, an epithet of extension made with a view to reduce a broken bone.

Euzomon, the herb rocket.

Evacuation, signifies any diminution of the animal fluids, whether it be by cathartics, blood-letting, or any other means.

Evacuatorii, diseases attended with increased discharges.

Evaporation, is that operation in pharmacy, by which liquids are spent or drove away in steam, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.

Everriculum. In Paré it is a sort of spoon used to clear the bladder from gravel, &c. after lithotomy.

Everlasting Flower. *Gomphrena*.

Everſio, i. e. *Eliotropium*.

Evil, the same as *Scrophula*.

Evistiola. In Paracelsus it seems to import a leprous disorder in the nape of the neck.

Evolvulus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six or seven species.

Exacerbantes, remitting fevers.

Exacerbatio, i. e. *Paroxysmus*.

Exacinata, stoned. The word *Acinus*, besides other meanings, is also used for the stone of the grape; hence *Uvæ exacinatæ*, for grapes that have their stones taken out.

Exacum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Exæreſis, from *ἐξ*, *out of*, or *away*, and *αἶρω*, *to remove*. It is that part of surgery which consists of removing superfluities; as removing parts by amputation, extracting foreign bodies, &c.

Exalma, from *ἐξάλλω*, *to leap out*. Hippocrates applies it to the starting of the vertebræ out of their places.

Exaltation, is the raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue; or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body.

Exambloma, or *Examblōsis*, a miscarriage.

Exanastomosis, i. e. *Anastomosis*.

Exanguis, *ἐξαιμος*, *without blood*. So Galen and the ancients called the nerves, cartilages, bones, and other parts which appeared white.

Exania, the same as *Procidencia*; also, in particular, the bearing down of the anus.

Exanimation, is used by Scribonius Largus for real death; but is in general applied to swoonings, or such sinking of the spirits as is attended with the loss of sense for some time.

Exanthema, from *ἐξανθεω*, *effervesco*, *to flower out*, is such an eruption of the skin as the measles, and is generally attended with a fever, and terminates in a rash. *Exanthemata Febrile* is an order in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, in his class *Pyrexia*.

Exanthropia. According to Welzelius, it is the third degree of melancholy.

Exanthemata serosa, that species of vesicular fever called the greater.

Exarma, from *ἐξαισῆσαι*, *to be elevated*, an elevated tumor.

Exarſio, an hot intemperature, such as happens in hectic fevers.

Exarthrema, from *ἐξ*, *out of*, and *αρθρον*, *a joint*, a luxation.

Exarthros, an epithet for a person whose joints are large and prominent.

Exarticulation, the same as luxation.

Exasperatio, exasperation. Besides its signifying the increase of a disorder, it is also a rendering the skin rough.

Excandescencia, is used by some physical writers to express an aptness to such passions of the mind as bring on real distempers.

Excathisma,

Excathisma, a femicupium.

Excipients. In prescriptions, that is called the *excipient* which receives the other ingredients, and gives them a proper form, as officinal electaries, conserves, robs, &c.

Excipulum. In *Chemistry*, it is a receiver.

Exclusorium, a medicine which causes abortion.

Excœcaria, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Excoriatis, } excoriation, abra-

Excoriatura, } sion of the skin; also pulling the bark from off any tree or plant, &c.

Excrementum, an excrement. It is whatever requires to be discharged out of the body; from *excerno*, to divide, part, or separate.

Excreſcentia, from *ex* and *creſco*, an excreſcence. It is any thing which grows preternaturally upon any part of the body; as wens, warts, &c.

Excretion, is that separation of an animal substance, as ejects somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called

Excrement.

Excutia Ventriculi, an instrument, or kind of stomach-brush, described by Heister.

Excehebronchos, an epithet for a person who hath a prominent throat.

Exceheglutos, one who hath prominent buttocks.

Exelcoſis, from *ελκος*, an ulcer, an ulceration.

Exerama, the matter ejected by vomiting.

Exfoliativum, a raspatory.

Exipoticos, from *ἐξίππομας*, to press out, or flire, an epithet for digesting or digesting medicines.

Exitura, a suppurated abscess, Paracelsus applies it to all sorts of putrid excrements.

Exitus Ani, i. e. *Procedentia Ani*.

Exochas, or *Exoche*, from *ἐξω*,

without, and *εχω*, to have, a tubercle on the outside of the anus.

Exocyste, i. e. *Exocystis*.

Exocystis, a prolapsus of the internal membrane of the bladder.

Exomphalos. from *εξ* and *ομφαλος*, a navel, any protuberance of the navel, but particularly the hernia umbilicalis; also a dropsy of the navel.

Exonchoma, from *εξ*, out, and *ογκος*, a tumor, any large prominent tumor.

Exoneriosis, is by Linden explained for a species of a gonorrhœa, commonly called *Pollutio nocturna*, when the semen involuntarily flows in sleep; from *εξ* out, and *ονειρος*, sleep.

Exophthalmia, from *εξ*, out, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye, is an uncommon prominence of the eye out of its socket, of which Bonetus gives a very remarkable case, *Med. Sept. lib. i. cap. 64*.

Exorcism, hath been introduced into the practice of phytic by enthusiasts, who pretended by some religious ceremonies to expel an evil spirit out of a body, which was supposed the cause of diseases.

Exos, a leech; also a fish from which isinglass is obtained.

Exostosis, from *ex* and *οσσειν*, os, a bone, is any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases.

Exotic, is applied to those things which are the natural produce of other countries, and not of our own.

Expansion, spreading out, in a physical sense, is the stretching out, opening, or spreading of any body, but generally signifies such an alteration as is made by *Rarefaction*, which see.

Expectoration, is promoting those discharges which are made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels

sels of the lungs, and strengthens the breath.

Expiration, from *expiro*, to breathe out, is that part of respiration as thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. See *Respiration*.

Explosion, is properly the going off of gunpowder, and the report made thereby; but is used frequently to express such sudden actions of bodies as have some resemblance thereunto; as those which ferment with violence immediately upon their mixture, and occasion a crackling sound. Some writers have likewise applied it to the excursions of animal spirits, and instantaneous motions of the fibres, on the mind's direction; but the term then becomes too figurative to express any determinate signification, so as really to inform the understanding. In *Chemistry*, it is called *detonation*, or *fulmination*.

Expressed Oils, are such as are procured from any bodies only by pressing, as the *oils* of olives, almonds, and the like. And the doing this is called

Expression.

Expulsion, the same as excretion; and the power of expelling any thing is by some writers called *Facultas Expultrix*.

Exsiccation, drying. This pharmaceutical operation is effected by exhaling the moisture from the body to be dried over a gentle fire, or by absorbing it, as when such subjects are laid on chalk-stones for this end. As instances vary, coction, insolation, torrefaction, decantation, or filtration, subserves the process of drying.

Exspuition, signifies a discharge of saliva by spitting.

Exsuccatio, an ecchymosis.

Exstasis, a trance. See *Ectasis*. A variety of *Catalepsis*. It is when

a person remembers perfectly, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas which he conceived during the time it lasted.

Extension, stretching out; the same as expansion.

Extensors. Many muscles are so called, which serve to extend any part, as

Extensor Carpi, which is also called *Bicornis*, is two distinct muscles. The first arises from above the external protuberance of the humerus, and the second from the lowermost part of the external protuberance. They both lie along the external part of the radius; and passing under the annular ligament, one is inserted into the bone of the metacarpus that sustains the fore-finger, and the other to that which sustains the middle-finger. These two extend the wrist.

Extensor Carpi Ulnaris. Some call it *Extensor Carpi interior*. It rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and then receives an origin from the edge of the ulna: its tendon passes in a groove behind the styloid process of the ulna; it passes and is inserted into the inside of the basis of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Extensor Digitorum communis, arises from the external protuberance of the humerus; and at the wrist it divides into three flat tendons, which pass under the annular ligament, to be inserted into all the bones of the fore, middle, and ring fingers.

Extensor Digitorum longus. Dr. Hunter calls this *Extensor longus Digitorum Pedis*. It rises from the upper part of the tibia and fibula, and the interosseous ligament; its tendon passes under the annular ligament, and then divides into five, four of which are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the toes,

toes, and the fifth goes to the basis of the metatarsal bone. This last Winslow reckons a distinct muscle, and calls it *Peroneus brevis*.

Extensor Digitorum brevis. It is also called *Pedius*. It rises from the anterior part of the os calcis, runs across the instep, and divides commonly into four tendons, but sometimes only into three, which are inserted into the three toes next to the great one, or into all the four.

Extensor Indicis, comes from the middle and external part of the ulna, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the fore-finger, where it joins the extensor communis.

Extensor minimi Digiti, arises from the external protuberance of the humerus, and from the upper part of the ulna, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the little-finger.

Extensor Pollicis, arises from near the upper half of the perone forwards, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the last bone of the great toe. It is called *Extensor Pollicis longus*.

Extensor Pollicis brevis. It is only a slip, from the extensors of the toes, and is inserted into the first bone.

Extensor primi internodii Pollicis, arises from the upper and external part of the ulna, and passes obliquely over the tendon of the radius externus, and is inserted near the second joint of the thumb.

Extensor secundi internodii Pollicis, arises from the upper and internal part of the radius, and is inserted into the upper part of the second bone of the thumb.

Extensor tertii internodii Pollicis, arises from the ulna, a little below the first extensor, and is inserted into the third bone of the thumb.

Extenuation, signifies a loss of

plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

Externus, vel superior Musculus Malleus, i. e. Tensor Membrana Tympani.

Externus Tympani Auris, i. e. Laxator Externus.

Extraction, in the largest sense, signifies any solution made by menstrua, unless there be allowed this difference between them; that in solution the menstrua absorb the whole substance of the body, but in this they carry off only certain particles of it. And in this sense camphor is dissolved in spirit of wine, but jalap is more properly said to be extracted; for the resin only is taken out by the menstruum, the other particles being left untouched. But *extraction* most commonly signifies such an inspissation, or thickening of a solution, as, when there is drawn off a certain quantity of the menstruum, reduces the remaining mixture to the consistence of honey; as in the extracts of saffron, gentian, and the like. Extracts are chiefly made out of vegetables, and require different menstrua according to the different nature of the plants, especially in gums; for such as are mucilaginous, as gum arabic, and tragacanth, &c. are not easily to be dissolved but in aqueous liquors; whereas, on the other hand, resinous gums, as galbanum, scammony, &c. must have burning spirits to dissolve them. There are others again of a middle nature, which may be dissolved in either sort of menstrua, though not so easily in one as in the other. Thus aloes and rhubarb, which are something resinous, are better made into extracts with spirit of wine than water. But plants, which abound less with resin, such as hel-

lebore,

lebores, &c. are more commodiously extracted with water. To perform, therefore, *extraction* aright, a proper menstruum is necessary, and one which is as near a-kin as possible to the body to be extracted. Thus *extraction* is usually performed; but its use does not seem to be of so great service in physic as is generally imagined: for almost all the more subtil parts fly away, either when the menstruum is drawn off by distillation, or when it evaporates in the open air. So that if those particles are any ways useful in medicine, it is to no purpose to seek for them in extracts; but if we would have only a collection of the more gross and unactive parts, there is no other kind of operation which will so happily supply us with them. It is also of service to clear some gums and resins from dross, for as the taking up the genuine substance by a proper menstruum, leaves all that is not so behind; so by evaporating the menstruum again, the resin, or whatsoever of that nature it is, will be recovered in its utmost purity.

Extraction. In *Surgery*, it is the drawing from, or out of the body, any thing that is offensive.

Extractum, an extract. In *Pharmacy*, it is a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated by evaporation nearly to the consistence of stiff honey. See *Extraction*.

Extractum Eustachianum, i. e. *Extractum Rudii*.

Extractum Rudii, i. e. *Pil. Rudii*.

Extraneous, any thing foreign. It is also used to express the same as external, and frequently signifies the same as excrescence, something that is not natural to the substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to a part to which it adheres.

Extravasated, is any thing that

is got out of its proper vessel; from *extra*, out of, and *vas*, a vessel.

Extravasation, is applied to any of the fluids in the body, which are out of their proper vessels; thus an ecchymosis, fugillation, or aneurism, may be called *extravasations*.

Extraversio, extraverfion. In *Chemistry*, it is the rendering manifest any thing saline, alkaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies, and is just the reverse to one species of concentration.

Extrinfeci, the external parts, particularly the limbs; also painful disorders in the external parts.

Exuberantia, tumors that are seated under the skin, but not to elevate it.

Exuberes, children which are weaned are thus called.

Exulceration, the same as ulcer; but generally used to express those beginning erosions, which wear away the substance, and form an ulcer; or when an excoriation begins to suppurate.

Exumbilicatio, a protuberance of the navel.

Exungulation, the cutting off the unguis, or white part of the petals of roses.

Exuvia, the sloughs or skins of serpents, that are cast in spring.

Eye. The orbit in which the eye is placed is composed from some of the bones of the skull and upper jaw together. The upper part of it is made of the os frontis: the os unguis and os planum make the inner and lower part of the great angle; and the os sphenoides, the inner and lower of the little angle. The os maxillare makes the inner and lower part of the circumference, and the os mali the outer and lower part. The organs of sight are divided into two parts; the internal part, which is the globe or body

body of the *eye*; and the external part, which is those parts about the globe subservient to it. The first of the last are the *eye-brows*, which are nothing but some hairs bunching out about the *eye*, by some fat which is under the skin in this place. They break the rays of light, that they may not be directly darted into the *eyes*, which would greatly offend the sight, as they do when we look directly against the sun. The next are the *eye-lids*, two to each *eye*: the upper lid moves very quickly, the under very undiscernibly. The upper *eye-lid* is lifted up by the *musculus rectus*, which rises from the bottom of the orbit of the *eye*, where the optic nerve pierces the cranium, and passing above the *superbus*, is inserted by a large tendon to the border of the *eye-lid*. Both lids are brought together to shut upon the *eye* by another muscle called *Orbicularis*. It rises from the great angle of the *eye*, and its fibres are spread two fingers breadth, covering the under lid; it reaches to the little canthus, from which continuing its circular fibres which cover the upper lid, it is inserted into the same place from which it arose. Some divide this muscle into two, the superior and inferior, which they make to rise from the great canthus, and to be inserted into the little canthus. The *eye-lids* are covered within by a smooth membrane called *Conjunctiva*, because it is continued upon the fore-part of the globe, constituting that which we call the white of the *eye*; it joins the globe to the edges of the orbit. The edges of the *eye-lids* have two small and soft cartilages like the segments of a circle, called *Cilia*; they keep the *eye-lids* extended, that every part may be equally raised. Upon them there is a rank of small glands, whose

excretory channels open upon the edges of the lids. They yield a wax, which fasteneth the *eye-lids* together whilst we sleep. They are covered with the skin externally, and with the *conjunctiva* internally. Upon the edges of the lids there are also some hairs in form of a palisado, to preserve the *eyes*, as the *eye-brows* do, and to hinder any filth or flies from falling into the *eyes*.

On the back-side of the *conjunctiva*, upon the upper part of the globe, is the *glandula lachrymalis*, pretty large, divided into several lobes, each of which sends out an excretory channel, which opens in the fore-side of this membrane, where it covers the upper lid. This gland separates the matter of the tears, which, by the continual motion of this lid, moisten the cornea, which otherwise would dry and wrinkle by the continual action of the external air. The edges of the *eye-lids* being of an equal convexity with the ball of the *eye*, which they touch, as the tears fall from off the cornea, they are stopped by the edge of the under lid, along which they run, till they fall into two small holes in the great canthus of the *eye*, one in each *eye-lid*. These holes are called *Puncta Lachrymalia*. They lead to a small membranous bag, which is situated in this corner upon the *os lachrymale*; from the bottom of which there goes a small pipe, which pierces this bone into the nose, and opens under the upper lamina of the *os spongiosum*. It moistens the inner membrane of the nostrils, by the humour of the lachrymal gland, which runs from off the globe into them. Sometimes the acrimony of this humour causeth sneezing, which we hinder, by pressing the angle of the *eye*, and so stop its running.

running. Between these two puncta there is a caruncle, which serves to keep them open when the eyes are shut, which was thought to be the *Glandula Lachrymalis*.

The globe of the eye is moved by four straight muscles, and two oblique; and betwixt them there is a great deal of fat, which facilitates the motion of the globe. The first of the four straight muscles is called *Attollens*, or *Superbus*; it lies upon the upper part of the globe, and pulls up the eye when we look up. The second is called *Deprimens*, or *Humilis*, because it pulleth down the eye. The third is called *Adductor*; it draweth the eye towards the nose. The fourth, *Abductor*; it draweth the eye towards the little canthus. They rise all four from the circumference of the hole in the orbit, through which the optic nerves pass; and they terminate about the cornea by four thin and broad tendons. When they all act together, they draw the eye towards the bottom of the orbit. When the *superbus* and the *adductor* and *abductor* act together, or the *humilis* and the other two act together, they perform the oblique motions, which have been attributed to the oblique muscles. The first of the oblique muscles, which is the fifth of the eye, is the *obliquus minor*: it rises from the lower side of the orbit near its external circumference, where the first and second bones of the upper jaw join together, and ascending oblique by the outer corner of the eye, it is inserted into the upper and external side of the globe behind the tendon of the *abductor*. The second of the oblique muscles, and the fifth of the eye, is the *obliquus major*: it rises from the bottom of the orbit, and marches obliquely towards the great canthus, in the upper

part of which, near the brink, there is a cartilaginous ring, through which it passes its round tendon; from whence reverting backwards, it is inserted into the upper part of the globe, behind the tendon of the *attollens*. The use of the first of these muscles is to draw the globe of the eye forwards, and to turn its pupil upwards, and of the second, to draw it forwards, and to turn its pupil downwards, for the better receiving of the rays of light, which could not be performed by any of the other four muscles: and both of them are an axis for suspending the globe, by which, in its almost continual motion, it is moved the more easily.

Now the globe of the eye is of a spherical figure; in it are contained the principal instruments of vision; it is composed of coats and humours. The first is the *Conjunctiva*; it makes the white of the eye, as has been already described. It is full of small veins and arteries, which appear big in an ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes. The second is called *Sclerotica*; it is thick, hard, and smooth, opaque behind, but transparent before, where it makes the third coat called *Cornea*, because it is transparent like the horn of a lantern, in the fore-part of the eye, which is surrounded by the white of the eye; it has a greater convexity than the rest of the globe of the eye, and is composed of several parallel laminae, which are nourished by many blood-vessels, so fine as not to hinder even the smallest rays of light from entering the eye; and it has a most exquisite sense, that upon the least pain, the tears might be squeezed out of the lachrymal gland, to wash off any filth which, by sticking to the cornea, might render it opaque. The fourth is the

choroides : it lies under the sclerotic, and is much thinner than it. It hath a great number of blood-vessels, which come from the second, and which are spread upon it; as also several glands, which separate from the blood-vessels a black liquor, and tinctures all this membrane internally, which is otherwise of a whitish colour. This coat is open, or has a hole before, for the passage of the rays of light, called *Pupilla*. The part of this coat, which makes the circumference of this hole, and which lies upon the side of the crystalline humour, is the fifth coat, called the *Uvea*, made of circular and straight fibres; it contracts and dilates, according to the different impressions of light and of objects. The iris is the outside of the uvea, where the different colours appear. On the inside of the uvea, from its circumference, which joins the choroides, rises the ligamentum ciliare. It is made of short fibres which run upon the fore-part of the glassy humour to the edges of the crystalline, like lines drawn from the circumference to the center. By the contraction of these fibres, the fore-part of the *eye* is made more prominent, and the retina pressed further back from the crystalline humour, as the axis of vision is lengthened when objects are placed too near the *eye*. The sixth is the retina, so called because it resembles a net, which covereth the bottom of the cavity of the *eye*. It is a fine expansion of the medullary fibres of the optic nerves upon the surface of the glassy humour, as far as the ligamentum ciliare. It is on this coat the impressions of objects are made.

The humours of the *eye* are three: the first is called the *Aqueous*; it lies in the fore-part of the

globe, immediately under the cornea; this humour is thin and liquid, of a spirituous nature, for it will not freeze in the greatest frost. This evinces the necessity of a continual supply of this humour, which is manifest it hath, because if the cornea be pricked, and this humour squeezed out, it will be restored again in ten or twelve hours. The second humour is the crystalline; it lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the uvea opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the fore-part than the back-part of the globe: it is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them: its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back side, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour, in which it lies: it is covered with a small coat called *Aranea*. The third is the glassy humour; it hath a great resemblance to the white of an egg; it filleth all the hind part of the cavity of the globe: it is in greater abundance than the other two; it is thicker than the aqueous, but thinner than the crystalline humour. It is contained in a very fine coat of the same name; and it gives the spherical figure to the *eye*. Upon its back-part the retina is spread, which it holdeth from the crystalline humour at a distance requisite to receive the impression of objects distinctly.

The optic nerves pierce the globe of the *eye* a little on the inside of the optic axis. Their external coat, which is a production of the dura mater, is continued to the sclerotic, as their internal from the pia mater is to the choroides; and their medullary fibres passing through all, are expanded into the retina, upon which the images of objects are painted.

painted. The centre of this expansion is insensible, and all rays which fall upon it are lost; and consequently that point of the object from which these rays come, is invisible to the *eye*; the reason of which proceeds probably from the blood-vessels, which enter with the optic nerve, and cover this part of the retina. But whatsoever its cause is, there is a manifest advantage in the optic nerves being inserted on the inside of the optic axis: for if they had pierced the *eye* in the axis, then the middle point of every object had been invisible; and where all things conduce to make us see best, there we had not seen at all. We must likewise have lost some part of an object, if the optic nerves had been placed on the outside of the optic axis; because an object may be so placed, as that all the rays which come from one point, may fall upon the outside of both *eyes*: but it is impossible they should fall upon the inside of both *eyes*; and therefore that point which is lost in one *eye*, is visible by the other.

The vessels of the *eyes* are branches of the external carotides and jugulars, which are distributed upon the internal parts of the *eyes*, and a vein which opens into the superior sinus of the dura mater, in the basis of the skull, and an artery from the internal carotide. They accompany the optic nerves, and are distributed on the muscles and globe of the *eye*. There are also some lymphatics which accompany the blood-vessels. The optic nerves are pretty big and round. The third pair of the brain, called *Motorii*; the fourth pair, called *Pathetici*; the first branch of the fifth pair, called *Optalmicus*; and the sixth pair, are all bestowed on the muscles of the *eye*.

All the rays which come from

one point of an object, are by the cornea and humours of the *eye* united in a point of the retina, which is in a straight line drawn from the same point of the object, through the centre of the *eyes*; and consequently all the rays which come from all the points of an object, are united on the retina, in the same order and proportion as the points of the object are from whence those rays come. Therefore the interposition which these rays make upon the retina, must be the image of the object. And thus vision in general is performed; but to know what the several parts of the globe contribute hereunto, it is needful to observe, that the cornea is more convex than any other part of it; by which means all the rays are gathered to pass through the pupilla, and none of them are lost upon the uvea. The aqueous humour being thinnest, and most liquid, easily changes its figure, when either the ligamentum ciliare contracts, or both the oblique muscles squeeze the middle of the bulb of the *eye*, to render it oblong, when objects are too near us. The straight fibres of the uvea dilate the pupilla, when there are but few rays of light; and the circular fibres contract it, when there are too many. When the pupilla is contracted, we see most distinctly; when it is dilated, we see most clearly. The glassy humour keeps the crystalline at such a distance from the retina, as is necessary for uniting the rays which come from one point of the object, exactly in one point of the retina. The impression of the object is made upon the retina. The choroides is tinted black, that the rays of light which pass through the retina may not be reflected back again, to confuse the image of the object. Being
distinct,

distinct, vision consists in the union of all the rays which come from one point of an object, exactly in one point of the retina; and that the rays which come from objects at different distances are united at different distances, behind the crystalline humour. They cannot both be exactly united upon the retina, therefore the *eye* cannot see equally distinctly, at the same time, objects at different distances. It is for this reason that the globe of the *eye* moves so quickly, and almost continually, and that the muscles of the *eyes* have such a great quantity of nerves to perform their motions.

When the globe of the *eye* is so flat, as happens sometimes in old age, that the rays pass the retina before they unite, in such a case there is no distinct vision; and such as have this defect are called *Presbytae*: and if, on the contrary, the globe of the *eye* be so convex as to unite the rays before they come to the retina, neither is there then any distinct vision; and such as have this defect are called *Myopes*.

Eyebright. See *Euphrasia*.

Ezquabduil, the dragon's blood tree.

Ezula. See *Esula*.

F.

F. at the end of a prescription, signifies *flat, make it up*; as *f. bolus, make it up into a bole*.

Faba, the bean. The Falisci, a people of Hetruria, called it *Haba*, whence probably the word *Faba*.

Faba major, garden bean, a species of *Vicia*.

Faba minor, horse-bean, a variety of the *Faba major*.

Faba febrifuga. See *Nux vomica*.

Faba Græca latifolia, i. e. *Guajacana*.

Faba Indica. See *Nux vomica*.

Faba inversa, i. e. *Crassula*.

Faba Purgatrix, the Barbadoes nut.

Fabago, a species of *Zygophyllum*.

Fabaria, orpine.

Fabarius, a species of *Cucubalus*.

Fabastilla, common black henbane.

Fabrilis nigrica, black lead.

Fabrorum Aqua, water in which hot iron is quenched.

Facies, the face. It comprehends

the forehead, eye-brows, eye-lids, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, cheeks, and ears. Its bones are those of the upper and lower jaws.

Facies Hippocratica, is when the nostrils are sharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the ears contracted, the forehead dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid.

Facies rubra, i. e. *Gutta rosacea*.

Facilitious, signifies any thing made by art, in opposition to what is the produce of nature.

Faculty, is a power or ability to perform any action. Institution-writers mention three, viz. natural, vital, and animal. By the first they understand that by which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like it generated: which some farther divide into three, nutrition, growth, and generation; and the first of these has also by some been divided into attractive,

retentive, concoctive, and expulsive: but these are terms that puzzle rather than instruct, as they convey no distinct signification. The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed. And the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind: as the imagination, memory, &c.

Fæces, are excrements; but often made use of to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion.

Fæcula, are the dregs which subside in vegetable juices, as in that of the roots of briony; but these are not used so much in medicine as formerly.

Fœniculum, fennel. Linnæus includes it in the genus *Anethum*. The sweet fennel is only a variety of the common fennel.

Fæx. It is properly the sediment of lees, or grounds of any fermented liquor; but in *Medicine*, it is generally understood of wine. It is the same as *fæces*. The saline excretions are thus called.

Fagara, iron-wood-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Fagonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Fagopyrum, buckwheat, or brank, a species of *Polygonum*.

Fagus, the beech-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He includes in his genus the *Castanea*, or chestnut, and enumerates five species, with four varieties.

Faint-hearted. *Acardios*.

Fainting, from kneeling. In kneeling, the ossa pubis are lower than when we stand; and this not only increases the hollow of the loins, and throws the abdomen and its viscera more outward, or forward, but also, in some measure, strains

the abdominal muscles, which is so uneasy to some persons as to cause them to faint away. The depression of the os pubis in kneeling depends partly on the tension of the two muscoli recti anteriores, the lower tendons of which are, in this situation, drawn with violence under the condyloid pulley of the os femoris. Winslow's *Anatomy*.

Fairburn Water. It is in the county of Ross, and is of the sulphureous kind.

Falcaria, a species of *Sium*.

Falcataria, bastard flower-fence with scarlet seeds, a species of *Adonanthera*.

Falciformis Processus, the duramater process; called also the *Falx*.

Faldella, contorted lint used for compresses.

Fallopian Ligamentum. Also called *Ligamentum Poupertii*. It is only the lower border of the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the belly, stretched from the fore-part of the os ilium to the pubis.

Falkia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Falling Sickness, i. e. *Epilepsy*.

Fallopian Tube. See *Generation, Parts of, belonging to Women*.

Falling Stars, supposed to be inflammable air produced in the atmosphere, kindled by means of electricity. See *Gas (Inflammable)*.

Falx, a species of *Melica*.

Falx, i. e. *Falciformis Processus*.

Fames. See *Hunger*.

Fames canina, dog-appetite, is such an insatiable hunger, as is not to be satisfied with eating, but continues even when the stomach is full. This is a case much talked of by the ancients, but rarely met with amongst us. It seems to arise from fretting sharp juices in the stomach, which, by their continual velleifications, excite a sense like that of hunger,

hunger, and is to be conquered by medicines, and not ordinary food, such things as the testacea, all alkalies, and chalybeates.

Fang-ki, a Chinese name for the root of the long birthwort.

Farcriminalis. See *Alantoides*.

Farctura. In *Pharmacy*, it is the stuffing of any exenterated animal, or excavated fruit, with medicinal ingredients.

Farfara, or *Farfarella*, colt's foot, a species of *Tussilago*.

Farfarus, white poplar.

Farina, meal or flour.

Farina fecundans, impregnating dust. It is placed on the apices of flowers, and falls from thence upon the head of the pistil, or female part of the flower, and is thence conveyed to the matrix, in order to impregnate the seed.

Farinacea, a kind of *Nutrientia*.

Farinha Fresca, a Portuguese name for a fine flour of cassada.

Farinha Relada, a Portuguese name for the undried dressed meal of the cassada.

Farinifera. See *Sago*.

Farnefianus Flos, potatoes.

Farrago, a species of bastard sponge.

Farrea Nubes. See *Furfurosus*.

Farriery. See *Veterinaria*.

Fascia, a bandage, fillet, or roller, or the doctrine of bandages. *Æsculapius* is said to be their first inventor. The use of bandages are, to maintain the due situation of dressings, to make a compress on a particular part, or to support the parts that are weakened by external accidents or internal disease.

Fascia, a part of a tendon. See *Aponeurosis*.

Fascia Heliodori, the T bandage.

Fascia sex, &c. *Capitium*, a six, &c. headed roller.

Fascia spiralis repens, a spiral roller.

Fascia uniens, a roller applied to promote the union of divided parts.

Fascia lata. This muscle is thus named from its inclosing most of the muscles that lie on the os femoris.

Fascia Lumborum. It is a strong tendon fixed to the lateral part of the os sacrum, from the spines of the sacrum, from the spine of the ilium, and the spines of the lumbar vertebræ.

Fascialis. See *Sartorius*.

Fascialis Musculus. See *Membranosus Musculus*.

Fat, is an oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The *fat* is to be found immediately under the skin, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eye-lids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and scrotum. In some, the vesicles of the membrana adiposa are so full, that the *fat* is an inch or more thick; and in others, they are almost flat, containing little or no *fat*. There are two sorts of *fat*; one white, or rather yellow, soft, and lax, which is easily melted, called *Pinguedo*; another white, firm, brittle, and which is not so easily melted, called *Sebum*, suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of *fat*. Dr. Grew takes the *fat* of animals to be a curdling or coagulating of the oily parts of the blood, either by some of its own saline parts, or by the nitrous parts of the air mingled therewith: whence it is that some animals, as conies and field hares, grow fat in frosty weather, the oily parts of the blood being then ordinarily coagulated with a greater abundance of nitrous salts received from the air into their bodies: and for the same reason it is, that the *fat* of animals is hard, whereas

whereas that of fishes is soft, and runs all to oil, because the water in which they live, hath but few nitrous parts in it, in comparison of air. And this opinion that learned person supported by many experiments, too long to be inserted here.

Father of the Stomach, i. e. *Conf. Abss. Vulg.* This conserve is made of the tender tops and leaves, and is useful when the stomach is clogged with phlegm and unactive bile; but it is hurtful in a hot distemperature.

Fatuitas, the same as *Morosis*; from *fatuus*, *insipidus*; aliments that were insipid, the Latins called *fatui*; whence the sameness in speech of foolishness and unsavouriness. In Cullen's *Nosology*, it is synonymous with *Amentia*.

Fauces, the top of the throat; the space about the openings into the larynx and pharynx, which can be seen when the mouth is open, and the tongue depressed.

Favfel, i. e. *Arcea*; also a name of the *Terra Japonica*.

Favago Australis, a species of bastard spurge.

Favus. See *Cerion*.

Favus, a species of *Boletus*.

Fearn. See *Filices*.

Feathergrass. *Stipa*.

Feathermoss. *Hypnum*.

Febrifuga, feverfew, from *febrem fugere*, to drive away a fever. The *Centaurium Minus* is thus called by some.

Febrifuge, from *febris*, a fever, and *fugo*, to drive away, is any medicine serviceable in a fever, of what form soever.

Febrifuge Salt of Silvius, i. e. *Salt (Regenerated Sea.)*

Febrifugum Cræonii, i. e. *Regulus Antim. Med.*

Febrifugum Oleum, febrifuge oil. When the flowers of antimony are made with sal. ammon. and antimony sublimed together, if they are

exposed to the air, they run into a liquid thus called.

Febrifugus Pulvis. The Germans give this name to the pulv. stypt. Helv. In England, a mixture of the tart. emet. with a proper quantity of some of the testacea, hath obtained this appellation.

Febrifugus Sal, i. e. *Sal Marin. Regenerat.*

Febris. See *Fever*.

Febris anginosa, i. e. *Amphimerina anginosa*, vel *Searlatina anginosa*.

Febris ardens, the inflammatory fever; also the *Causos* of Hippocrates.

Febris alba, i. e. *Chlorosis*.

Febris amatoria, i. e. *Chlorosis*.

Febris bullosa, i. e. *Pemphigus*, or vesicular fever.

Febris castrensis, the camp fever, a kind of remittent tertian of the typhus kind.

Febris carcerum, the jail fever. It is an instance of the severer kind of typhus.

Febris continens, i. e. *Synochus*.

Febris continua putrida, i. e. *Synochus*, or putrid fever.

Febris depuratorius, a variety of *Synochus*.

Febris erratica. Erratic fevers are usually either the tertian or the quartan kinds of intermitting fevers.

Febris flava, yellow fever, or ardent bilious fever.

Febris Hungarica. See *Morbus Hungaricus*.

Febris Lenticulas, *Peticulas*, vel *Puncticula*. They are all symptomatical, or the typhus or synochus, attended with spots in the skin, and called spotted fevers, from these appearances attending them.

Febris maligna hectica. It is a mild kind of typhus.

Febris nautica pestilentialis. It is a kind of typhus.

Febris Pemphigodes, i. e. *Pemphigus*.

Febris

Febris Peticulas, vel Puncticula,
i. e. *Febris Lenticulas.*

Febris Syncopalis, the syncopal fever. It is attended with frequent swooning.

Febris Syneches cum Vesiculis, &c.
i. e. *Pemphigus.*

Febris Urtica, Urticaria, or acute nettle rash.

Fecula, i. e. *Fæx.*

Feculæ, i. e. *Fæculæ.*

Fcl Gall. See *Bile.*

Fcl Naturæ, i. e. *Aloes.*

Felliflua Passio, a name of the *Cholera Morbus.*

Fellwort, i. e. *Gentian.*

Felon. So the paronychia is called when its seat is in the periosteum at the beginning.

Feltspat, a genus of *Petra,* being quartzose crystal, perfectly opaque; of a solid, yet frequently of a scaly structure; shining and glossy; very hard and compact. Edwards.

Femen, i. e. *Femur.*

Femoris Os, in the thigh is only one bone; it is the largest and strongest of any of the cylindrical bones. See *Femur.*

Femur, the thigh, includes all between the buttocks and the knee; it is thus called from *ferendo, bearing,* because it sustains the whole animal; more strictly therefore it signifies the *thigh* bone. This is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard; it has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and round on its fore-side, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge called *Linca Aspera,* on its back-side. At its upper end it has three epiphyses, which separate easily in children: the first is its extremity, which is a large and round head covered with a cartilage, which is received into the acetabulum coxendicis, wherein it is tied by two ligaments; the first is pretty large, and comes from the

edge of the acetabulum; the second is round and short; it comes from the bottom of the acetabulum, and is inserted into the middle of the round head. The part immediately below this round head, which is small, long, and a little oblique, is called its *Neck.* It makes an angle with the body of the bone, by which means the *thighs* and feet, are kept at a distance from one another, and we stand firmer: the linea propensionis easily falling perpendicular upon any part of the quadrangular space between the feet. Besides this obliquity of the neck of the bone, it conduces much to the strength of the muscles of the *thigh,* which must have otherwise passed very near to the center of motion. The second is called *Trochanter major;* it is a pretty big protuberance on the external side of the *thigh* bone, just at the root of the neck: it is rough, because of the insertion of some muscles into it. It has a small dent at its root, into which the musculi quadragemi-ni and the obturatores are inserted. The third is called *Trochanter minor:* it is on the hinder side of the *thigh* bone, a little lower, and less than the other. These protuberances mightily increase the force of the muscles, by removing not only their insertions, but likewise their directions from the centre of motion. The lower extremity of the *thigh* bone, which is articulated with the tibia by ginglymus, is divided in the middle by a sinus into two heads or protuberances, the external and the internal, which are received into the upper sinuses of the tibia. Through the space that is between the hind parts of these two heads pass the great vessels and nerves, which go to the leg, because the upper end of the *thigh*-bone was articulated by arthrodia, that we might not

only move our legs backwards or forwards, but likewise nearer to, and farther from one another; therefore its lower extremity was joined to the tibia by ginglymus, which is the strongest articulation.

Fenestra. See *Ear*.

Fenestra ovalis & *rotunda*, from *fenestra*, a window. See *Tympanum*.

Fennel. See *Feniculum*.

Fennelflower. *Nigella*.

Fennel Giant. See *Ferula*.

Fennel (*Scorching.*) See *Thapsia*.

Fennel (*Smaller Sea*), a species of *Crithmum*.

Fenugreek, *Fænum Græcum*, or *Trigonella*.

Ferina, that delirium in which the patient rages violently, and is furious. It is the same as *Maniaca*.

Ferinus, savage or brutal. But in a medical sense it signifies *noxious* or *malignant*; hence it is applied to coughs.

Fermentation. This term is applied to an intestine motion, which, arising spontaneously among the insensible parts of a body, produces a new disposition and a different combination of those parts. To excite a *fermentation* in a mixed body, it is necessary, first, that there be in the composition of that mixed a certain proportion of watery, saline, oily, and earthy parts; but this proportion is not yet sufficiently ascertained. Secondly, it is requisite that the body to be fermented be placed in a certain degree of temperate heat; for much cold obstructs *fermentation*, and too much heat decomposes bodies. Lastly, the concurrence of the air is also necessary to *fermentation*. All vegetable and animal substances are susceptible of *fermentation*, because all of them contain in a due proportion the principles above spe-

cified. However, many of them want the proper quantity of water, and cannot ferment while they remain in such a state of dryness. But it is easy to supply that defect, and so render them very apt to ferment. With respect to minerals so called (that is, excluding such vegetable and animal substances as may have lain long buried in the earth) they are not subject to any *fermentation*; at least that our senses can perceive. There are three sorts of *fermentation* distinguished from one another, by their several productions. The first produces wines and spirituous liquors; for which reason it is called the *vinous* or *spirituous fermentation*. The juices of almost all fruits, all saccharine vegetable matters, all farinaceous feeds, and grains of every kind, are proper subjects of this *fermentation*, to the product of which different names are given, according to the several substances employed, as wine, beer, cyder, &c.

The result of the second is an acid liquor or vinegar; and therefore it is called the *Acetous Fermentation*; it differs from the spirituous *fermentation*, not only in its effect, but also in several of its concomitant circumstances. Moderate motion is of service to this, whereas it obstructs the spirituous, and it is attended with much more warmth than the spirituous; the vapours it produces are not noxious, like those of fermenting wine. The third generates a volatile, alkaline salt, and is called the *putrid* or *putrefactive fermentation*. These three sorts of *fermentation* may take place successively in the same subject; which proves them to be only three different degrees of *fermentation*, all proceeding from one and the same cause, rather than three distinct *fermentations*. These degrees of *fer-*

fermentation always follow the order in which they are here placed. With respect to the mechanism by which these several changes are produced, we are in the dark; nor can any thing beyond vague conjectures be advanced concerning them.

Fermentum, ferment, barm, yeast, or leaven. Pliny, in his *Natural History*, lib. xviii. c. 7. speaks of the barm from malt liquor. Of all the substances used for fermenting with, that from malt is the best.

Fern. See *Filix*, *Acrostichum*, and *Asplenium*.

Fern (*Female.*) See *Filix Fœmina*, *Pteris*, and *Pteris Aquilina*.

Fern (*Flowering.*) See *Osmunda*.

Fern (*Male.*) See *Filix Mas*.

Fern (*Marsh.*) See *Thelypteris*.

Ferramenta Candentia, red-hot irons. So Celsus calls the actual cauterics.

Ferramentum, instruments made of iron.

Ferraria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ferratæ Aquæ, i. e. *Acidulæ*.

Ferrugo, rust of iron.

Ferrum, Iron, which see.

Ferrum Equinum. So Tournefort called the *Hippocrepis*.

Ferſe, the mealles.

Ferula, fennel giant, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and one variety. Tournefort describes three more.

Ferula, a name of several other plants.

Ferulago, a species of *Ferula*.

Festuca, fescue, or fescue-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species and two varieties.

Fescue, i. e. *Festuca*.

Fescue-grass (*Wild.*) See *Ægiolops*.

Fever, is an augmented velocity

of blood. The almost infinite variety of causes of this distemper does so diversify its appearances, and indicate so many ways of cure, that our room here will not allow of any more than to refer to Riverius, Willis, Morton, Sydenham, and Huxham, for the practice, in all its shapes.

Feverfew. See *Matricaria*, and *Parthenium*.

Feverfew (*Corn.*) See *Chamomilla*.

Feverfew (*Bastard.*) See *Parthenium*.

Fewillea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Fiber, the beaver, the animal from which the drug called *Castor* is obtained.

Fibre, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow like small pipes, or spongiuous, and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy fibres; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous fibres; and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the fibres of the bones. Now of all these, some are very sensible, and others destitute of all sense; some so very small, as not to be easily perceived; and others, on the contrary, so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller fibres. These fibres first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. And again, by the various texture, and different combination of some or all of these parts, the more compound organs are formed; such as the

the lungs, stomach, liver, legs, and arms, the sum of all which make up the body.

Fibrous Root, used by former botanists to signify that kind of root, which, not exceeding in dimension the basis of its stem, descends perpendicularly in one straight cone, as in the parsnip, horse-radish, &c. but Linæus applies it to those roots only which consist entirely of small fibres, or radiculæ.

Fibrous Stone, an order in the class of Stones. It is of a fibrous structure, and belongs not to any other order of this class. Edwards.

Fibula, the outer and lesser bone of the leg; it is also called *Fossile minus*; it is much smaller than the tibia, yet not shorter. It lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia, into a small sinus which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ancle, embracing the external side of the astragalus. The tibia and fibula touch not one another, but at their ends. The space which they leave in their middle is filled up by a strong membranous ligament, and some muscles which extend the feet and toes.

Fibula, the name of a contrivance of the ancients for bringing the lips of wounds together.

Fibulæus, or *Fibuleus*, from *fibula*, a name of the musculus peroneus primus.

Ficaria, pilewort, or lessercelandine, a species of *Ranunculus*; also a name of the figwort.

Ficatio, i. e. *Ficus*.

Fici. There are several excrescences, such as those about the fun-

dament, in persons subject to the piles, or infected with the venereal disease, which are thus called by surgeons. See *Ficus*.

Ficoidea, a plant that resembles the *Ficoides*, but not noted in medicine.

Ficoides, a species of *Cacalia*. It is also a name of the *Banana*, and of the *Melocactus*.

Ficus, the fig-tree, a genus in Linæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Ficus, the name of a tubercle about the anus, or the pudenda, &c. See *Fici*, *Proptosis*, and *Thymus*.

Ficus Americana, i. e. *Melocactus*.

Ficus Ægyptiaca, i. e. *Sycomorus*.

Ficus Indica, a variety of the *Banana*, and *Musa*.

Ficus Indica Grana, cochineal.

Ficus Indicus, that variety of the *Opuntia* that is usually called the middle-sized Indian Fig.

Ficus Infernalis, a name of the *Palma Christi*.

Ficus Malabarica. See *Teregam*.

Ficus Sativa, the common fig, the *Ficus Carica* of Linæus. The dried figs are called *Carica*.

Fiddlewood-tree. See *Citharexylon*.

Fidicinales, is a term applied by Mr. Cowper, and some other anatomists, to those muscles of the fingers, called also *Lumbricales*, from the use they are put to by musicians in playing upon some instruments.

Fig (Indian). See *Opuntia*.

Fig Marygold, i. e. *Mesembryanthemum*.

Fig-tree, *Ficus*.

Figwort. See *Scrophularia*.

Filaceous Roots. They are such as are furnished with many filaments.

Filago, cudweed, a genus in Linæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and two varieties,

Filago

Filago Alpinum, the herb lion's foot.

Filaments, little threads, strings, or fibres of any thing. In *Botany*, is properly that part of the stamen which serves to elevate the anthera, or summit, and at the same time connects it with the flower.

Filbert, a variety of the hazel nut.

Filicellum, the frenum of the prepuce.

Filetum, the frenum under the tongue.

Filices, ferns, one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom it is thus characterized, having their fructification on the backside of the leaves. They constitute the first order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and consist of sixteen genera. This order comprehends the entire sixteenth class of Tournefort, in whose system the *Filices* make only a single genus, in the first section of the above-mentioned class.

Filicula. See *Adiantum*, and *Filix*.

Filipendula, dropwort, a species of *Spiræa*.

Filipendula Aquatica.

Filius ante Patrem, a name of the *Tussilago*, because its flowers appear before the leaves. This name is given also to other plants, whose flowers appear before their leaves.

Filix Fœmina, female polypody, or female fern, a species of *Polypodium*.

Filix Florida. It is the *Osmunda Regalis* of Linnæus.

Filix Mas, male polypody, or male fern, a species of *Polypodium*.

Filtration. This is a method by which liquors are procured fine and clear, and is chiefly concerned in tinctures, when some portion is drawn from the ingredients, or suspended in the tincture, which is

not necessary thereunto, but disturbs and renders the rest unpleasant both to the palate and sight. The *filtration* in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. There is another *filtration*, which has much tortured the philosophy of some ages to account for, and is performed by the ascent of the finer parts of a liquor up a cord, or skin of cotton, or such like matter, which is contrived to drop over into another vessel, and leave the grosser behind. Some say that the cause of this ascent is, because the liquor swells those parts of the filtre that touch it, by entering into the pores of the threads which compose it, whereby they rise up, touch and wet those next above them; and these again the next threads, and so on to the brims of the vessels, when the liquor runs over, and descends in the other part of the filtre, which hangs down by its own natural gravity. But this is liable to many objections, especially that of liquors rising in glass tubes, much above the surface of that into which they are immersed, where the glass cannot be imagined thus to swell. Others think this ascent more probably to be, because every filtre being composed of a great number of long, small, solid bodies, which lie very close together, the air getting in between them, loses much of its pressure, and cannot gravitate there so strongly as it doth on the fluid without them; wherefore the parts of the water between the threads of the filtre must be pressed upwards, and ascend till they come so high, as by their weight to counterbalance the general pressure on the other parts of the surface of the water. See *Dispensatory*.

Filtrum

Filrum. See *Filtration*. It is also a stone which is found in the bay of Mexico, which is used for filtering liquors through.

Filum, thread-fucus, a species of *Fucus*.

Filum Arsenicale, sublimate mercury.

Fimbria, fringe. Those leaves are said to be fimbriated that are jagged about the edges. In *Surgery*, this word means the same as *Catablema*.

Fimbriæ. The extremities or borders of the tubæ Fallopianæ were formerly thus called, signifying a *fringed border*, which that resembles.

Fingers. See *Digitus*.

Fingrigo. See *Pisonia*.

Finocchio, a name of the sweet Azorian fennel.

Fir (Common.) *Picea*.

Fir-tree. See *Abies*.

Fir (Norway Spruce.) *Picea*.

Fire. The chief of the natural philosophers and chemists on the continent consider *fire* as an element, or true primitive principle of bodies. Beaumé defines it to be a matter essentially fluid, the principle of fluidity in other bodies, and always in motion. It is the principle agent and cause of almost all the compositions and decompositions which take place in nature. *Fire* is considered as a simple element, appearing to have no constituent parts; however, as the light which proceeds from the sun may be decomposed into seven different colours by means of the prism, and as these differently coloured rays have, moreover, each their proper refrangibility, we may suspect that *fire* is composed of parts, very simple indeed, but heterogeneous with regard to each other. The particles of which *fire* is composed have scarcely any mutual cohesion; they are of an

inconceivable smallness, surpassing that of other bodies. When it is pure, detached, and not a part of any compound, it hath an action upon all bodies, and even becomes an instrument proper for analyses and recompositions. When it is combined with other substances, and makes one of the constituent principles of compound bodies, it is inactive, and in perfect repose, and cannot put itself in motion but when it is excited. It penetrates all bodies with extreme facility, distributing itself uniformly throughout all parts of their masses; none is capable of resisting its action. When it is introduced into bodies, it dilates them, warms them, and causes them to increase in bulk without augmenting their weight. There is no body which is not continually penetrated by a greater or less quantity of this pure *fire*, always in proportion to the quantity contained in the ambient air. This *fire* perpetually flies off and re-enters, according to circumstances; because it is not combined with, but only interposed between, the particles of the substance. Those bodies which excite in us sensations of cold, are still penetrated by a large quantity of *fire*. One may indeed deprive them of part of this *fire*; but hitherto it has proved impossible, by the greatest degree of cold we can excite, artificially to deprive bodies of all the *fire* they contain.

Many English philosophers do not consider *fire* as a principle. See *Heat*.

Fire, Circulatory or *Reverberatory*, is a chemical furnace, where the heat goes not out by a direct funnel, but is returned upon the vessel, or matter to be managed by it.

Fire Damp. An inflammable gas, thus named by the English miners,

is found in mines and other deep pits. It is lighter than air, it floats near the roofs of mines, and is apt to catch fire and explode. *Diēt. of Chem.*

Fire (*Potential*,) the same as caustic.

Firmness. This property in all bodies must be as the surfaces and contacts of their component parts: and thus that body, whose parts are most firm in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most firm, and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. In the former, the greatest requisite is to be as near to cubes as possible, and in the latter, to spheres. And in the same manner are to be accounted for, not only all the intermediate degrees between the most firm and the most soft bodies, but those different consistences, which are distinguished by other names, as friable, tenacious, glutinous, and the like; for the greater are the solidities or *firmness* of the component parts of any body, in proportion to their surfaces, though that body, by the aptitude of their contacts, may be what we call very hard, yet it will be the most friable or brittle. And where the surfaces of the compounding particles are much extended upon a small quantity of matter, the bodies they compose, though they may be light and soft, yet they will be tenacious and glutinous; for, although the flexibility of their compounding parts admits of their easy change of figure by any external force, yet by their touching one another in so many points, they are very difficultly separated. The former is the case of crystallized salts, resins, and the like; the latter of turpentine, gums,

and all of that tribe. For farther understanding herein, see *Cohesion* and *Solidity*.

Fissilis (*Lapis*,) i. e. *Lapis Hibernicus*.

Fissure, from *findo*, to cleave, is any crack or slit. In *Natural Philosophy* this term is frequently used for those divisions between layers of different kinds of earth or stone. And in *Anatomy* surgeons use it for the longitudinal fractures of bones.

Fissura Cerebri, i. e. *Fissura magna Sylvii*.

Fissura Magna Sylvii. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side are parted by a deep narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the os sphenoides, to near the middle of the os parietale, and this sulcus is thus called.

Fistula. So the Latins call a catheter.

Fistula, is any kind of pipe; and therefore some anatomists call many parts that have any resemblance thereto in their figure, *fistulae*; as the aspera arteria, *fistulae pulmonis*; the urethra, *fistula urinaria*, &c. But its common use is for ulcers that lie deep, and ouze out their matter through long, narrow, winding passages; in which cases the bones are frequently foul, and the extreme parts callous.

Fistularia, i. e. *Pedicularis pratensis purpurea*.

Fistularis, fistular. In *Botany*, those flowers are thus called, which are compounded of many long, hollow, small florets, like pipes; and those plants are called *fistulous*, whose stalks are hollow like a pipe.

Fixation, a term in *Chemistry* to express the reducing a fluid body into a fixed one; as quicksilver, by a mixture of lead, &c. And the rendering any volatile substance fixed,

fixed, so as not to fly off upon being exposed to an intense heat.

Flag, a genus of laminated stones, of a granulated structure. Edwards.

Flag, the *Iris*.

Flagellaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Flammula. So the skain of silk was used to be called with which sections were used to be made. It is a name of several species of *Ranunculus*, and of the *Atragone*.

Flammula, lesser spearwort, a species of *Ranunculus*.

Flammula, creeping climber, a species of *Clematis*.

Flammula Jovis, upright lady's bower. It is the *Clematis Recta* of Linnæus.

Flammula Vitalis. Some have entertained very fine-spun notions under this term; but we can make no more plain sense out of all the conceits upon this head, than that natural warmth, which is the effect of a circulating blood, and which therefore is always as its velocity.

Flanks. See *Umbilical Region*.

Flatuarii, chemists.

Flatulent Tumors, are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again. These are so light as scarce to be felt by the patient, and are no otherwise incommodious than by their unsightliness or bulk.

Flatus, is wind gathered in the bowels, or any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion, and a gross internal perspiration, which therefore is dissolved by warm aromatics, and rarified enough to break away, wherever vent can be found.

Flatus Furiosus, i. e. *Ambulo*.

Flavum Lignum, fustic wood. It is used by dyers for staining yellow; but is not noticed in medicine.

Flax. See *Linum*.

Flax (*Carolinian*.) See *Poly-premum*.

Flax (*Purging*.) See *Linum Catharticum*.

Flcabane, a name of *Conyza*, *Eri-geron*, and of several species of *Inula*.

Flcabane (*Shrubby African*.) See *Tarchonanthas*.

Flcmen, a tumor of the foot, about the ancle. Sometimes it signifies callous furrows in the hands and feet.

Flerefia, a name for the gout.

Fletus, weeping.

Flexor, a name applied to several muscles, from their office, which is to bend the parts to which they belong.

Flexor Brevis. See *Perforatus*.

Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti Manus. It rises from the unciform process of the carpus, toward the annular ligament, and is inserted into the basis of the little finger.

Flexor Capitis. See *Rectus Internus Major*.

Flexor Carpi Radialis. See *Cubitus Internus*.

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris. See *Radiæus Internus*.

Flexor Digitorum Accessorius. See *Flexor Longus Pedis*.

Flexor Internodii Secundi Digitorum Manus. It rises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and from the fore-part of the head of the ulna and radius; it passes through the annular ligament, and spreads out into four tendons, which are inserted into the basis of the second phalanx: they are bound down by what is called an *annular ligament*, which is really a general sheath of the

the fingers, thicker at the joints than elsewhere.

Flexor Longus, vel Perforans Pedis. It arises from the posterior part of the tibia, just below the popliteus, and from the interosseous ligament; then goes on the inside of the astragalus and os calcis (from whose internal part a short head rises, which is called *Accessorius*;) and passing through the slit of the perforatus, its four tendons are inserted into the basis of the last bones of the toes. This muscle receives some fibres from the flexor pollicis longus.

Flexores Pollicis. There are two of these muscles; the first arises from the internal exuberance of the humerus, and from the middle and inner part of the radius, by two different orders of fleshy fibres; and passing under the ligamentum annulare, its tendon is inserted into the third bone of the thumb. The second arises from the bones of the carpus from the annular ligament, and is inserted into the second internode of the thumb.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis longus, arises from the upper and back part of the fibula, and passing behind the inner angle, is inserted into the last bone of the great toe.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis brevis, arises from the os cuneiforme medium, and is inserted into the ossa sesamoidæa upon the second joint of the great toe.

Flexores Primi Internodii Digitorum. These are muscles that are both on the hands and feet. Winflow calls them *Lumbricales*, which see. Dr. Hunter describes the lumbricales as productions of the flexors, and describes distinctly the

Flexor Primi Internodii Pollicis Manus. It rises from the annular ligament of the carpus, and is inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

Flexor Secundi Internodii Pollicis Manus. It is made up of two portions; the anterior of which is inserted into one sesamoid bone, the posterior into the other.

Flint. It is a genus in the order of *Quartz*. It is a quartzose stone, very hard and compact; of a solid structure; always invested with an outward crust; and either transparent or semitransparent. Edwards.

Flints (Liquor of.) When two or three parts of alkaline salt are added to one of vitrifiable earth, and the degree of heat is carried no further than to melt the mixture, without giving time for the alkali to evaporate, the product obtained is a vitriform mass, in which the earth is held in solution: but as the mixture retains a great superabundance of alkali, it preserves almost all the properties of alkaline salt; it powerfully attracts moisture from the air, and deliquesces. In this state it is called *Liquor of Flints*. Beaumé.

Flizweed. See *Sophia*.

Flos. See *Flowers*.

Flos Aeris, a species of *Epidendrum*.

Flos Amentaceus. See *Amentaceous Flowers*.

Flos Apetalus. These are without petals.

Flos Aquæ, paper-byssus, a species of *Byssus*.

Flos campaniformis. These flowers are shaped like a bell. Those whose edges spread wide, are termed *open bell-shaped Flowers*; but those which are much less spread, are called *tubulous bell-shaped Flowers*.

Flos Caryophyllæus. It is such a flower as is shaped like a clove gilly-flower.

Flos Compositus. It is a compound flower, composed either of florets or semiflorets, or of both together; of
this

this kind is the bluebottle and many others.

Flos Cruciformis. It is composed of four petals, placed in the form of a cross. Of this sort are the cabbage, the wall-flower, and mustard.

Flos Cuculi, meadow pinks, wild williams, cuckow-flower, ragged robin, a species of *Ichnis*.

Flos Ferri, iron flos, a genus in the order of *Cryptometalline Floses*. Edwards.

Flos Ferri. It is a species of calcareous stone, or of spar, of the figure of vegetable bodies. It is composed of ramifications, resembling white coral; frequently of a most elegant white colour. In some specimens of the *flos ferri* the fibres run chiefly longitudinally, some few branch out laterally.

Flos Flosculosus, a flosculous flower. It is composed of several florets, included in one common cup.

Flos Infundibuliformis, a funnel-shaped flower. Of this kind is the primrose.

Flos Jovis, flower of Jupiter, a species of *Agrostemma*, which see.

Flos Labiatus, lip-shaped flower. It is an irregular monopetalous flower, divided commonly into two lips; the upper is called the *Crest*, and the under one, the *Beard*. Sometimes the crest is wanting, and then the style and chives supply its place. Some call this an *unilabiated Flower*.

Flos Liliaceus, a lily-shaped flower. It is generally composed of six petals, which resemble those of the lily. Of this sort are the tulip and asphodel.

Flos Monopetalus, a flower composed of one leaf. All those flowers whose leaves are joined at the bottom, so that they fall off entire, are termed *Monopetalous Flowers*.

Flos Monopetalus Anomalous, an irregular flower, consisting of one leaf.

Flos Papilionaceus, a pea-bloom-flower. It is a flower which, in some measure, resembles a butterfly, with its wings expanded. It always consists of the vexillum, which is a large erect petal; two wings, which compose the sides; and the carina, which is a concave petal: this is sometimes entire, at others it consists of two petals adhering pretty closely together.

Flos Personatus, a personated flower. It is an irregular monopetalous flower, whose upper part resembles the beaks of fowls; such are the toad-flax, &c.

Flos Petalodes, a petalous flower. It is a flower whose organs of generation are surrounded with petals.

Flos Polypetalus, a polypetalous flower. It is one composed of several petals. When these agree in figure and position, it is called a *regular polypetalous Flower*; but when the petals do not agree in figure and position, it is called an *irregular and polypetalous Flower*.

Flos Radiatus, a radiated flower. It consists of two parts, viz. the disk and the rays, which are several semiflorets set round the disk in the form of a star. These are called *radiated discous Flowers*; but those which have no such rays are called *naked discous Flowers*.

Flos Rosaceus, rose-shaped flowers. They consist of four, or more petals, which are placed circularly in form of a rose.

Flos Rosatus. It is a flower in the form of a wheel; such are those of borage.

Flos Scorpioides. Those flowers are ranged on one side of the pedicle, which twists at the top, in the

the form of a scorpion's tail. Of this sort is the *Heliotropium*.

Flos semiflosculosus, a semiflosculous flower. It is composed of several semiflorets, included in one common calyx.

Flos spicatus, a spiked flower. It is one whose flowers are set thick on the pedicle, so as to form an acute cone.

Flos flamineus. It is one which is composed of many chives included in a calyx, having no petals. Of this sort is the bistort, &c.

Flos sterilis, a barren flower. Those have no embryo adhering to them; they are called *male flowers*.

Flos ventriculatus, whorle-shaped flower. These grow closely united, surrounding the stalk at the joints.

Flos umbellatus, an umbellated flower. It is when the extremity of the stalk or branch is divided into several pedicles, or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening in such a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone, like an umbrella. When the pedicles, into which the stalk is divided, are subdivided into others of the same form upon which the flowers are disposed, the first order is called *Rays*, the second, *Pedicles*. That umbel, which consists of pedicles only, is called a *single Umbel*; that which is composed both of rays and pedicles, is called a *compound Umbel*.

Flos urseolatus, pitcher-shaped flower. Of this sort are the arbutus and whortleberry.

Flowers, in *Chemistry*, are the most subtle parts of dry bodies, which rise by fire to the top of vessels made on purpose to receive them; as the flowers of sulphur, benjamin, &c.

In *Botany*, such are reckoned perfect *flowers*, which have petala, a stamen, apex, and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these,

is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves, as in borage, bugloss, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not all together, as the seeming petala of the monopetalous *flowers* always do. Both these are farther divided into uniform and difform *flowers*. The former have their right and left-hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage, dead-nettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise farther divided into, 1. semistylar, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the aristolochia: 2. labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium; or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*. And here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcisus, &c. but most usually the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet, or monk's hood. And from thence these are frequently called *Galeate*, *Cucullate*, and *Galericulate Flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most vernicillate plants. Sometimes also the lamium is entire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3. corniculate, i. e. such hollow *flow-*

ers as have on their upper part a kind of spur or little horn; as in the *Linaria Delphinum*, &c. And the *Carniculum*, or *Calcar*, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compound flowers are either, 1. discous or discoidal, that is, whose flosculi are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which therefore, because of its round form, will be like a discus: which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk like the points of a star, as in the *Matricaria*, *Chamæmelum*, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk; as in the *Tanacetum*: 2. planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers set together in circular rows round the center, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged; as the *Hieracia*, *Sonebi*, &c. 3. fistular, which is compounded of many long, hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petala, are called *Stamineous*, *Apetalous*, and *Capillaceous*. And those which hang pendulous by fine threads like the *Juli*, are by Tournefort called *Amentaceous*; we call them *Cats-tails*. The term *Campaniformis* is used for such as are in the shape of a bell; and *Infundibuliformis*, for such as are in the form of a funnel.

In the Linnæan system, complete flowers are divided into simple and aggregate. Simple flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any part of fructification common to many flowers, as is the case with aggregate. Flowers are called *aggregate*, when many flosculi (florets) are, by the mediation of some part of the fructification common to them all so united, that

no one of them could be taken out, without destroying the form of the whole, of which it was a part. The common part in aggregate flowers is either the receptacle or the calyx. A partial flower of the aggregate one is called *Flosculus*, a *floret*. Aggregate flowers are primarily divisible into seven kinds, which, from different circumstances, are termed by Linnæus the *Aggregate*, properly so called, the *Compound*, the *Umbellatic*, the *Cymose*, the *Amentaceous*, the *Glumose*, the *Spadicous*. A flower is sometimes luxuriant, or what is commonly called a *double flower*; it is so termed when some of the parts of fructification are augmented in number, and others thereby excluded. The luxuriance is commonly owing to the luxuriance of its nourishment; the part multiplied is usually the corolla, but sometimes the calyx also; and by this increase of the covers, the essential parts of fructification are destroyed. Luxuriant flowers are divisible into, *Multiply*, *multiplied*, *Pleni*, *full*, and *Proliferous*, producing young. To these may be added *Mutilate*, *maimed*, or such as are deficient in some part, which stand opposed to the luxuriant ones. Flowers are farther distinguished into male, female, hermaphrodite, and neuter. See *Plant*.

Flower de Luce. See *Iris*.

Flowerfence (Barbadoes.) *Poinciana*.

Flowerfence (Bastard.) See *Adnanthera*.

Flowering Rush. See *Butomus*.

Flower of Jupiter. See *Flores Jovis*.

Flowers of Zinc. They are to be considered as the calx of this semi-metal. The calx is very refractory, and in the highest degree fixed.

Fluctuation, a term in Surgery. When

When matter is formed in an absence, and lightly pressed with the fingers, the motion or *fluctuation* may be distinctly felt.

Fluellin, a species of *Veronica*.

Fluidity. This is a property arising from the smallness of the constituent particles of bodies, and their disposition to motion from the sphericity of their figures, whereby they can easily slide over one another's surfaces all manner of ways, and can touch but in few points. Mr. Boyle, in his *History of Fluidity*, enumerates several requisites thereunto, and gives many curious experiments in confirmation of his conjectures; as does also Dr. Hook, in his *Micrographia*. But the corpuscular philosophy seems defective in explicating this great phenomenon, without recourse to the true cause of the various agitations and motions of the particles of fluids, assigned by sir Isaac Newton, who, as he lays it down for a primary law of nature, that all particles of matter do attract one another when they come within a certain distance; so he also conjectures, that at all greater distances they do fly away from, and avoid one another; for then, though their common gravity may keep them together in a mass, together with the pressure of other bodies upon them; yet their continual endeavour to avoid one another singly, and the adventitious impulses of light, heat, or other external causes, may make the particles of fluids continually move round about one another, and so produce this quality. There is a difficulty indeed in accounting why the particles of fluids always keep at such a distance from one another, as not to come within the sphere of one another's attraction. The fabric and constitution of that fluid body, water, is wonderfully amaz-

ing; that a body so very rare, and which has such a vast overproportion of pores, or interspersed vacuity, to solid matter, should yet be perfectly incompressible by the greatest force. And yet this fluid is easily reducible into that firm, transparent, friable body, which we call ice, by being only exposed to a certain degree of cold. One would here think, that though the particles of water cannot come near enough to attract each other, yet the intervening frigorific matter doth, by being mingled *per minima*, strongly attract them, and is itself likewise strongly attracted by them, and so wedges or fixes all the mass into a firm solid body; which solid body loses its solidity again, when by heat the vinculum is solved, and the frigorific particles are disjoined from those of the water, and are forced to fly out of it. And just thus may the fumes of lead perhaps fix quicksilver. When a firm solid body, such as a metal, is by heat reduced into a fluid, the particles of fire disjoin and separate its constituent parts, which mutual attraction caused before to cohere, and keep them at such a distance from one another, as that they are out of the sphere of each other's attraction as long as that violent motion lasts; and when by their lightness and activity they are flown off, unless they be renewed by a continual supply, the component particles of the metal come near enough again to feel one another's attraction. As therefore the cause of cohesion of the parts of solid bodies appears plainly to be their mutual attraction; so the chief cause of *fluidity* seems to be a contrary motion impressed on the particles of fluids, by which they avoid and fly from one another, as soon as they come at, and as long as they keep such a distance from each other.

other. It is observed also in all fluids, that the direction of their pressure against the vessels that contain them, is in lines perpendicular to the sides of such vessels; which property being the necessary result of the particles of any fluids being spherical, it shows that the parts of all fluids are so, or of a figure very nearly approaching thereunto. As this is a very necessary præcognitum, see farther under *Hydrostatics*, and *Glands* in general.

Fluor, an order in the class of *Stones*. *Fluors* are fossil bodies, which strike not fire with steel; effervesce not with acids; very readily are brought into fusion, either by themselves, or when mixed with certain other earths and stones, especially the calcareous; and more easily brought into fusion, under similar circumstances, than the fossil bodies, with which they can be confounded. Edwards.

Fluor, is a philosophical term used to signify the actual state of fluidity of bodies, whilst their parts are kept in motion by fire, or any other agent.

Fluor Albus, is a distemper common to the female sex, called by them the *Whites*. It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood, that, instead of the menstrual discharges, issues out a slimy yellowish matter, not much unlike the running of a gonorrhœa, and which it is so near akin to, as hardly to be distinguished; and sometimes is attended too with such a sharpness, as to make it dangerous to men to have any venereal intercourse with them at those times. The cure is much the same as in a gonorrhœa, and requires deterging and strengthening; to both which purposes most of the turpentine are conducive, especially after due evacuation.

This is also by some writers called *Fluor Muliebris*, and *Uterinus*.

Fluor Ericiformis. It is an instance of those *fluors* which in their configuration resemble vegetables.

Flus, or *Fluß*, i. e. *Fluor*.

Flux (Black.) The white *flux* detonates briskly by means of kindled charcoal, and the nitre and tartar mutually alkalize each other. If this inflammation be effected in a mortar slightly covered, part of the smoke that rises from the tartar combines with the alkali, which is the product of the inflammation, and renders it black and phlogistic. This forms a very good reductive of metals. Beaumé.

Flux (Crude,) i. e. Flux (White.)

Flux (White.) To one part of nitre add two of tartar. This mixture is used for the fusion and reduction of ores and metallic calxes. Beaumé.

Fluxion, is used by the chemists in the same sense as *Fusion*; and signifies running any metals or other bodies into a fluid, by fire or otherwise. It also signifies the same as *Defluxion*, or *Catarrh*, from *fluo*, to flow. For which reason likewise *Fluxus Alvinus* is a *diarrhœa*, *Fluxus Hepaticus*, a *dysentery*, from the contents of the stools, and the like.

Fluxion of Humours. See *Collection of Humours*.

Fluxus, the same as *Apocenosfis*.

Focarius, bread broiled on the hearth, or gridiron.

Focile Majus. See *Ulna*, and *Tibia*.

Focile Minus. See *Radius*, and *Fibula*.

Focus. From its signifying a *hearth*, or *fire-place*, some have made use of it to express the seat of a fever, or some other distempers. In *Optics* it is the point of convergence or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction or reflection.

Fodina.

Fodina. The labyrinth in the bone of the ear is thus called.

Fædula, a species of *Fungus*.

Fæniculi, vel *Fæniculatum Lignum*, saffrafr wood.

Fæniculum, fennel. See *Fæniculum*.

Fæniculum Alpinum, a name of the *Meum*.

Fæniculum Annuum. See *Vishnaga*.

Fæniculum Erraticum, English saxifrage.

Fæniculum Marinum, Major & Minor. See *Crithmum*.

Fæniculum Orientale. See *Cuminum*.

Fæniculum Porcinum. See *Peucedanum*.

Fæniculum Sylvestre, a name of the bastard spignel, also of several species of *Seseli*.

Fænum Camelorum, i. e. *Juncus Odoratus*.

Fænum Græcum, fenugreek, a species of *Trigonella*.

Fænum Græcum Sylvestre. See *Glaux*.

Fætabulum. So M. A. Severinus calls an abscess with a cyst.

Fætus. The child in the womb is thus called after it is perfectly formed, before that it being called *Embryo*. The *fætus*, when formed, is almost of an oval figure, whilst it lies in the womb, for its head hangs down with its chin upon the breast; its back is round; with its arms it embraces its knees, which are drawn up to its belly; and its heels are close to its buttocks, its head upwards, and its face is towards its mother's belly: but about the ninth month, its head, which was always specifically lighter than any other part, becomes specifically heavier, its bulk bearing a much smaller proportion to its substance than it did, and consequently it must tumble in the liquor which contains it; so its head falls down, its feet get up, and its face turns

towards its mother's back: but because then it is in an irksome, though favourable posture for its exit, the motion it makes for its relief gives frequent pains to its mother, which causes a contraction of the womb, for the expulsion of the *fætus*. When the child presents in any other posture, it should be carefully put back again, and, if possible, turned the right way: if that cannot be done, it should be brought away by the feet. See *Conception*.

Foliaceum Ornamentum. The fringed substance at the extremity of the tubæ Fallopianæ.

Foliata Terra, a name for sulphur after it is prepared, as noticed in the *Theat. Chym.* Also a name of the *Sal Diuret*.

Foliation, is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves, called *Petala*, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these being of a very tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers.

Foliation, in the Linnæan system, denotes the complicate or folded state the leaves are in, whilst they remain concealed within the buds of the plant. Leaves, in respect to the manner of their complication, are either *involute*, rolled in; *revolute*, rolled back; *obvolute*, rolled against each other; *convolute*, rolled together; *imbricate*, when they are parallel, with a straight surface, and lie one over the other; *equitant*, when the sides of the leaves lie parallel, and approach

in such manner as the outer embrace the inner; *conduplicate*, doubled together; *plicate*, plaited; *reclinate*, reclined; *circinal*, compassed, when the leaves are rolled in spirally downwards, as in ferns and some palms.

Folium, Leaf, which see.

Folium, a name of the philosopher's stone; also that triangular inembranaceous sinus where there is a concurrence of the sagittal and coronal sutures in infants. It signifies a relaxed uvula, in Arnaldus. And it is a name of the *Malabathrum*, or the *Laurus Cassia* of Linnæus.

Folium Alatum, a winged leaf. It is as it were composed of several pinnated leaves.

Folium Angulatum, an angular leaf. It is when the margin is cut into several angles.

Folium Auriculatum, an eared leaf. It is one whose base next the pedicle is indented, somewhat resembling an ear.

Folium Compositum, a compound leaf. It is one which is divided into several parts, each resembling a simple leaf.

Folium Crenatum, a crenated leaf. It is one which is cut about the edges into several obtuse segments.

Folium Digitatum, a digitated leaf. It is a compound leaf, divided into several parts, all of which meet together at the tail, so as to resemble a hand.

Folium Heptasoliatum, an heptasoliated leaf. It is a digitated leaf, consisting of seven fingers.

Folium Integrum, an entire leaf. It is one that hath no division on the edges.

Folium Laciniatum, a jagged leaf. It is one that is cut about the edges into several deep portions in an irregular manner.

Folium Pennatum, a pennated leaf. It is a compound leaf, di-

vided into several parts, each of which is called a *lobe*, placed along the middle rib, either alternately or by pairs. When the middle rib is terminated by an odd lobe, it is called an *equal pennated leaf*. When the lobes are all nearly of the same form and bigness, it is called an *uniform pennated leaf*; when they are not so, it is termed *difform*.

Folium Quinquefoliatum, a quinquefoliated leaf. It is a digitated leaf, consisting of five fingers.

Folium Ramosum, a ramosse leaf. It is one which is still farther divided than the winged leaf, as is the common or female fern.

Folium Sagittatum, a spear-shaped leaf. It is one which ends in three sharp angles, resembling a dart.

Folium Simplex, a simple leaf. It is one that is not divided to the middle.

Folium Sinuatum, a sinuated leaf. It is one that is cut about the edges into several acute segments, like the teeth of a saw.

Folium Trifoliatum, a trifoliated leaf. It is a digitated leaf, with three fingers.

Folium Trilobatum. It is a trilobated leaf. It consists of three obtuse lobes, which are not divided to the bottom.

Folium Umbilicatum, an umbilicated leaf. It is one that hath the pedicle fastened to the backside of a leaf; so that on the upper side of the leaf there is a small cavity formed like a navel.

Folliculus, follicule, a term in Botany, signifying the seed-vessel, *capsula seminalis*, or case which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the *Alkekengi*, *Pedicularis*, &c.

Folliculus Fellis, the gall-bladder.

Follis, i. e. *Folliculus*, the name of a large leather bag filled with wind, and used as an exercise by the ancient Romans.

Fomentation, is a sort of partial bathing called stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and disperse obstructed humours.

Fomes, fewel, from *forendo*. When spoken of diseases, it is the internal or antecedent cause which foment and continues the disease.

Fomes Ventriculi, a name which the ancients gave to the spleen.

Fomites. Dr. Cullen observes that cloaths, &c. receive contagious matter from human bodies, and retain it in an active state for a long time. The substances thus imbibed, he says, are called by this name. Many think that contagion received from them is more powerful than that arising from human bodies.

Fons Chymice, the fountain of chemistry, an epithet of mercury.

Fons Philosophorum, the philosopher's fountain, an epithet of the *Balneum Mariæ*.

Fons Pullans, vel Pulsatilis. It is the part on children's heads called *Fontanella*, which see.

Fontale Acetosum. In Paracelsus it is the same as *Acidulæ*.

Fontalis Major, broad-leaved pondweed.

Fontanella. It is the membranous part which is found in new-born infants at the coronal and sagittal commissures, and which, in length of time, hardens into a bone.

Fontanella, or *Fonticulus*, signifies strictly a little spring, and is used to express issues, setons, or any such like artificial discharges.

Fontinalis, water-moss, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Musci*, or *Mosses*. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Fool Stones (Male), a species of *Orchis*.

Fool Stones (Female). See *Morio*.

Foramen, a hole, from *forando*, to perforate.

Foramen Arteriæ Duræ Matris. See *Dura Mater*.

Foramen Cæcum, the name of a hole in the middle of the tongue.

Foramen Lacerum. See *Dura Mater*.

Foramen Ovale. On examining the heart of a fœtus, we find this hole: it is seated under the tuberculum Loweri, and goes through the septum auriculatum, directly opposed to the vena cava inferiora. After the child is born, and a little grown up, this hole closes up, though in some instances it remains a little open, even through old age.

Foraminulentum (Os), i. e. *Ethmoides*.

Forceps, properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.

Fore-Skin. See *Præputium*.

Forfex, an instrument to draw teeth with.

Form, is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

Formica, the ant, or pismire. This insect contains an acid juice, which is probably that which produces the uneasiness on our skins, when they are said to have stung us.

Formica, the name of a sort of black wart, with a broad base and cleft superficies. Also the name of a varicose tumor on the anus and glans penis; and little tumors, which resemble the biting of ants, are thus named.

Formica, or *Formica Miliaris*, a species of *Herpes*.

Formicans Pulsus, an exceeding small

small and unequal pulse, being no more than a less degree of the vermicular, is thus named by Galen.

Formix, the same as *Noli me tangere*, *Lupus*, or *Herpes Ecthymenios*.

Formula, a little form of prescription, such as physicians direct in extemporaneous practice, in distinction from the great forms, which are for the officinal medicines.

Fornax, a furnace. *Furnaces* are a considerable part of the pharmaceutical apparatus. The most simple is the common stove, called the *Furnace for open Fire*. Besides this there are the *wind-furnace*, the *reverberatory furnace*, &c. On *furnaces* all desirable satisfaction may be had from Dr. Lewis's *Commercium Philosophico-technicum*, Part the First.

Fornicatus, or *Fornicated Petals*, are such flower-leaves as are arched after the manner of the crest of clary or sage.

Fornix. It is a part of the corpus callosum in the brain, and is so called because of a distant resemblance that it hath to the arches of ancient vaults, when viewed in a particular manner.

Forskoblea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Forsiera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Fortification Agate. See *Onyx*.

Fortis (*Aqua*), a name for the nitrous acid, given because of its dissolving power. In the manufacture of soap, the caustic alkaline lixivium is called also the *strong water*.

Fossa, a ditch. In *Anatomy*, it is the same as *Fossa Navicularis*.

Fossa Amyntæ. It is a double-headed roller, about four yards long,

and one inch and a half broad; to be applied to the head, &c.

Fossa Magna, the interior cavity of the pudendum muliebre.

Fossa Navicularis. See *Auricula*, also the *Fossa Magna*.

Fossa Pituitaria, i. e. *Sella Turcica*.

Fossil. This signifies any thing that is dug out of the earth; from *fodio*, to dig. For the several divisions of which, see the writings of natural historians.

Fossilis Sal, i. e. *Sal Gemmæ*.

Fossilus, a name of the tibia, also of the fibula.

Fothergilla, *Fothergill*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Fotus, the same as *Fomentation*.

Fovea, the sinus of the pudendum muliebre. In the bath rooms it is a sudatory, for receiving one or both legs, in order to sweating.

Fovea Cordis, the hollow of the heart.

Foxglove. See *Digitalis*, and *Gerardia*.

Foxglove (*Bastard*.) See *Mimulus*.

Foxtail, or *Foxtail-grass*. See *Alopecurus*.

Fracastorii (*Species*), i. e. *Pulvis e Bolo*.

Fracture, from *frango*, to break.

The best division of *fractures* is that of the French, which is as follows: 1. The *simple fracture*, that is, when one bone is broken in one place only: 2. The *compound fracture*, when a bone is broken in more parts than one; or when two bones that are joined together, as the radius and ulna, are both broken: 3. A *complicated fracture*, that is, when with a *fracture*, there is a dislocation or a wound. There are various other distinctions of *fractures*, as from their direction, viz.

trans-

transverse, oblique, longitudinal, &c.

Frænum, signifies a *bridle*, and is used for the membranous ligament under the tongue, which sometimes wants cutting in infants, to give sufficient room for the tongue's motion. There is also a *bridle* of the penis, which ties the prepuce to the glans; and which being contracted in a gonorrhœa, is called a *Chordee*, which see.

Frænum, i. e. *Ligamentum Annulare*.

Fraga, or *Fragaria*, strawberry, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species, and fifty-nine varieties.

Fragaroides, barren strawberries.

Fragilitas Ossium; also called *Friabilitas Ossium*. It consists in too great a redundance of the earthy particles, in the sound habit: in the diseased, the scurvy, lues venerea, and scrophulous disorders, may be the cause.

Frambæsia, the yaws. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Impetigines*.

Framboise. See *Idæus*.

Frangipane. Milk distilled in a water bath yields a great quantity of insipid water. There remains at the bottom of the alembic the cafeous part dried, which is the substance thus named.

Frangula, the berry-bearing alder, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Frankenia, sea heath, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Fraxinella. See *Dictamnus*.

Fraxinus, the ash-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and eight varieties.

Freckle. See *Lentigo*.

Freezing. Although this term is out of the province of medicine, yet

it is concerned in such a change of bodies as bears a resemblance to, and therefore may explicate the alteration made in several substances under the physician's directions; and for that reason is of use to be understood. That ice is specifically lighter than the water out of which it is by *freezing* made, is certain by its swimming in it; and that this levity of ice proceeds from those numerous bubbles which are produced in it by its congelation, is equally certain: but how those bubbles come to be generated in *freezing*, and what substance they contain in them, if it be any, is an enquiry of great importance, and perhaps, if discovered, might help us much to understand the nature of cold. The true cause of the congelation of water into ice, seems plainly to be the introduction of the frigorific particles into the pores or interstices between the particles of water; and by that means getting so near them, as to be just within the spheres of one another's attraction, and then they must cohere into one solid or firm body. But heat afterwards separating them, and putting them into various motions, breaks this union, and separates the particles so far from one another, that they get out of the distance of the attracting force, and into the verge of the repelling force, and then the water re-assumes its fluid form. Now that cold and *freezing* do arise from some substance of a saline nature floating in the air, it seems probable from hence, that all salts, and more eminently some particular ones, when mixed with snow or ice, do prodigiously increase the force and effects of cold. We see also that all saline bodies do produce a stiffness and frigidity in the parts of those bodies into which they

they enter. Microscopical observations upon salts manifest, that the figures of some salts, before they shoot into masses, are thin double wedged-like particles, which have abundance of surface in respect to their solidity, (which is the reason why they swim in water when once raised in it, though specifically heavier.) These small points of the salt getting into the pores of the water, whereby also they are in some measure suspended in the winter-time, (when the heat of the sun is not ordinarily strong enough to dissolve the salts into a fluid, to break their points, and to keep them in perpetual motion) being less disturbed, are more at liberty to approach one another, and by shooting into crystals of the form above mentioned, do, by their extremities, insinuate themselves into the pores of water, and by that means freeze it into a solid form. And we see the dimensions of water are increased by *freezing*, its particles being kept at some distance one from another by the intervention of the frigorific matter. But besides this, there are many little volumes or particles of air, included at several distances both in the pores of the watry particles, and in the interstices made by the spherical figures. Now by the insinuation of these crystals, the volumes of the air are driven out of the watry particles; and many of them uniting, form larger volumes, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves than when dispersed, and so both enlarge the dimensions, and lessen the specific gravity of water thus congealed into ice. And hence we may guess at the manner how water impregnated with salts, sulphurs, or earths, which are not easily dissolvable, may form itself into metals, minerals, gums, and

other fossils, the parts of these mixtures becoming a cement to the particles of water, or getting into their pores, and changing them into these different substances. See *Prop. 18*, under *Particles*.

Frena, a name for the sockets of the teeth.

Freshwater Soldier. See *Aloides*.

Friabilitas Ossium, i. e. *Fragilitas Ossium*.

Friars Corvl. See *Arisarum*.

Frista, black rosin.

Friction, is often used by mechanical writers to express that resistance and wearing which arises from the rubbing hard bodies one against another; as also by physicians, for rubbing any part in order to dislodge any obstructed humours, or promote a due motion of the included juices. This is of great service in medicine, and may contribute to the cure of several distempers, and especially such as proceed from a stoppage of insensible perspiration, or an obstruction of the cuticular pores.

Friesel. So the Germans call the miliary fever.

Frigeraria, the putrid fever.

Frigidarium, was a term by the ancients given to a vessel used in their bathing, holding cold water, but is now of no other use than sometimes to express the same as a *refrigeratory*, in the common way of distillation.

Frigus, Cold, which see. In Vogel's *Nosology*, it signifies the coldness of the feet and hands.

Frigorific Atoms, or *Particles*, mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing.

Fringe-tree. See *Chionanthus*.

Fritillaria, fritillary, or chequered daffodil, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He includes in this genus the *Corona Imperialis*, or crown imperial;

perial; and enumerates nineteen species and twenty-six varieties.

Fritillaria Crassa, a species of *Stapelia*.

Fritillary. See *Fritillaria*.

Fritta, fritt. It is a mass of salt and ashes concentered to the sand, by the cold, in making glass.

Frogbit. See *Hydrocharis*.

Froidipora, the same as *Eschara*. It is a sort of submarine production.

Frons, the forehead. It is that part which is above the eyes, destitute of hair, and that reaches from one temple to the other.

Frontales, are two muscles that lie immediately under the skin of the head, or pericranium, whose fleshy fibres are inserted into the eye-brows; from thence they go straight up the os frontis, and are continued by a long and large aponeurosis to that of the occipitales: they adhere closely to the skin of the forehead, and pull it upwards when they act.

Frontale, is any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed, amongst the ancients, of coolers and hypnotics.

Frontalis Nervus. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain sends off its first branch, called *Orbitarius*, which is subdivided into three; the first of which subdivisions is the frontal; it spreads on the upper part of the orbit of the eye to the fat which surrounds the globe of the eye, the musculus elevator palpebræ, &c.

Frontalis (Sinus), the frontal sinus. There are two of these; one on each side of the nose. They are formed of the separated laminæ of the os frontis; they are placed above the orbits at the bottom of the os frontis, on each side the top of the nose; they are lined with the same

membrane which lines the nostrils, and they open into them. Sometimes they are wanting.

Frontalis Vena. It is a branch from the external jugular, forming a vein in the forehead.

Frontated, in *Botany*, expresses the leaf of a flower growing broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminating in a right line, and is used in opposition to *cuspedate*, which is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Frontis Os, is a bone of the cranium, in form almost round; it joins the bones of the sinciput and temples by the coronæ sutura, and the bones of the upper jaw by the sutura transversalis, and the os sphenoides by the sutura sphenoidal. It forms the upper part of the orbit, and has four apophyses, which are at the four angles of the two orbits. It has two holes above the orbits, through which pass the vein, artery, and some twigs of the first branch of the fifth pair. It has also one in each orbit, a little above the planum, through which a twig of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes to the nose. It has two sinuses above the eye-brows, between its two tables; they are lined with a thin membrane, in which there are several blood-vessels and glands, which secrete a mucous serosity that falls into the nostrils. The inside of this bone has several inequalities, made by the vessels of the dura mater. It has two large dimples made by the anterior lobes of the brain. Above the crista galli it has a small blind hole, into which the end of the sinus longitudinalis is inserted.

Frucliferous, signifies any thing that bears fruit; from *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.

Fruclification, among botanists, in a more lax sense, includes the flower

flower and fruit, with their several coverings. Strictly speaking, however, the term signifies only the male and female organs of generation, called the *Stamina* and *Pistil*.

Fruclists, *fructifera*, that set of authors who have attempted the establishing the classes and distinctions of plants upon the fruit, seed, or receptacle of these in plants; of this list is Cæsalpinus, Morrison, Ray, Herman, Boerhaave.

Fructus, fruit. Properly it is the part of a plant wherein the seed is contained; but in general it is any seed or grain covered or uncovered, but with the coverings when there are any. The chemists call metals *the fruits of the earth*.

Fructus Umbilicatus, umbilicated fruit. It is that which had the other parts of the flower growing on its top, when it was an ovary. They usually form a cavity, when it is known by the name of the *Umbilicus*, or navel, as in the medlar, rose, &c.

Fruentaceous, a term applied to all such plants as have a conformity with wheat, with respect either to their fruit, leaves, ears, or the like.

Fruentum, corn. It is spontaneous in no country, but is raised in all by industry. They are species of grass in their primitive state, whose seeds are improved by culture.

Fruentum, wheat. See *Triticum*.

Fruentum Corruptum. So Tacitus calls malt.

Fruentum Indicum, maize.

Fruentum Saracenicum, i. e. *Fagopyrum Vulg.* Erct.

Fruentum Turcicum, maize.

Frutex, is a vegetable between a tree and an herb, but of a woody substance.

Frutex Spinofus Buxus Fol. a name of the *Catebæa*.

Fruticosus, fruticose, plants which are of a hard woody substance.

Fructifera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Fucoides, a species of plant which grows in water. It is of a middle nature, betwixt *Conserva* and *Corallina*, and *Fucus*. It is often finely divided, and of a more tender substance than the *Fucus*, and not distinguished by nodes and joints, like the *Conserva* and *Corallina*.

Fucus, hath been used for a colour or paint to beautify the face with, and belongs to the class of *Cosmetics*.

Fucus, a kind of plant which grows in water; its leaves and stalks are of various figures. It is generally of a viscid and coriaceous substance, and is furnished with vesicles on both sides, which admit of the air, being formed to assist its floating. Its extremities are often set with tubercles, which seem to contain something of a seminal nature. There are many species, but only two used in medicine, viz. the *Alga Marina Latifolia Vulg.* and the *Lactuca Marina*.

Fucus, oar weed or sea-wrack, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or *Thozz*s. He enumerates fifty-five species and twelve varieties.

Fucus Incurvus, black fucus, or sea-pine, a species of *Fucus*.

Fucus Parvonicus, striated fucus, or turkey feather, a species of *Fucus*.

Fucus (Thread.) See *Filum*.

Fucus Vesiculosus, common fucus, sea-oak, oak-leaved fucus, or sea-wrack, a species of *Fucus*.

Fuga Dæmonum, i. e. *Hypericum*.

Fuga Vacui, is an imaginary abhorrence

horrence in nature of a vacuity ; but a more reasonable philosophy has expunged such phantasms.

Fugile, ear-wax. In Paracelsus it means an appearance in the urine like wax. Some express by it a bubo, and others, the tumor called *Parotides*.

Fuirena, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Fulcrum, in Botany, a prop, is a term used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen and support them. *Fulcra* are of seven kinds, viz. *Stipula*, a scale or small leaf ; *Bractea*, a floral leaf ; *Spina*, a thorn ; *Aculeus*, a prickle ; *Cirrhus*, a clasper or tendril ; *Glandula*, a gland ; and *Pilus*, a hair.

Fuliginous Vapours, are any exhalations of the nature of smoke, as *fuligo* signifies *smoke* ; though some make a needless distinction between *fuligo* and *fumus*.

Fullers Earth. See *Terra Fullonum*.

Fulminating Powder. Mix three parts of nitre, two of fixed alkaline salt, and one of sulphur. This composition hath the property of detonating in the open air with a considerable explosion, when gently heated so as to liquefy it.

Fulmination, from *fulmino*, to *lighten*, or *thunder*. In Chemistry it hath two significations ; 1. An explosion, and is the same as detonation : 2. In the depuration of the more perfect metals, it is when upon infusing them with lead, a bright colour succeeds a kind of sulphureous cloud before appearing in the metal during the fusion.

Fumana, a species of *Cistus*.

Fumaria, fumitory, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus Linnæus adds the *Capnoides*. He enumerates fourteen species and fourteen varieties.

Fumaria Bulbosa. It is also called

Aristolochia Cava, *Aristolochia Adulterina*, great bulbous fumitory, and hollow-root.

Fumatory. See *Fumaria*.

Fumigation, is making one body receive the steam of another, and is done various ways, and to different purposes. And the chemists use it for a species of calcination, when that process is performed upon any substance by the steams of another ; as lead is reducible into a calx by the steams of acids. Among physicians, it means the application of fumes to particular parts of the body, as those of factitious cinnabar to venereal ulcers.

Fumus Terræ, i. e. *Fumaria*.

Function, is the office of any particular part, to which it is by nature fitted. The *functions*, or *faculties*, are divided into *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*, which see.

Funda. In Surgery, it signifies a sling or stirrup.

Fundalia. So Libavius says some writers call the *scæculæ*, or sediments of any turbid fluids.

Fundus Plantæ, the bottom of a plant. Botanists call that part so where the stalk just meets and joins the root.

Fungi, one of the seven families or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus comprehending all those which are of the mushroom kind, and which in Tournefort constitute the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth genera of the first section in the class xvii.

Fungus, is strictly a mushroom, and used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, with a resemblance thereunto, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them, as the *Agaric* from the larch-tree, and *Auriculæ Judæ* from elder.

Fungus.

Fungus. In Surgery, it is a spongy excrecence which arises in wounds and ulcers, commonly known by the name of *proud flesh*, though often improperly so called. White swellings are called *Fungi* by some authors. In Vogel's *Nomenclology*, it signifies a soft cedematous tumor of the joints.

Fungus Articuli, i. e. *Spina Ventosa*.

Fungus Ignarius, i. e. *Agaricus*.

Fungus Laricis, i. e. *Agaricus*.

Fungus Maximus Rotundus Pulverulentus, a species of *Lycoperdon*.

Fungus Membranaceus, i. e. *Auriculæ Judæ*.

Fungus Piperatus. *Agaricus Piperatus*.

Fungus Sambuci, i. e. *Auriculæ Judæ*.

Funicular, is applied to a particular opinion in philosophy, by Franciscus Linus, where the cohesion of bodies is accounted for from a property holding them together, as in the make of a rope; but this hath been opposed and refuted by Mr. Boyle, in a treatise wrote on purpose.

Funiculus, is strictly a little rope; but by anatomists applied to some parts having resemblance thereunto in texture, as the umbilical vessels, twisted into the navel-string.

Funiculus Umbilicalis, i. e. *Funis Umbilicalis*.

Funis Brachii, the cord of the arm. So the Arabians call the vena mediana.

Funis Umbilicari, the navel string.

Funneltop. See *Peziza*.

Furcala, i. e. *Clavicula*.

Furcella, the enciform cartilage.

Furcula, i. e. *Clavicula*.

Furcula Inferior, the enciform cartilage.

Furfur, signifies properly *bush*, or *chaff*, and therefore is used for scurf or dandriff that grows upon

the skin, with some likeness thereunto. Hippocrates frequently uses *πρωγάδης*, *furfurea*, to express a peculiar sediment in the urine like bran; and Galen, with many since, termed *πρωζιασις*, *furfuratio*, such dry scaly eruptions of the skin as are seen in leprosy and saline scorbutic habits.

Furfuratio, i. e. *Furfurosi*.

Furfures. So urine is called which possesses a sediment resembling bran. It is a name for *Furfurosi*.

Furfurosi. Those patients are so called who are afflicted with a sort of scurf or scalliness on the head, which, upon combing, discharges a scaly substance like bran, whence the disease is called *Furfures*, or *Furfuratio*, though some call it *Porrigio*, and *Farrea Nubes*.

Furnace, in Chemistry, is an instrument contrived to receive the fuel or fire made use of in its operations, and to direct it to the vessel including the matter to be changed thereby; of these there are various kinds, which are best learned by inspection. See *Fornax*.

Furor, the same with *Mania*.

Furor Uterinus, is a particular kind of distraction that proceeds from heat and titillation in the womb, which makes females at certain times outrageous for coition.

Furunculus, from *furo*, to rage, a phlegmonoid tumor. Celsus describes it to be a pointed tubercle, attended with inflammation and pain, especially when suppurating. When this tumor is opened and the pus is discharged, part of the flesh below appears converted into pus, part corrupted, of a whitish colour, and reddish, which some call the *Ventricle of the Furuncle*.

Furze. *Ulex*.

Furze (Needle,) a species of *Genista*.

Fusanus, a genus in Linnæus's botany.

botany. He enumerates but one species.

Fusifform Root, from *fusus*, a spindle, spindle-shaped root, i. e. tapering downwards, as in the carrot, parsnip, &c.

Fusion, is the running of metals into fluids, and signifies melting of any thing. To understand this well, it is necessary to consider the causes of solidity and fluidity. The solidity, hardness, or force, by which the parts of the body resist separation, arises from the mutual cohesion of its component parts; which cohesion is but a necessary consequence of the attractive power residing in matter. Now the attractive force, as it is strongest at the point of contact, it is the cause why the cohesion of all bodies is in proportion to the number of points they touch one another in; so that those particles which have least solidity with relation to their surfaces, although they attract the least at distance, yet when they touch, they cohere most intimately; but where the cohesion is small, for the contrary reason as in spherical bodies, whose superficies can only touch in a point, their particles easily give way to every impulse; and whenever they are set in motion, whether by nature or art, fluidity takes place. And how this may be effected by fire, it is not in the least difficult to conceive. Whilst the particles of fire by their activity and force insinuate themselves into the substance to be melted, they so divide and break it, that there is a much less contact of parts, and of course a weaker cohesion; and this cohesion may still, by a continuance of the same cause, and further diminishing the degree of contact, be so far weakened, that it is not sufficient to keep the component parts

from rolling over one another, that is, from running into a fluid.

From the rarefaction which is usual in the *fusion* of these substances, it is evident these parts may be, and actually are divided and separated from one another by fire; for unless the fire gained admission between their component parts, so far as to force them into greater distances from one another, and thereby lessen their contacts, there could be no reason assigned for their expanding themselves into a larger space. For experience teaches, that a plate of iron, by being made red-hot, increases in all its dimensions. The same is observable in calcining copper.

From this difference of cohesion proceeds all that variety we observe in the *fusion* of bodies; for such as have least contact of parts, soonest give way to the fire; and some will melt away by the warmth of a vapour only, when others, which have a stronger contact, are not to be separated but with difficulty. Upon this account vegetables very easily disunite, minerals slower, and metals slowest of all: and of the last, those wherein the contact of parts is least, as in lead and tin, most readily melt; but those which are most compact, as gold and silver, are not to be managed but by a violent heat. Now if the force of cohesion was proportional to the quantity of matter, or to the weight of bodies, we might from statics account for all the variety which occurs in *fusion*; for by knowing the specific gravity of a body, we should then know what force is required to melt it. But because the same quantity of matter may be so variously disposed, that in one body there shall be a much greater contact than in another, though the gravity

gravity be equal, or even less at the same time; therefore the force of cohesion cannot be estimated by gravity; for lead, although more ponderous than all other metals, except gold, yet in the fire is more easily melted than any other: so that it necessarily follows, that in this metal there must be a less cohesion or contact of parts, how much soever it may exceed others in the quantity of its matter.

Bodies, after *fusion*, return again into a solid mass, upon their removal from the fire, and the cessation of the motion which the fire produced; because their particles are brought nearer to one another by their attractive force, and so compelled to unite. Such as consist of homogeneous and unalterable parts, as wax, gums, and the purer metals, recover their ancient form; for when the same texture of parts remains in the whole body, it must of course re-assume the same appearance when the separating power

ceases to act: but other bodies, whose parts, with respect to density and surface, are extremely different from one another, while some are carried off by the force of heat, and others are changed as to figure and position, must be forced to appear in another form; for they cannot recover their original phases, unless every particle could reinstate itself in that very situation it had before, which may be hindered in infinite ways, as may be easily experienced in heterogeneous bodies. Therefore the difference which is observed even in homogeneous bodies, after liquefaction, is no ways to be accounted for, but from the changeableness of surface in its parts; for those bodies whose parts constantly retain the same surfaces, never lose their form; but others, by having the surfaces of their parts altered, have a different texture, and put on another appearance.

Fusile Wood, two species of *Morus*.



G.

GABIANUM *Oleum*, i. e. *Pentolcum*.

Gabirea, a fatty kind of myrrh, mentioned by Dioscorides.

Gæodes, a species of *Ætites*, or a round sort of *Belemnites*.

Gagates, black amber.

Gagel, i. e. *Gale*.

Gabnia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Galderothymum, a name of the *Stachys Spinosa Cretica*.

Gaiacorta, a species of *Scorzonera*.

Galactia, an excess or overflow-

ing of the milk. Also a species of *Clitoria*.

Galactina. See *Lactinia*.

Galactirrhæa, i. e. *Galactia*.

Galactites (*Lapis*,) from γαλα, milk, the milk-stone. It seems to be an inferior kind of French chalk. When it is ground down with water, it renders it milky in appearance; whence its name.

Galactodes. In Hippocrates it signifies both milk warm and a milky colour.

Galactophora Medicamenta, medicines which increase the milk.

Galacto-

Galactophorus Ductus, from γαλα, lac, milk, and φεω, duco, to lead, are any vessels that convey milk. See *Lacteals*. Whence also *Galactodes*, γαλακιδος, by the ancient writers was applied to many things, as the urine, &c. of a whitish or milky hue.

Galea Inanis, bismuth.

Galactopoetica, from γαλα, milk, and ποιεω, to make, milk-making, an epithet applied to the faculty of making milk.

Galactoposia, the method of curing by a milk diet.

Galanga, galangal. It is the *Maranta Galanga* of Linnæus; though others say it is the *Kæmpfer Galanga*, Lin.

Galangale. See *Cyperus*.

Galanthus, snow-drop, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and two varieties.

Galaractis, or *Galaricides*. See *Galactites*.

Galastivida, a species of *Moth Mullein*.

Galax, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Galbanetum, is a composition or preparation of galbanum, formerly prescribed, but now out of use.

Galbanum (Gum.) It exudes from the *Babon Galbanum*, Linn. or the *Ferula Africana* of some botanists.

Galbei, or *Galbeum*, a sort of ornamental and medical bracelets worn by the Romans.

Galbula. In the plural number it signifies cypress nuts.

Galbuli, the cones or nuts of the cypress tree.

Galbulus, when the skin of the body is naturally yellow.

Gale Sweetwillow, Dutch myrtle, or *Gale*, a species of *Myrica*.

Gale (*Spleenwort-leaved*), a species of liquidambar.

Galea, a helmet. See *Pileus*. In *Anatomy* it is the name of the

amnios. In *Surgery*, a bandage for the head is thus called. In *Botany*, the upper lip of a labiated flower is called its *Galea*, or *Crest*. Among diseases, it is by analogy a name for a species of head-ach, which surrounds the head like an helmet.

Galeaniones, people with one arm shorter than the other.

Galeanthropia. It is a species of madness in which a patient imagines himself to be a cat, and then he imitates its manners. The name seems to be from γαλειν, a cat, and ανθρωπος, a man.

Galeated, is by botanists given to such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monk's hood, from *Galca*, an helmet. Some also express the same thing by *Galariculate*, and *Cucullate*. See *Flower*.

Galega, goat's rue, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and five varieties.

Galega Nemorosa Ferra, a species of *Orobis*.

Galgæ, a species of *Senæ*.

Galena, from γαληνη, a calm. It was a name of the theriaca before the addition of vipers to it. It is the name of a lead ore, in which is a little silver. According to some, it is the name of *Plumbago*, or *Molybdæna*. Some say that no metal can be extracted from it; and others say it is an ore of zinc, but mixed with various other substances. This last is the most proper assertion.

Galenia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Galenic Medicine, is that practice of medicine which conforms to the rules of Galen, and runs much upon multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition, though seldom torturing them any otherwise than by decoction, in opposition to chemical medicine, which, by the force of fire and a great deal

of art, fetches out the virtues of bodies, chiefly mineral, into a small compass.

Galeobdolon, a species of *Galeopsis*.

Galeopsis, nettle-hemp, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and five varieties.

Galeopsis, a species of *Clary*; also a species of *Bastard Dittany*.

Galerita, i. e. *Petasites*.

Galexius. See *Morochthus*.

Gali. See *Indicum*.

Galiancon, i. e. *Ancus*. Also when one arm is shorter than the other.

Galingale (*English*), the *Cyperus Longus*, a species of *Cyperus*.

Galiopsis, i. e. *Galeopsis*.

Galium, bedstraw, ladies' bedstraw, or cheese rennet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus Linnæus adds the *Aparine*, or goose-grass, and *Cruciata*, or cross-wort. He enumerates twenty-seven species and three varieties.

Gall. See *Bile*.

Gallæ, galls. They are hard round excrescences, produced by the puncture of an insect. They are the *Cynipidis Nidi*. The insect makes a puncture in the leaf of an oak-tree, there lodges its egg, which remains until the young insect is able to eat its way out. The tear which issues from the wound, gradually increased by accessions of flesh matter, forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insect. The galls are a strong astringent.

Gallatura, that part of the white of an egg which is more dense and close than the rest.

Gall Bladder. See *Vesfica Biliaris*.

Gallena Testulata, cubic dice lead ore.

Gallieni Morbus. See *Lues*.

Galli Gallinacci Caput, i. e. *Gallinaginis Caput*.

Gallia Moschata, a composition of troches, in which are only aloes, amber, and musk, made up with some mucilage.

Gallinaginis Caput. See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

Gallion. See *Galium*.

Gallitrichis, wild clary.

Gallitrichum, a species of baum; also a name of several species of clary.

Gallium. See *Galium*. It is also a name for madder.

Galreda, a kind of jelly made by boiling the cartilaginous parts of animals. In Paracelsus it signifies an excrementitious mouldiness.

Gamabæi, or *Gamabeu*, stones on which are the figures of the constellations: they are formed naturally in the earth, and have more attributed to them than they deserve.

Gamandra, i. e. *Gambogia*.

Gamatha, i. e. *Gamabæi*.

Gamboge, i. e. *Cambogia*.

Gambogia, i. e. *Cambogia*.

Gamboidea, is a name applied to gamboge, with many other distinctions, as the *Succus Indicus Purgans*, *Gummi Gammandræ*, &c. of which Rolsinkius gives the history; as also hath Rudenius, a German physician, wrote a whole book about it.

Gamma, i. e. *Gambogia*.

Gamphele, the cheek, the jaw; from γαμψος, crooked.

Gangamon, a name of the omentum, from its supposed likeness to a fishing-net, which the Greeks call *Gangamon*. Some call that texture of nerves about the navel thus.

Gangareon, and *Gargulio*. See *Uvula*.

Ganglia, i. e. *Sesamum*.

Ganglion, a primitive in the Greek.

Greek. In *Surgery* it is a moveable tumor, formed any where about the tendons of muscles, and the ligaments; the most frequent situation is about the wrist. They are formed of lymph, which is secreted within the vaginæ of the tendons.

Ganglion, a knot of nerves, or where they seem to be tied together; it is the same as *Plexus*. See *Nerve*.

Gangrene, Γάγγραινα, from γάω or γάωω, to cut up, because it speedily eats or destroys the parts adjacent. Its utmost degree the Greeks called *Sphacelus*. The *Gangrene* is sometimes curable, the *sphacelus* rarely.

Gangræna Ossis, a name of the *spina ventosa*.

Gangrinus (Sal), Fuchsius says it is the *Sal Fossilis*.

Gangue, it is the stony matter, crystallized or uncrystallized, calcareous or vitrifiable, which doth not mineralize the metal found in it; but is only interposed between the metallic particles, whether mineralized or not. Beaumé.

Gannana or *Gannanaperide*, names for the *Cort. Peruæ*.

Garab, an Arabic name for the disorder called *Ægilops*.

Garatronius. See *Bufo nites*.

Garb, a Moorish name for an Arabian species of willow.

Garcinia, mangosteen-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Gardeni, a species of *Fothergilla*.

Gardenia, Cape jacinin, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Garent-ouguan, a name for genfing.

Gargale, *Gargalos*, *Gargalisinos*. Irritation or stimulation.

Gargarcon, the uvula.

Gargarism, from γάργαριζω, *coluo*, to wash; is a liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Gargathum, a bed on which lunatics &c. were formerly confined.

Garidella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Garlick. See *Allium*.

Garnet, a precious stone. A specimen of quartzose crystal. Garnets are met with amongst the species of three different genera in the order of *quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Garon, or *Garum*, a kind of pickle prepared of fish; at first it was made from a fish which the Greeks called *Garos*; but the best was made from mackrels. Among the moderns, *garum* signifies the liquor in which fish is pickled.

Garosimum, i. e. *Atriplex Fœtida*.

Garrotillo. So the Spaniards have named the *Cynanche Maligna*, or ulcerated fore throat.

Garyophyllon Plinii. See *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

Garyophyllus, the aromatic clove.

Gas, a term used by Van Helmont to signify those rare, elastic, invisible fluids, that are not condensable by cold. To distinguish the different species, he added the epithets *Sylvestre*, *Flammeum*, *Ventosum*, &c. According to Junker, this word is derived from the German *gascht*, which signifies a frothy ebullition. Later authors have called those elastic fluids which Van Helmont called *gases*, by the names of fixed air, factitious air, fixable air, &c. Yet both Van Helmont and some modern writers alike agree in that there are many fluids, besides air which are possessed of a permanent elasticity. The editor of the *Dict. of Chemistry*: agrees with Van Helmont in using the words air and *gas* as distinct generic terms, including as species of the latter, what is now generally called, *Alkaline air*, *Calcareous air*. *Fluor acid air*, *Inflammable air*, *Murine acid air*,

Nitrous air, Vitriolic acid air, Nitrous acid air, &c. The word air he confines to the atmospheric fluid alone, although when he speaks of those respirable and permanently elastic fluids which are obtained by certain processes, he names them as species of air, but distinguishing them from the atmospherical, by adding the epithet factitious.

The vapour which arises from wine is partly fixed air, of which undoubtedly wine contains a great deal; but it is most probable that there is another vapour; we do not know this from any chemical experiment, but from its effects on the living human body. A new wine made of a dilute solution of sugar, and new wine made of a concentrated solution of sugar will be found to contain a quantity of fixable air, but the former will not intoxicate nearly so soon as the latter; again, Champagne or any other wine treated in the same manner, and made to have a great quantity of air extricated from it, intoxicates much more than small beer, or any other weak vinous liquor, even though an equal quantity of alcohol was added to the latter to what is contained in the former. There appears then, to be contained in wine a particular vapour which is in power intermediate between alcohol and opium. The same vapour arises from all fermented liquors.

Gas (Alcaline.) The vapour of caustic volatile alkali may be raised by heat into a permanent gas. This is readily and copiously absorbed by water, with which it forms a strong volatile alkaline spirit. It also dissolves ice, as fast as if the ice were exposed to a hot fire. It unites with the marine or vitriolic acid gases, forming concrete ammoniacal salts; and with the gas of calcareous substances, with which it concretes into oblong slender crystals.

Gas (Calcareous.) From various substances a permanently elastic fluid is obtained, whose distinguishing property is, that it is capable of uniting with the caustic calcareous earth, or quick-lime, dissolved in water, and of precipitating this earth from the water. Accordingly, when a sufficient quantity of it comes into contact with lime-water, the water is rendered of an opaque white colour, and the small particles of earth which produce this turbid appearance, gradually sink to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the water clear, and free from the earth which had been dissolved in it; while the earth thus separated from the water which had dissolved it, is found to have recovered its solid form, and remains united and combined with the gas. Whatever gas therefore is observed to have this property of combining with the calcareous earth dissolved in water, may be distinguished from other elastic fluids by the name of calcareous gas. Dr. Hales and some others have denominated this fluid, fixed air; the impropriety of which term appears from considering first, that this fluid is fixed only when it is combined with the calcareous earth or other substance; and that it is the reverse of being fixed, that is to say, it is permanently elastic, whenever it is disengaged, and secondly, it does not possess the distinguishing properties of the fluid to which the word air has been immemorially assigned. Bergman calls this fluid the aerial acid, it is called by others mephlitic acid, and mephytic gas: neither of which distinguishes it from other gases, all which (excepting air) are mephytic or noxious to breathing animals, and several of which are better entitled to the epithet acid.

Calcareous gases, are obtained from a variety of substances, and by

by different processes, as from calcareous earths, fixed and volatile alkalies, magnesia alba, the juices of fruits, infusion of grains, and other vegetable matters, while they undergo the vinous fermentation, also animal and vegetable substances undergoing the putrefactive fermentation. This *gas* is found in mines and other subterraneous places, also in most mineral waters, &c.

Amongst other properties of this calcareous *gas*, are the few following: It extinguishes flame; one part of this *gas* with nine parts of air, does not admit a candle to burn; when this *gas* is respired, it is fatal to animals; vegetables also are destroyed by it; it resists putrefaction by applying it to putrefying substances.

Gas (Fluor acid.) It is obtained from the minerals called fluors; it no sooner comes in contact with water than part of it was absorbed, and at the same time the surface of the water becomes covered with a stony film, similar to that produced by the mixture of the acid of fluors with water: when this film is broken, another crust is formed on the surface of the water, and so on successively till the whole of the *gas* is absorbed by the water, which it will take up. The most characteristic property of the fluor acid is the power of corroding glass.

Gas (inflammable.) Some *gases* are capable of being inflamed. An inflammable *gas* is frequently found in mines, especially coal-mines, which sometimes take fire, and explode with considerable violence. It is obtained from iron, brass, tin, zinc, putrefying animal or vegetable matters, liver of sulphur, &c. The inflammable *gases*, which have been principally observed, explode during their inflammation, yet many others burn very well without

explosion. Signor Volta thinks that the ignis fatui, which he supposes to be inflammable *gas* that has arisen from marshy grounds, and also that the falling stars may have been kindled by means of electricity: for inflammable *gas* may be kindled by the electric spark even when the electricity is not very strong. Inflammable *gas* is noxious to animals, but is not hurtful to vegetable life.

Gas (Marine acid.) It is obtained, by means of heat, from spirit of salt. It is quickly absorbed by water, which becomes a spirit of salt more or less strong in proportion to the quantity of *gas* absorbed, and thus a stronger marine acid spirit may be obtained than by any other method. Ice is as quickly dissolved by this acid *gas*, as it is by a hot fire. It extinguishes flame; and when mixed with air, it gives to flame a beautiful green or bluish colour.

Gas (Nitrous.) It is produced by dissolving in the nitrous acid either iron, copper, mercury, silver, bismuth or nickel, &c. when this *gas* is mixed with air, it produces heat, redness, a turbid appearance, and a diminution of the bulk of the air. The nitrous *gas* suffers no diminution upon being mixed with any other kind of *gas* than air, and consequently the diminution is greater when the air is purer. This nitrous *gas* is employed to measure the purity of the atmospheric air: It extinguishes flame, and is noxious to animals; its absorbed by various liquors.

Gas (Nitrous acid.) The mere vapour of heated spirit of nitre was discovered by Dr. Priestley to assume the form of *gas*. It was readily absorbed by water, and it dissolved quicksilver; when it was mixed with nitrous *gas*, the mixture

became red and turbid, the nitrous gas was diminished, and its power of diminishing air was lessened.

Gas (Vitriolic acid.) It is raised by means of heat, and of mixture with oils, charcoal, or other inflammable substances. It is readily absorbed by water, and when thus brought into the form of a liquid, it possesses all the properties of a vitriolic, or rather perhaps of the volatile vitriolic or sulphureous acid.

Two kinds of gas are emitted from putrefying animal and vegetable substances, viz. one that renders caustic alkalies mild, another that is inflammable.

On the subject of gases, see Priestley on Air. *Diſt. of Chemistry.* ed. 2.

Gas Fructuum. Elementary water which exhales from fruits.

Gas Pingue Sulphureum. The lethiferous exhalations from caves.

Gas Salium, i. e. Gas Fructuum.

Gas Siccum, i. e. Sublimare.

Gas Sulphureous, i. e. Aqua Sulphurata.

Gas Sylvestre. The subtle spirit which rises from spirituous liquors while they are fermenting.

Gas Ventosum. The air.

Gas Vitale. So Van Helmont calls the vital principle in man.

Gaster, γαστήρ, Venter, the belly. It is sometimes taken for the whole abdomen, at others only for the stomach, and sometimes for any other cavity, particularly the uterus. Hence,

Gastric juice, is the juice of the stomach. *And.*

Gastric Vessels, those distributed to the same part

Gastrica. Pain in the stomach.

Gastrica Arteria Dextra, vel Gastrica Major. It proceeds from the hepatica arteria; it passes behind the pylorus, and beyond it sends out the duodenalis or intestinalis; then runs along the right side of the

great curvature of the stomach, to the neighbouring parts of which, on both sides, it distributes branches, and at last ends in the gastrica sinistra.

Gastrica Sinistra, Arteria, vel Gastrica Minor. It is a branch of the splenica; it runs from the left to the right, along the left portion of the great curvature of the stomach. It supplies the omentum with branches called gastro-epiploicæ sinistra, and then it communicates with the gastrica arteria dextra; and from this union, the gastro-epiploicæ mediæ are produced.

Gastrica Epiploica Sinistra Vena. See *Gastrica Sinistra Vena.*

Gastrica Recta Vena. It is sometimes a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It goes to the pylorus, to the great curvature of the stomach, and communicates with the gastrica sinistra, &c.

Gastrica Sinistra Vena. It goes out from the splenica, at the left extremity of the pancreas, from whence it runs to the great extremity of the stomach, and along the great arch, until it meets the gastrica dextra. In its passage it sends branches to the sides of the stomach, and communicates with the coronaria ventriculi.

Gastritis. Inflammation of the stomach. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Phlegmasia*. He observes two species. 1. *Gastritis Phlegmonodea.* 2. *Gastritis Erysipelatosa.*

Gastrinum. Pot-ash.

Gastrocele, from γαστήρ the stomach, κελος, humour or rupture, a rupture of the stomach, or other viscus in its region.

Gastrocnemium, from γαστήρ and κνήμη, tibia, the leg; signifies the whole calf of the leg; and hence its muscles are called

Gastrocnemii,

Gastrocnemii, which are two, external and internal; the former is also called *gemellus*, from its being as it were double. It has two distinct fleshy originations, from the superior and hindermost part of each tubercle of the lower appendage of the thigh-bone, which in their descent are each dilated into two small fleshy bellies, the innermost of which is thickest and largest, having each a different series of fleshy fibres, and join to each other near where they make a broad strong tendon, which narrowing itself, joins with the great tendon of the *solæus*, four fingers breadth above its insertion to the *os calcis*. When this muscle acts, the foot is said to be extended or pulled backwards; which motion of it is very necessary, to walking, running, leaping, and standing on tip-toe, &c. Whence it is that those who walk much, that carry heavy burdens, and who wear low-heeled shoes, have these muscles larger than others. The internal, called also *solæus*, from its figure resembling a sole-fish, is placed under the external. Its external fleshy part is covered with a transparent tendinous expansion, which makes it appear of a livid colour. It begins partly tendinous, chiefly from the hindermost part of the upper appendix of the fibula, and that part of the tibia that is below the insertion of the *subpopliteus*; and increasing to a large fleshy belly, composed of various orders of fleshy fibres, some of them underneath aptly expressing the figure of the top of a feather, whose stamina here being tendinous, join with the great tendon, which is about a finger's-breadth long, and inserted to the superior and hindermost part of the *os calcis*. The foot, together with the toes, being as it were a lever

to the whole body, ought therefore be attended with muscles of great strength to extend it; and which is the reason that these muscles so much exceed their antagonists.

Gastrocnemius Internus. So some call the soleus muscle.

Gastro Colico Vena. It is a branch from the *mesaraica minor*, and is soon divided into two branches, one of which runs to the head of the pancreas, and forms the *gastrica recta vena*, and the *colica recta vena*.

Gastrodynia. Pain in the stomach. It is an instance of *dyspepsia*.

Gastro Epiploica. An epithet for the arteries and veins that go to the stomach and omentum.

Gastro Epiploica Vena, a branch of the *gastrica sinistra*,

Gastro Epiploica Dextra. i. e. *Gastrica Recta*.

Gastro Epiploica Sinistra Arteria. See *Splenica Arteria*.

Gastrophylaxis, from γαστήρ, *venter*, the belly, and ἔμφι, *sutura*, *future*, in Surgery, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen

Gastrotomy, the dissection of the bowels, from γαστήρ and τέμνω, and *feco*, to cut.

Gatrinum, pot-ash.

Gattaria. Catmint.

Gattentree. A species of *Cornus*.

Gaultheria. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Gaura, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Gazar. The bay-tree.

Gazia. A species of *mimosa*, called *Italian Acacia*, and yellow spiked acacia.

Gazul. A spurious sort of barilla, at Alicant.

Gedwar, *Geid* or *Geikwar*. See *Zedoaria*.

Geison. Properly the eaves of houses, but by a metaphor is used

for the prominent part of the eye-brows.

Gelasinos, from γελως laughter. An epithet for the four middle fore-teeth, because they are shewn in laughter.

Gelasinus. The Sardonic laugh.

Gelatinous, any thing approaching to the consistence of a jelly. Thus a decoction of bread in water may be reduced into a jelly, for the use of the sick.

Gelatio. Freezing. Sometimes it expresses the rigidity of the body which happens in a catoche or cataleptis.

Gelbum, *Geldum*, or *Gelsum*, the name of a sort of marcasite.

Gelseminum, a species of apocynum, also a species of jessamine

Gemellæ (*cysticæ*,) a name given to the blood-vessels which run on the gall-bladder, because they are often only two in number.

Gemelli. See *Gemini* (*Musc.*)

Gemellus. See *Biceps*. Albinus calls the gastrocnemii muscles by this name.

Gemellus Major, i. e. *Brachialex Externus*.

Gemini, are two muscles of the thigh which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted with the pyriformis into the dent at the root of the great trochanter.

Geminus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Exterius*.

Gemma, amongst botanists, signifies the turgid bud of any tree, when it is beginning to bear.

Gemma, a gem, a common name for all precious stones or jewels. Different sorts of quartzose crystal frequently are called *precious stones*; the reason for this distinction being chiefly on account of their beauty and hardness: for they have great lustre, and many of them are so hard, that they cannot be touched by the file, Yet upon this, or any

other distinction, to consider precious stones as different bodies from quartzose crystal, and to arrange them accordingly, is contrary to nature, and all the laws of arrangement. Quartzose crystal, possessing an eminent degree of lustre, beauty and hardness, is called *ruby*, when it has a fine red colour and preserves it in the fire; *sapphire*, when it has a bright blue colour; *topaz*, when it has a beautiful golden yellow colour; *emerald*, when it has a fine green colour; *chrysolite*, when it has a dusky green colour, with a cast of yellow; *amethyst*, when it has a violet colour; *garnet*, when it hath a deep red colour; *hyacinth*, when it has rather a deep red colour, approaching to a flame colour; and *beril* or *aquamarine*, when it has a sea or bluish green colour. These are nine of the ten *precious stones*; the *diamond* is the tenth. Edwards.

Bergman says that *gems* are an argillaceous earth intimately united, with less than half its weight of siliceous earth, and a small quantity of mild calcareous earth. He adds, that the ruby, the sapphire, the topaz, and the emerald, owe their colour to iron.

Gemma (*sal.*) It is the salt found in the hills, &c. of many countries. It is the same as the sea salt.

Gemma Samothracia, i. e. *Succinum Nigrum*.

Gemmation. In botany, is the construction of the gem or bud.

Gemonis, i. e. *Lapis Aetites*.

Gemurfa. The name of an excrescence between the toes.

Gena. The upper part of the face, between the nose and the ears.

Genias. The downy hairs which first cover the cheek; also the name of a bandage mentioned by Galen; and comes under the chin.

Genicion, i. e. *Antheron*.

Genera Plantarum, is the second subdivision

subdivision in the Linnæan system of botany : it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

Generation. See *Fœtus*.

Generation, is the production of any thing in a natural way, which was not before in being : for when in any parcel of matter there is produced such a concurrence of all those accidents which are necessary and sufficient to constitute a determinate species of things corporeal, it is then said a body belonging to that species is generated. So that no new substance, but only a new essential denomination, modification, or manner of existence, is produced or generated. And when that union of accidents which denominates a body generated, is destroyed and dissolved, that body, losing its essential modification, is said to be corrupted.

Generation, parts of, proper to men. These may be fitly divided into those which prepare and separate the seed from the blood, and those which convey it into the womb. The first is done by three sorts of glands, which are the testes, the vesiculæ seminales, and the prostate. The second is the office of the penis or yard. The testes which prepare the principal part of the seed, receive their blood from two long slender arteries, which at their rise from the sides of the aorta, a little below the emulgent, are extremely small, but immediately become bigger ; the reason of which mechanism, see under *Secretion*. As these arteries run between the duplicature of the peritonæum, to which they give some small twigs, they pass out of the abdomen at the holes in the transverse and oblique muscles, and march over the os pubis, within the productions of

the peritonæum, to the testicles ; but before they arrive, they divide each into two branches, the largest of which are spent upon the testicles themselves, and the two small ones upon the epididymis. When the blood has discharged itself of the seed into the testicles, it returns by the veins, which arising in several branches from the testes, tend towards the abdomen, in the productions of the peritonæum, the same way the arteries came down. In their progress their branches frequently inosculate, and divide again till they come near the abdomen, when they all unite in one trunk ; and therefore because of their shape, are called *Corpora pyramidalia*. In the abdomen they receive some small twigs from the peritonæum. The right spermatic vein opens in the vena cava, a little below the emulgent ; but the left is always inserted into the emulgent of the same side, that it may not be obliged to cross the aorta, whose pulse would be apt to stop the blood which returns from the testicles very slowly, by reason of the narrow orifice of the spermatic arteries, and the largeness of the veins. These blood-vessels have been called the *Vasa præparantia*.

The testicles have three integuments, one common, and two proper. The common is the scrotum, which besides the skin (which is very thin, and full of blood-vessels), scarf-skin, and membrana adiposa (in this place likewise very thin, its vesicles being empty of fat), is composed likewise of many fleshy or muscular fibres, by means of which the scrotum is contracted, and is reckoned a sign of health. This muscular lining of the scrotum is, by the Greeks, called *Dartos*. The scrotum is divided in the middle by a thin membrane, which separates

the two testicles. The first of the proper integuments is called *Tunica vaginalis*, or *Elythroides*, being formed by the dilatation of the productions of the external membranes of the peritonæum; its internal superficies is smooth, its external rough; it contains the vasa præparantia and deferentia; it embraces loosely the whole body of the testicle, adhering to one end of the epididymis. Upon the outside of this tunicle runs a muscle called *Cremaster*, from its office of suspending the testicles, *κρημασ* so signifying; it rises from the os pubis, and spreading its fibres upon the elythroides, it draws up the testicles in the act of generation. The second is that which covers immediately the testicles. It is called *Albuginea*, because of its white colour. It is strong and thick, very smooth and equal. The branches of the vasa præparantia are finely weaved upon it.

The substance of the testicles, which formerly was thought to be a sort of marrow, is nothing but the folding of several small and soft tubes, disposed in such a manner, that if they could be separated from one another without breaking them, they might be drawn out to a great length. They run in short traces from the tunica albuginea to the axis of the testicles, being divided from one another by thin membranous productions from the inner side of the albuginea. These productions unite at the axis of the testicle, and form a cover to some small tubes which at one end of the testicle pierce the tunica albuginea, and unite into one canal, which by several turnings and windings upon the upper part of the testicles, forms that body which we call epididymis, covered with a thin production of the albuginea. The same canal

continuing and ascending, forms the extremities of the epididymis, from the vasa deferentia, one from each epididymis, about the bigness of a goose-quill; as they ascend within the tunica vaginalis they make several short turnings and windings; then they enter by the holes of the transverse and oblique muscles into the abdomen, and marching over the ureters between the backside of the bladder and the rectum, they grow larger, as they approach the vesiculæ seminales, (which open into them) where they come close to one another; and growing again smaller and smaller, they pass through the prostates, and open into the urethra, a little below the neck of the bladder, where each orifice has a spongy border, called *Caput Gallinaginis*, which hinder the involuntary running of the seed. The cavity of the vasa deferentia, before they enter the abdomen, will hardly admit of a hog's bristle; as they increase, so likewise do their cavities, which are tortuous, and obliquely contracted by their inner coat, which is nervous, whiter and thinner than the external, which is composed of muscular fibres. The testicles have many lympheducts which discharge themselves into the inguinal glands. Their nerves come from the intercostal, and out of the spine.

The spermatic arteries carry the blood from the aorta to the testicles, which separate that part of it which is fit for seed. The veins carry back to the cava what blood remains after the secretion of the seed. The seed is farther purified in the epididymes, and in coition is carried by the vasa deferentia into the urethra. As the narrow orifices, and great length of the spermatic arteries, (which give time to

the

the slow moving particles of the viscous seed to unite) are a clear proof of what we have said concerning the formation of the humours to be secreted; so the length of the tubes, which compose the body of the testicles, does not less evidently evince the structure given of a *Gland*, under that title: for the particles which compose the seed being gross, all the smaller particles of the blood must enter the tubes with them; and therefore that none but the particles of the seed might arrive at the vas deferens, it was necessary that the tube of the gland should be long, having many smaller branches to convey off the lesser particles, which were not to enter into the composition of the seed. Many of these particles must be lymphatic, because of the great proportion they bear in the blood; and therefore we find that the testicles as well as the liver, have a multitude of lymphatic vessels. The reason of the length of the vasa deferentia, is, that the impetus of the seed at the caput gallinaginis might not be sufficient to dilate the orifices of the vasa deferentia, but when assisted with the compression of the surrounding parts in copulation.

The *vesiculæ seminales* are two in number, one on each side, situated between the bladder and the straight gut, tied to the one and the other by a membrane of fleshy fibres, which, in time of coition, contracts and presses the *vesiculæ*. They are covered with a pretty thin membrane, upon which do creep many branches of veins, arteries, nerves, and lymphatics. Their external surface resembles rather that of the brain than that of the guts of a little bird: they are about two fingers breadth long, their broadest part is not an inch, from which they grow narrower by little and

little to their end, which is next to the prostate. They have two considerable cavities divided into membranous cells, which open distinctly by two orifices, which are in their small extremities, into the two vasa deferentia, from which they receive the seed which is separated in the testicles, to be kept till coition. The prostate, or corpus glandulosum, is a conglomerate gland situated at the neck of the bladder, covered with a membrane made of muscular fibres, as that of the *vesiculæ*, and for the same use. It is about the bigness of a walnut. The vasa deferentia pass through its substance, which is vesicular and glandulous. The glands (which like little grains lie upon the sides of the vesicles) separate a clear and mucilaginous humour, which lies in the vesicles till coition; then it is carried into the beginning of the urethra, by eleven or twelve excretory ducts which open about the orifices of the vasa deferentia. The border of their mouth is all spongy, to hinder a continual running of this humour, which happens in a gonorrhœa, when their orifices are corroded by the morbid matter which is thrust by the elasticity of air into the empty ducts upon coition.

The other principal member of the parts of *generation*, is the penis, or yard, whose shape and dimensions are pretty well known. Its skin, which is thin, and without fat, has a reduplication, which makes a hood to the glans or end of the yard, called *præputium*, or the fore-skin. The small ligament by which it is tied to the other side of the glans, is called *frænum*. The use of the *præputium* is to keep the glans soft and moist, that it may have an exquisite sense. The substance of the yard is composed

posed of two spongy bodies, called *Corpora cavernosa*; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis. A little from their root they come close together, being only divided by a membrane, which as its beginning is pretty thick; but as it approaches the end of the yard, it grows thinner and thinner, where the corpora cavernosa terminate in the middle of the glans. The external substance of these spongy bodies is hard, thick, and white. The internal is composed of small fibres and membranes which form a sort of loose net-work, upon which the branches of the blood-vessels are curiously spread. When the blood is stopped in the great veins of the penis, it runs through several small holes in the sides of their capillary branches into the cavities of the net-work, by which means the corpora cavernosa become distended or the penis erected. Along the under side of the corpora cavernosa, there runs a pipe called the *Urethra*, which is about twelve or thirteen inches long; beginning at the neck of the bladder, (from which it receives the urine) it bends to the lower part of the os pubis, and turning up to the roots of the corpora cavernosa, is continued to the end of the yard. The sides of this pipe are composed of two membranes, and a middle spongy substance like that of the corpora cavernosa, except at the end, which joins the neck of the bladder, where the distance between the membranes is small, and filled up with a thin and red glandulous substance, whose excretory ducts piercing the internal membrane, pour into the pipe a mucilaginous liquor. The external membrane is hard, close, and white: the internal, which lines the cavity of the urethra, is thin, soft, and of

an exquisite sense. The spongy substance which lies between the two membranes, is about half a line thick next to the corpora cavernosa, and one line and a half round the rest of the pipe. The extremities of this spongy substance are much thicker than in the middle. That end next the prostata, because of its bigness, is called the bulb of the urethra, being about half an inch thick, and divided in the middle by a thin partition, as the corpora cavernosa are. The other end forms the glans or balanus, upon the extremities of the corpora cavernosa. The veins in the urethra have holes in their sides, through which the blood passes into the cavity of the net-work, in an erection, as in the corpora cavernosa. On each side of the bulb of the urethra there lies a small gland, whose excretory duct sloping forwards, pours into the urethra a viscous and transparent liquor, which defends it against the acrimony of the salts of the urine. And on the opposite side of the urethra, upon its internal membrane, a little nearer the glands, there is another small gland which has the same office. At the other end of the urethra, around the crown of the glans, where it joins the præputium, is a row of small glands, like unto those of the cilia, called *Glandulæ Odoriferæ*. They separate a liquor which lubricates the glans, that the præputium may slip easily upon it. The yard has a small ligament which arises from its back a little distance from its root which ties it to the upper part of the os pubis, that it may not hang too low. It receives two branches of veins and arteries from the hypogastric vessels; besides others from the pudenda. The two veins unite near its roots, and form one trunk which runs along the upper

upper side of the yard. It has two nerves from the os sacrum, and several lymphatics, which empty themselves into the inguinal glands. The yard has three pair of muscles: the first is the *erectores*; they rise from the ischium, a little below the roots of the corpora cavernosa, they lie upon them, and are inserted into them. The second are the *acceleratores*; they rise from the root of the urethra; they have several fibres, which join the fibres of the sphincter ani. They lie upon the urethra, betwixt the two former, and are inserted into the corpora cavernosa. The third pair are the *transversales*; they arise from the ischium just by the *erectores*, and run obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra. When these muscles act, they press the veins upon the back of the penis, against the os pubis, which is the cause of the erection.

Generation, parts of, proper to Women. First appears the vulva, or great chink, situated below the os pubis, and covered with hair. Above this there is a little swelling made by some fat under the skin, which is called *Mons Veneris*. The labia, or lips of the great chink, are only the skin swelled by some fat underneath. These being a little separated the nymphæ appear, one on each side the chink: they are two small pieces of flesh resembling the membranes that hang under the throats of pullets. In the angle of the great chink, next the os pubis, is the extremity of the clitoris, covered with a little hood of the skin called *Præputium*. A little deeper, in the same side of the vulva, there is a little hole, which is the orifice of the neck of the bladder. On the opposite side, next the anus, are the glandulæ *myrtiliformes*, situated in the fossa

magna, or navicularis; and in this angle of the chink there is a ligament called the fork, which is torn in the first birth.

The clitoris, which is in the forepart of the vulva, is a long and round body, naturally about the bigness of the uvula. It lies within the skin; nor does any part of it appear outwardly, except its extremity, which is covered with a folding of the skin made by the union of the nymphæ, called its *præputium*. The substance of the clitoris is composed of two spongy bodies, such as those of the yard; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the os pubis, and approaching one another, they unite and form the body of the clitoris, whose extremity, which is of an exquisite sense, is called glans. The two spongy bodies, before they unite, are called *Crura Clitoridis*: they are twice as long as the body of the clitoris. It has two muscles, which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted into its spongy bodies. They erect the clitoris in coition, after the same manner that the muscles of the yard do erect the yard. The clitoris receives veins and arteries from the hæmorrhoidal vessels and the pudenda; and nerves from the intercostals, which are likewise distributed through all the parts of the vulva. Remark, that the veins on the one side of the vulva communicate with those of the other side, and so do the arteries with one another.

The nymphæ are spongy in their internal substance, and full of blood-vessels, and therefore they swell in coition. They receive vessels and nerves as the clitoris. Their use is to defend the internal parts from external injuries, to increase pleasure in coition, to direct the course of the urine: and they are bigger

bigger in married women than in maids.

The hymen is a circular folding of the inner membrane of the vagina; which being broke in the first copulation, its fibres contract in three or four places, and form what they call *Glandulae Myrtiformes*.

A little beyond the clitoris, in the fore-part of the vulva, above the neck of the womb, there is a little hole, which is the orifice of the urethra. It is naturally so large as to receive a probe as big as a goose-quill. The length of the neck of the bladder is near about two fingers breadth. It has a little muscle called its *Sphincter*, which embraces the urethra, to hinder the involuntary running of the urine: it joins the fleshy fibres which are at the orifice of the vagina. Between this muscle, and the inner membrane of the vagina, there are several little glands, whose excretory ducts are called *Lacunæ*: they pour a viscous liquor into the lower part of the vulva. These glands are the seat of a gonorrhœa in women, as the prostaticæ are in men; and have the same use as they have. They have been found all ulcerated in women who have had a gonorrhœa.

The vagina, or neck of the womb, is a long and round canal, which reaches from the pudendum to the internal mouth of the womb. In maids it is about five fingers breadth long, and one and a half wide: but in women who have borne children, its length and bigness cannot be determined, because it lengthens in the time a woman is with child, and it dilates in the time of birth. It lies betwixt the bladder and the rectum, with which last it is wrapt up in the same common membrane from the peritonæum: for this reason the excrements come out sometimes by the vulva, when

this intestine is wounded. The substance of the vagina is composed of two membranes, of which the inner, which lines its cavity, is nervous and full of wrinkles and sulci, especially in its fore-part. It has three or four small glands on that side next the rectum, which pour into it a viscous humour in the time of coition; of which we have spoken before. The wrinkles of this membrane are for the friction of the balanus, to increase the pleasure in copulation, to detain the seed, that it run not out again, and that it may extend in the time of gestation. The external membrane of the vagina is made of muscular fibres, which, as occasion requires, dilate and contract, become long and short, for adjusting its cavity to the length and bigness of the yard. At its lower part there is a muscle of circular fibres like a sphincter; and under it on each side the vagina a net-like plexus of blood-vessels, which, with the muscle, helps to straiten the mouth of the vagina, that it may grasp the yard closely. The neck of the womb receives veins and arteries from the hypogastric and hæmorrhoidal vessels. Those from the hypogastric are dispersed in its upper parts; and those from the hæmorrhoidal in its lower parts. These vessels communicate with one another. It has nerves from the os sacrum. Among other uses, the neck of the matrix serves for a conduit to the menstrua, and for a passage to the fœtus.

The matrix, or womb, is situated in the lower part of the hypogastrium, betwixt the bladder and the straight gut. The os pubis is a fence to it before; the sacrum behind; and the ilium on each side. They form as it were a basin for it; but because it must swell whilst women are with child, therefore

they

they leave a greater space in them than in men: and for this reason it is, that women are bigger in the haunches than men. The figure of the womb is like a pear, from its internal orifice to its bottom: it is three fingers long, two broad, and almost as much thick. In maids its cavity will contain a big almond; but it changes both figure and dimensions in women that are with child: it presses the bowels, and reaches to the navel towards their delivery, whilst at other times it does not pass the os sacrum. The womb is covered with the peritonæum. Its substance is composed of fleshy fibres, which are woven together like a net, and they draw together and make several bundles, which have several directions for the better contracting of the womb in the expulsion of the fœtus. The spaces between those fibres are filled up with thin and soft membranes, which form an infinite number of cells, upon which the blood-vessels run, turning and winding frequently. Upon these membranes, especially towards the cavity of the womb, there are several glands which separate a humour to lubricate the cavity of the womb. The bottom of the womb grows thick, as it dilates; so that in the last months of gestation, it is at least an inch thick, where the placenta adheres, because its roots run into the substance of the womb. The entry into the cavity, or the mouth of the womb, joins the upper end of the vagina, and makes a little protuberance in the room of lips, which resembles the muzzle of a little dog; by some called *Os Tinctorii*. The cavity of the womb next its internal orifice, being more contracted than it is near its bottom, is called *Collum minus Uteri*. Its surface is unequal, and among the rugæ open several small ducts,

which discharge a glutinous liquor to seal up the mouth of the womb in gestation. These ducts are affected in a fluor albus. The veins and arteries of the womb are branches of the hypogastric and spermatic vessels, whose larger ramifications inosculate with one another. When the term of accretion draws to a period, and the blood which was wont to be spent in the increase of the body, being accumulated, distends the vessels, it breaks forth once a month at those of the womb; because of all the veins of the body, which stand perpendicular to the horizon, these only are without valves. This evacuation is called the *Menstrua*, to which men for the same reason are subject; but in them the redundant humour passes off by urine, and rarely by the hæmorrhoidal veins. Its nerves come from the intercostals, and from those which come from the os sacrum. There are also several lymphatics upon its outside, which unite by little and little into great branches, and discharge themselves into the reservatory of the chyle. All the vessels of the womb creep upon it by many turnings and windings, that they may not break when distended. It is tied by two sorts of ligaments; by two broad, called *Ligamenta Lata*; and by two round, called *Ligamenta Rotunda*. The two broad ligaments are only a production or continuation of the peritonæum, from the sides of the womb. For their largeness and fissure, they are commonly compared to the wings of a bat, and therefore called *Vespertilionis Alæ*. The *Ovaria* are fastened to one end of them, and the tubæ Fallopiæ run along the other. The two round ligaments arise from the fore and lateral part of the bottom of the womb, and pass, in the production of the peritonæum, through the rings of the oblique

oblique and transverse muscles of the abdomen to the os pubis, where they expand like a goose-foot, and are partly inserted into the os pubis, and partly continued or joined to the musculus membranofus, or fascia lata, or the upper part of the inside of the thigh; and from thence comes the pain that women big with child feel in this place. The substance of these ligaments is hard, but covered with a great number of blood-vessels; they are pretty big at the bottom of the womb, but they grow smaller and flatter as they approach the os pubis.

The spermatic vessels in women are four, as in men; they differ only in this, that they are shorter, that the artery makes several turnings and windings as it goes down; that it divides into branches, of which the smallest goes to the ovarium; the biggest divides into three more, of which one is bestowed upon the womb, another upon the vagina, and the third upon the ligaments of the womb, and tubæ Fallopianæ. It is the same as to the veins. The ovaria are tied about two fingers distance from the bottom of the womb by the ligamenta lata. They are fixed to the peritonæum at the ilia, by the spermatic vessels. They are of an oval figure, a little flat upon their upper part where the spermatic vessels enter. The ovaria or testicles are half as big as men's are. Their surface is unequal and wrinkled in old women, but smooth and equal in maids. They are covered with a proper membrane, which sticks close to their substance; and with another, common from the peritonæum, which covers all the spermatic vessels. Their substance is composed of fibres and membranes which leave little spaces, in which there are several small vesicles, round and full of water; and which being boiled hardens like the white of an

egg. They have each of them two proper membranes, upon which there are several small twigs of veins, arteries, and nerves. These vessels are called eggs, and they are of a different size and number in women of different ages. It has been observed in cows, that such of them as are impregnated after copulation, are contained or covered all over with a yellow substance, which has a small hole in its side, through which they are thrust when they fall into the tubæ Fallopianæ. Besides the spermatic vessels, the ovaria have nerves from the intercostals and lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the common receptacle.

The tubæ Fallopianæ are situated on the right and left side of the womb. They rise from its bottom by a narrow beginning, and they dilate in form of a trumpet to the extremities, where they are contracted again into a smaller orifice, from whose circumference they dilate into a pretty broad membrane which looks as it were torn at the edges, and therefore is called *Morsus Diaboli*. Their cavity, where they open into the womb, will scarcely admit of a hog's bristle; but at its widest part it will take in the end of one's little finger. Their substance is composed of two membranes, which come from the external and internal membranes of the womb. The tubes are about four or five fingers breadth long, they have the same veins, arteries, nerve, and lymphatics, as the ovaria.

In the act of generation, the pleasure is so great, as to alter the course of the blood and animal spirits, which then move all these parts that before lay still. The clitoris is erected, which by its exquisite sense affords a great deal of delight. The glands about the neck of the womb

womb being pressed by the swelling of the neighbouring parts, pour forth a liquor to facilitate the passage of the penis, and to increase the pleasure. The neck of the womb contracts and embraces closely the yerd; the fibres of the womb contract and open its mouth, which at other times is extremely close, for the reception of the spirituous part of the seed: and the branches of the spermatie artery which runs upon the ligamenta lata, between the ovaria and tubæ Fallopiæ, being distended with blood, contract and pull the extremities of the tubes to the ovaria, for carrying the seed to them. The seed impregnates the egg, which from being transparent, becomes opake some time after; it is covered with a thick and yellow substance, which presses it on all sides, and thrusts it out through a little hole in its middle; so it falls into the orifices of the tubes, which dilate sufficiently for its passage into the womb. Some, partly considering the closeness of the mouth of the womb, and partly the thickness of the membranes of the ovaria and ova, do judge it impossible for the seed to pass this way; therefore they think it is taken up by the veins which open in the cavity of the vaginæ and matrix, where circulating it ferments with the mass of blood; from whence come all the symptoms which appear in conception. It enters and impregnates the egg by the small twigs of arteries which are upon its membranes. This fermentation swells the membranes of the tubes, opens the cavity of the womb, and makes every thing ready for the reception of the egg. See *Fœtus* and *Conception*.

Genialis Arteria, i. e. *Maxillaria externa Arteria*.

Geniculi, are the knots which appear in herbs; therefore botanists

called those so marked *geniculate plants*.

Geniculum or *Geniculus*, a knot. Such roots and pods of plants are said to be *geniculated* as are divided into joints.

Genioglossi, is a pair of muscles proceeding inwardly from the fore-part of the lower jaw under another pair called *Geniohyoides*, and enlarging themselves, are fastened into the basis of the tongue. These serve to pull the tongue forward, and to thrust it out of the mouth; thus called from *γενος*, *mentum*, the chin, and *γλωσσα*, *lingua*, the tongue.

Geniohyoidæus, is a muscle of the os hyoides, which with its partner is short, thick, and fleshy, arising from the internal parts of the lower jaw-bone, called the chin; and dilating themselves, are soon lessened again, and inserted into the superior part of the fore-bone of the os hyoides. These pull upwards and forwards the os hyoides, and assist the genioglossi in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth; from *γενος* *mentum*, the chin, the Greek ypsilon, and *ειδος*, *forma*, *shape*.

Genio Pharyngæi, these are muscular fibres joined to the side of the genioglossi, and inserted into the sides of the pharynx, and continue their conjunction with the genioglossi, all the way to the chin.

Genipa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Genipat, i. e. *Janipaba*.

Genipi, i. e. *Abstin. Alp.*

Genista, *Broom*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species, and three varieties.

Genista Tinctoria, greenwood and dyer's wood.

Genital, is applied to any thing that concerns generation, and particularly to the distinct parts of males and females.

Genitalium,

Genitalium. Diseases of the genital passages.

Genitura, the semen masculinum; also the pudendum virile.

Genius, is variously used; but in physic and medicine chiefly to express the particular nature of any body or distemper.

Genou. This word is used to express the articulation called *diarthrosis*; it may be synonymic with *enarthrosis*, but does not agree so well with other species, though used for them all.

Genfing. It is the panax quinquefolium of Linn.: it is the root of a small plant which grows in China, Turkey, and some parts of America, particularly in Canada, and Pennsylvania.

Gentiana, Gentian, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties forty-seven. To this genus Linnæus adds the *centaurium minus*.

Gentian (Marsh) See *Saxertia*.

Gentianella, the name of several species of gentiana.

Gentilious, is by some used in the same sense as hereditary, for diseases which are propagated from parents to children.

Genu, the knee, also the kneecap.

Genuflexio, i. e. *Kneeling*.

Genugra, a name in Paracelsus for the gout in the knee.

Genus, is a term more used in logic than physic: however, in natural philosophy some make three genera generalissima, which are minerals, vegetables, and animals; and botanists range plants under certain genuses or genera, wherein all agree in some common properties. See *Genera*.

Geode, earth-stones, these are a species of clay, but found under particular forms and shapes. Some

are solid and hard; some are of a laminated structure; and others are hollow. Edwards.

Geoffræa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Geoffræa Jamaicensis Inermis Doctoris Wright. Cabbage bark-tree, or worm bark-tree.

Geoplysia. Rulandus says that it means a separation by solution.

Geranis, a bandage used by the ancients in case of a fractured clavicle, or a dislocated shoulder.

Geranium, crane's-bill, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifty-nine species, and thirty varieties.

Geranium Robertianum, herb Robert.

Geranium Batrachioides, crow's-foot, crane-bill.

Geranium, a bandage, which from the days of Hypocrates was thus named, but is now called *spica simplex*.

Gerardia, fox-glove, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and one variety.

Gerardi Herba, i. e. *Angelica*.

Gerascanthus, a species of *Cordia*.

Gerbera, a species of *Arnica*.

Germander. See *Teucrium*.

Germander, (creeping.) See *Chamaedrys*.

Germander, (Rock.) See *Pædrotata*.

Germander, (water.) See *Scordium*.

Germander, (Wild.) See *Chamaedrys*.

Gerandra, i. e. *Gambogia*.

Germanis Oleum. See *Carpathicum*.

Germen, a sprout or bud; the basis of the pistillum; the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo. Whence.

Germination, is the growing or sprouting out of any vegetables.

Gerocomia, from *γερν*, an aged person,

person, and *you are to be concerned about*. It is that part of medicine that prescribes to old age.

Geronsterre water, one of the *Chalybeate Waters* at Spa.

Gerontopogon, purple-flowered-tra-gopogon.

Geropogon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Gerfa, cerus

Gerula, in Parcellus, it is a monstrous plant.

Geryon, quicksilver.

Gesneria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Gesneriana, a species of *Tulipa*.

Gesfor, galbanum.

Gestation, exercise. Also the time of a woman's going with child; from *gesto*, to bear.

Gesticulation, two species of exercise, consisting of a spontaneous agitation of the parts, and throwing the body into different postures, much like actors on the stage. Oribasius says, it is a middle kind of exercise betwixt dancing and mock-fighting.

Gethyllis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Geum Avenis, or herb bennet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species, and six varieties.

Geum, London-pride, or None-so-pretty, a species of *Saxifraga*.

Ghabala Zelanica, a species of *Colocasia*.

Ghitta, i. e. *Gambogia*.

Ghittagemen, i. e. *Gamboge*.

Ghodhakadura, vomit nuts.

Ghoraka, a species of *Carcapuli*.

Gialappa, and *Gialapium*, jalap.

Gibber. See *Gibbositas*.

Gibbositas, from *gibbus*, hump-backed, gibbosity, crookedness, any protuberance or convexity, having resemblance thereunto; a *gibbosity*

of the chest from a faulty arrangement of the dorsal vertebræ.

Giffæ, tumors behind the ears.

Gigarus, a name for *Dracontium*.

Gigen. See *Data*.

Gilarum, a name for a *Sarpyllum*.

Gilla, is an Arabic word for salt; but now used particularly for the emetic salt of vitriol, or white vitriol.

Gilla Vitrioli, i. e. *Vitriolum Album*.

Gilliflower. See *Cheiranthus*.

Gilliflower (Sea.) See *Armeria*.

Ginger. See *Amomum*.

Ginger (Broad-leaved Wild.) See *Zerumbet*.

Ginger (Common.) See *Amomum* and *Zingiber*.

Gingiberis Amaritudinem, i. e. *Cannella Alba*.

Gingibrachium, a name for the scurvy, because the gums, arms, and legs, are affected with it.

Gingidium, a species of *Daucus*.

Gingibil. See *Zingiber*.

Gingipedium, a name for the scurvy, because the arms, and legs are affected.

Gingiwa, the gums, are a hard sort of flesh, formed by the union of two membranes, one of which is the production of the periosteum, and the other of the internal membrane of the mouth. They are set about the teeth, to keep them firm in their sockets.

Ginglymus, is a sort of articulation when a bone both receives and is received; and the property of this sort of articulation, is to admit only of the motions of flexion and extension. It is called by mechanics *Charnel*, and it is commonly used in hinges. Of this articulation there are three sorts. The first is when the end of a bone has two protuberances, and one cavity; and the end of a bone which is articulated with it has two cavities and one protuberance; as the humerus and

the ulna. The second is when a bone at one extremity receives another bone, and at its other extremity is received by the same bone, as the radius and ulna. The third sort is when a bone at one end receive another bone, and at the other end is received by a third bone, as the vertebræ do.

Ginora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ginsen, or *Ginseng*, i. e. *Genseng*. See *Panax*.

Girafal, a species of *Jaca*.

Gir, quick-lime.

Girmer, tartar.

Giscara, i. e. *Palma Coccifera Minor Brasl*.

Gisekia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Gissim, gum.

Git or *Gith*, fennel-flower.

Githago, cockle or corn campion. A species of *Agrostemma*.

Glabella, the space betwixt the eye-brows.

Glabraria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Glacies Mariæ, a species of the genus of *Gypsum*, that is of a laminated structure. This species is composed of laminæ that are large, thin, and easily separable. Edwards.

Gladdon (*Stinking*), a species of *Iris*.

Gladiole (*Water*), *Dortmanna*.

Gladiolus, corn-flag. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirty-six.

Gladiolus Fætidus, stinking gladdon. See *Iris*.

Gladiolus Lutæus. See *Iris Palustris*.

Gladiolus (*Water*), i. e. flowering rush.

Gladwin, (*Stinking*), a species of *Iris*.

Glama, or *Glame*, the sordes of

the eye in a lippitude; also fordid and humid eyes.

Gland. All the glands of a human body are by anatomists reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way for a vein and excretory canal to come out. Of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands* and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapped up in one common tunicle or membrane. Sometimes all their excretory ducts unite and make one common pipe, through which the liquor of all of them runs, as the pancreas and carotides do. Sometimes the ducts uniting, form several pipes, which only communicate with one another by cross canals, and such are the breasts. Others again have several pipes without any communication with one another: of which sort are the glandulæ lachrymales, and prostatae. And a fourth sort is, when each little *gland* has its own excretory duct, through which it transmits its liquor to a common basin, as the kidneys.

The ancients thought that the *glands* were cisterns which contained certain liquors, by which the blood being fermented, threw off the humours refined in the excretory ducts. But as these ferments must mix with the blood, so they must be exhausted and carried off by the blood into the veins. And because all the liquors in the body are separated from the blood, there must be another ferment to separate more: but this second ferment is liable to the same fate as the first; and

and therefore there must be an infinite series of ferments in the body, which is absurd. If it should be said, that the ferments are not carried off with the blood, they must be stopped by the structure of the *glands*: but then there will be a secretion without a ferment, which is now the common opinion. Some think the *glands* or tubes, whose orifices differing in figure, admit only bodies of similar figures to pass through them. But this opinion is demonstrably false: for besides that liquors are susceptible of all figures, and that bodies of any figure, and a lesser diameter than that of the *gland*, will pass through, and that even a body of a similar figure, and an equal diameter with that of the orifice of the *glands*, may be presented innumerable ways, and not be able to pass through whilst there is only one way it can pass: all the vessels in the body are conical or cylindrical, and consequently there is no difference in the figure of their orifices. For the pressure of a fluid being always perpendicular upon the sides of the vessel that contains it, and equal at equal heights of the fluid, if the sides are soft and yielding, they must be equally distended; that is to say, a section perpendicular to the axis of the vessel must be a circle, and consequently the vessel be either cylindrical or conical. This is agreeable to the accounts of the nicest anatomists, who tell us that a *gland* is nothing else but a convolution of small arteries, whose last branches are cylindrical, or, which is the same thing, part of an infinitely long cone. A *gland* therefore being nothing but a branch of an artery, whose farthest extremity becomes the excretory duct of the *gland*, it is next to be known how such a structure can separate from

the blood only some parts of it; and how different *glands* may separate different parts of the blood. If such a fluid is to be drawn off as consists of the smallest particles of the blood, let that orifice of the *gland*, which is inserted into the artery of which it is a branch, be so small as to admit only the smallest particles of the blood; then these, and these only will enter this *gland*, and the fluid which passes out at the other extremity of the tube, or the excretory duct, must be such as is required. If the particles of the blood, which are of the next size or magnitude, are required to be separated, let the orifice of the *gland* be so big as to receive those second particles, but small enough to exclude all bigger particles; then these second particles, together with the first or smallest, will enter the *gland*: but because the liquor to be secreted is to consist only of the second sort of particles, that is, the second sort of particles only are to flow out at the extremity of the tube, which is the excretory duct, therefore we are to suppose, that this *gland*, (which is only a branch of an artery, and differs in nothing from a common artery, but in the narrowness of its channel) has branches which are big enough to receive the smallest particles only, and carry them off into the veins: so that as both sorts of particles move together along the *gland*, the smallest particles will pass off through its branches, and a fluid consisting chiefly of the second sort of particles, will arrive at the excretory duct. Thus the number of branches may be so great as to draw off most of the smallest particle, before the second sort of particles arrive at the excretory duct; so the liquor to be secreted, may consist of both these sorts of particles mixed together.

ther in any proportion, according to the number of branches. If a fluid consisting of a third sort of particles, larger than either of the former, is to be seerned, the orifice of the *gland* must be just big enough to admit such partieles, and no bigger; and the branches of the *gland* must be small enough to exclude the biggest partieles, and big enough to receive the lesser: and according as the number of branches is either greater or smaller, the fluid which runs out at the excretory ducts, will consist either of the largest partieles, or of all together mixed in any proportion. And thus we may understand how a liquor thicker than the blood, may be strained off from the blood, if the orifice of the *gland* be so big as to admit particles of any sizes, and the branches so numerous as to draw off the thinner parts before the thicker arrive at the excretory duct.

After this manner the several humours in the body may be separated by *glands* from the blood, which must either be composed of so many humours as are separated from it; or else it must contain a few principles, which mixed all together, form the blood, and which variously combined form the different humours which are drained from it: as a few rays of light, of different refrangibilities, mixed all together, produce a white colour, but variously combined, exhibit all imaginable variety of colours. It is not at all probable that the blood, in which we discern but two distinct parts, should be composed of near thirty simple humours; for so many do the *glands* seern from it. Nor is it agreeable to that simplicity which nature constantly affects in all her operations. The principles of all natural bodies are said not to

exceed five; and how prodigious is the variety that results from their different mixtures and modifications? If we suppose likewise but five principles, or different partieles in the blood, their combinations alone, without different modifications and proportions, will yield near as many different humours as are separated from the blood. And it is matter of fact, that urine, sweat, tears, spittle, and milk, are compound liquors, and that in each of them there are parts common to all of them. And if the composition of some other humours of the body is not so apparent, it does not the more follow from thence that they are not compounded, than it does that the blood is not, because we do not perceive it in the several humours which are separated from it by the *glands*. Since therefore the several humours are formed by the various combinations of a few particles which compose the blood, and that each humour is seerned by *glands*, placed for the most part in some one part of the body, as the gall which is separated from the liver and the urine in the kidneys, the partieles of the blood must fall into such combinations as are fit to form gall at the liver, urine at the kidneys, and so of the others; otherwise the *glands* could never separate from the blood such humours. And as all the humours are composed of a few different partieles, the greater will be the number of particles combined to form bile; and the greater quantity of bile will be seerned, the fewer there are of all other combinations at the liver. Such combinations therefore as are fit to form the humours proper to pass through the *glands*, where these combinations are formed, being there only requisite, will be there most

most numerous: and all others being there less requisite, or useless, will be there less numerous. And therefore wherever the particles of blood are most dissolved, there will be placed such *glands* as separate humours which consist of the most simple combinations, or of particles which do the most easily combine; and at the greatest distances from these, will be situated the *glands* which secern humours consisting of the most compound combinations, or of particles which do the most slowly unite. And between these will be all other *glands*, which, according to either extreme, will separate humours more or less combined, or compounded of particles which do more quickly or slowly combine together by the thinness of the liquor in the pericardium, and of the liquor which passes through the kidneys, the particles of the blood seem to be most dissolved at and about the heart. Here was not only the fine effects of this dissolution in the secretions, but likewise the cause of it, the force of the air in respiration breaking the globules of the blood; which force is demonstrable to exceed the pressure of 100 pounds weight upon the surface of the lungs. Nor is it evident only, from the causes and effects, that the blood is here most dissolved; but likewise from the methods which nature takes to prevent the effects of this dissolution, in some particular places at a little distance from the heart: for the bile and seed being thick humours, composed of particles which combine but slowly together, and it being requisite that they should be secerned where the liver and testicles are placed; nature has made use of particular contrivances, to give the particles which were to form those humours, more

time to combine, than they could have had otherwise, being so near to the heart. For the formation of the bile she has contrived the vena portæ, and the spleen; through the first the blood moves near 200 times slower, and through the last altogether as much, than otherwise it would have done. And that the particles which form the seed might have time to combine, the orifices of the spermatie arteries are contracted; and they likewise arise from the vena cava, a little below the emulgents, at a great distance from the testicles, contrary to the common course of nature; by which means the blood is 150 times longer in going to the testicles, than otherwise it had been. At the greatest distances from the heart, the viscous liquor of the joints is secerned; and some liquors, whose parts require no combination, as the lymphæ, may be secerned any where. All these different combinations, which form so many distinct fluids, arise from an attractive power in the parts of matter, which though it be equally diffused through the whole mass, yet according to the different densities of particles, and the figures of their parts, some sorts of particles would be soon united, while others require a longer time to be joined together: some will cohere more firmly than others, and particles of one kind will have a greater tendency to unite with those of another sort, in a certain portion of their surface than in any other. See *Attraction* and *Animal Secretion*. Dr. Keil gives the following list of the different sorts of glands.

1. *Cerebri.*
2. *Plexus Choroidei.*
3. *Sebaceæ.*
4. *Meatus Auditorii.*
5. *Ciliares.*
6. *Lachrymales.*

6. *Lachrymales.*
7. *Humerum Aquicum*
8. *CrySTALLINUM*
9. *Vitreum*
10. *Atrum Choroidis*
11. *Nasales.*
12. *Buccales, Labiales, Palatinæ.*
13. *Parotides, Maxillares, Sublinguales*
14. *Tonsillarum.*
15. *Oesophagi.*
16. *Asperæ Arteriæ.*
17. *Pericardii.*
18. *Mammarum.*
19. *Ventriculi.*
20. *Intestiorum.*
21. *Pancreatis.*
22. *Hepatis.*
23. *Vesicæ Fellis.*
24. *Renum.*
25. *Renalis.*
26. *Uretrum.*
27. *Vesicæ Urianariæ,*
28. *Urethræ.*
29. *Testiculorum.*
30. *Prostatarum.*
31. *Uteri.*
32. *Vaginæ.*
33. *Lymphaticæ.*
34. *Pinguedinales.*
35. *Medullares.*
36. *Artuum.*
37. *Cutis Milliarei.*

Glandes Unguentariæ, i. e. Myrobals.

Glandium, i. e. Thymus.

Glandosum Corpus, i. e. Prostata.

Glandulæ Ceruminosæ. See Auditorius Meatus.

Glandulæ Lachrymales. See Carunculæ Lachrymales, and Eye.

Glandulæ Myrtiformes. See Generation, parts of, proper to Women.

Glandulæ Odoriferæ. See Generation, parts of, proper to Men.

Glandula Pituitaria. See Brain.

Glandulæ Renales. See Capsulæ Atrabiles.

Glandulæ Sebaeæ. See Ear.

Glandulæ Supra Renales, i. e. Reines Succenturiati.

Glandulation, in Botany, respects

the secretory vessels of vegetables, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles.

Glandulosocarnæus, an epithet given by Ruysch, to some excrescences which he observed in the bladder,

Glandulosum Corpus, the prostata.

Glans. See Glans Penis; and Balanos. It is also a strumous swelling and a name for a pessary, or a suppository.

Glans Jovis Theophrasti, the chestnut-tree.

Glans Penis. It is formed by the corpus spongiosum urethræ, which is turned over the corpora cavernosa penis. Its external surface is a continuation of the integuments and when the cuticle is taken off, every little villa, seems a vessel.

Glans Terræ, a species of *Cataputia Minor.*

Glans Unguentaria. See Ben.

Glazer's Sal Polychrest. It is an imperfect vitriolated tartar. All the nitrous acid in it is not destroyed, because there is not phlogiston enough in the sulphur used.

Glass, an artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts, and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. It is poisonous when taken internally, unless it be fine ground because the sharp points of it prick, tear, and wound the intestines, causing inflammation, and in time a gangrene or mortification therein. But when reduced to an impalpable powder, its internal use is said to be very safe, and attended with no ill consequence.

Glasswort. See Salicornia and Sal-sola.

Glasswort (Berry-bearing). See Anabasis.

Glasswort (jointed), a species of Salicornia.

Glasswort (white,) i. e. Blite (Sea),

Glastowida Cretensium, a species of Blataria.

Glascea Bilis. A sort of bile.

Glastum,

Glaſtum, woad. It is the *isatis tinctoria* of Linnæus.

Glaſtum Indorum, i. e. *Indicum*.

Glauber's Salt, a genus of *Neutral Salt*, in the order of alkaline neutral ſalts. Its cryſtals are hexaedral, and contain a great portion of water; ſpontaneouſly calcining in the open air. It conſiſts, of the foſſil alkali and the vitriolic acid.

Glaucedo, i. e. *Glaucoma*.

Glaucium, horned-poppy, a ſpecies of the *Chelidonium*.

Glaucium Gallis, a ſpecies of *Poppy*.

Glaucoma, from γλαυκος, *Cæſius*, is a fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humout into a greyiſh colour. *Glaucosis* is the ſame; and both in general ſignify a change of colour in the eye without detriment of ſight, and therein differ from what is commonly underſtood by ſuffuſion. Γλαυκος, is alſo by ſome applied to a whitish urine, that hath films in it like transparent horn.

Glaucoma Vogelii, i. e. *Caligo humerum*.

Glaucoma Woolbouſſi, i. e. *Caligo lentis*.

Glaucos, or *Glaucus*, ſky-coloured, or a blue and grey like that in the ſky.

Glaura. Thus Paracellſus calls the *Immature Amber*.

Glaux, ſaltwort, black-ſaltwort, ſea-milkwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one ſpecies and three varieties.

Glaux, a ſpecies of *Aſtragalus*.

Glaux Vulg. Leguminofa, liquo-
rice vetch. This plant is often fold
for the galega.

Gleba Alana, i. e. *Alnaa Terra*.

Glechon, pennyroyal.

Glechonites, wine impregnated
with pennyroyal.

Glecoma, ground-ivy, a genus in
Linnæus's botany. There are two
ſpecies and four varieties.

Gleditſia, tripple thorned acacia,
a genus in Linnæus's botany. He
enumerates two ſpecies and one va-
riety.

Gleet. It is commonly underſtood
to be the gonorrhœa benigna, but
Dr. Cullen diſtinguiſhes it from that,
by making it ſynonymous with go-
norrhœa mucoſa, which name he
gives to the diſcharge from the
urethra, after the virulence of an
impure gonorrhœa is deſtroyed.

Glene, γλην, ſtrictly ſignifies the
cavity or ſocket of the eye; but by
ſome anatomists is alſo uſed for that
cavity of a bone which receives
another within it; hence

Glenoides, from the former, and
αἶδος, *forma*, *ſhape*; are two cavi-
ties in the lower part of the firſt
vertebræ of the neck.

Gleucos, muſt; and ſometimes it
ſignifies ſweet wines.

Gleuxis, wine in which is much
ſapa. Vide *Fructum*.

Glimmer, i. e. *Mica*.

Glinus, a genus in Linnæus's bo-
tany. He enumerates two ſpecies.

Gliscere, to kindle, properly as
fire does; but by phyſical writers
is ſometimes applied to the natural
heat and increaſe of ſpirits; and
by others, to the exacerbation of
fevers, which return periodically.

Glifchrocholos, an epithet for bi-
lious viſcid excrements.

Glifomargo, white chalk.

Globba, a genus in Linnæus's
botany. He enumerates three ſpe-
cies.

Globc-flower. See *Sphæranthus*.

Globularia, blue daiſy, a genus
in Linnæu's botany. He enu-
merates eight ſpecies and three varieties.

Globularia Fruticoſa, i. e. *Alypum*.

Globularia Monſpelienſum, vel *Vul-
garis*, French daiſy.

Globules, are ſuch ſmall particles
of matter as are of a globular or
ſpherical figure; as the red particles

of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope; and it is pleasant to see how these will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver.

Globulus Nasi, is the lower cartilaginous moveable part of the nose.

Globus Hystericus. In hysteric disorders a globe seems to ascend from the stomach or from the breast into the throat, and almost suffocates the patient: this seeming ball is a spasmodic affection, and is produced by the spasm of the upper orifice of the stomach being relaxed, and the air rushing up into the œsophagus, where it is confined in consequence of a spasm in the muscles of this part.

Gloriosa, superb lily, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Glossa, the tongue.

Glossagra, a rheumatic pain in the tongue.

Glossocatos, an instrument in P. Ægineta for depressing the tongue. A spatula linguæ, from γλωσσα, tongue, and ἀπείχω, to repress.

Glossocela, an extrusion of the tongue.

Glossocoma, a retraction of the tongue.

Glossocomon, properly a case for the reeds of a hautboy, from γλωσσα, a tongue, and κομew, to guard, an instrument or case for containing a fractured limb.

Glossopetra, they are the petrified teeth of the white shark.

Glossopharyngæi. These muscles are fibres which come from the tongue, running along its lateral edges, from which they are parted backward, and run down on the sides of the pharynx, under the stylo-pharyngæi. Also a name of

the cephalo-pharyngæi: from γλωσσα, the tongue, and φαρυγξ, the pharynx.

Glossostaphilinus, from γλωσσα, the tongue, and σταφυλη, uvula. These muscles are fixed in the lower and lateral part of the basis of the tongue, whence they run up obliquely backward, along the anterior half arches of the septum palati, and terminate insensibly on each side near the uvula. The thickness of the two anterior arches of the palatum molle is occasioned by these.

Glostopetra, i. e. *Glossopetra*.

Glottis. from γλωσσα, lingua, the tongue, is that chink of the larynx that lies at the root of the tongue, and which is covered by the epiglottis.

Glumæ, or husk, among botanists, a kind of cup, consisting of two or three membranous valves, which are often pellucid at their edges: this sort of cup belongs to the grasses.

Glas. It is a kind of dysuria, called *dysuria mucosa*, purulent urine. It consists of a copious discharge of mucus with the urine.

Glutæa Arteria. It is a branch of the hypogastric artery. It passes out of the pelvis in company with the sciatic nerve, through the upper part of the great sinus of the os innominatum, below the musculus pyriformis, and is distributed in a radiated manner, to the three glutæi muscles, and neighbouring parts.

Glutæus, from γλετος, nates, the buttock. There are three muscles of this name which extend the thigh; the first is the *glutæus major*, or the greater, which arises semicircularly from the os coccygis, the spines of the sacrum, the spine of the ilium, and from a strong-ligament that runs between the sacrum and tubercle of the ischium; and descending, it is inserted into the linea aspera, four fingers breadth below

below the great trochanter. The medius, or the middle, arises from the spine of the ilium under the former, and is inserted into the superior and external part of the great trochanter. And the minor, or lesser, arises from the lower part of the external side of the ilium, under the former, and is inserted at the superior part of the great trochanter.

Glutia, the two small protuberances in the brain, called *Nates*.

Glutos, a buttock.

Gluttipatens, an epithet for the stomach.

Glycine, kidney bean-tree, or knob-rooted liquorice vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Glycyphyllus, wild liquorice, or liquorice vetch, a species of *Astragalus*.

Glycyrrhiza, liquorice, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Gmelini, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Gmelina, a species of *Hieracium*.

Gnaphalium. German goldilocks.

Gnaphalium, eternal flower. Cudweed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates forty-three species, and nine varieties.

Gnetum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He notices but one species.

Gnidia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten or eleven species.

Gnidium, a species of *Daphne*.

Gnidius, is applied by Hippocrates, and others since, to some medicinal precepts wrote in the island of Gnidus. Bay-berries also, or somewhat near thereunto, are by some called *Cocci Gnidii*, from their plenty in that island.

Goats-beard. Tragopogon.

Goats-beard, (Spanish.) See *Dalechampia*.

Goats-foot. See *Pes Capræ*.

Goat-stones, a species of *Satyrion*.

Goats-thorn. See *Tragacanthus*.

Gobcathu, i. e. *Cambogium*.

Gold, a genus in the class of metals. It is a perfect metal: moderately hard; of a bright yellow colour; very little elastic and sonorous. It is the heaviest of all metallic bodies, and consequently of all the bodies in nature. It is the most ductile of all metals, and likewise the most tenacious. A gold wire of the one-tenth of an inch in diameter is capable of supporting a weight of five hundred pounds without breaking. Beaumé. *Gold* is found in different forms, in rude pieces, in grains, in plates, in filaments, and in ramifications; and sometimes, though very rarely, in regular crystals. Edwards. As to its colour, that is various as to the degrees; it is sometimes met with very high coloured, at others very pale, and Wallerius says, that it is even found almost white.

Goldbeater's Skin, is the intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts, or small fresh wounds, as it is now the common practice.

Gold, (White,) i. e. *Platina*.

Gold of Pleasure. See *Myagrum*.

Golden Rod. See *Solidago*.

Golden Rod, (Smaller stinking leaved), a species of *Erigeron*.

Goldilocks. See *Trichomanes*, also a species of *Ranunculus*.

Goldilocks. See *Chrysocoma*.

Gomozia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Gomphiafis. It is when the teeth are loose and pained.

Gomphioi,

Gomphioi, i. e. *Dentes Molares*.

Gomphoma, from γομφος a nail, or

Gomphosis, from γομφω, *clavum impingo*, to drive in a nail, is a particular kind of articulation, like the driving a nail into any thing, as the molars are into the bones of the jaws; and hence,

Gomphiosis, is a distemper of the teeth, which makes them loose, and ready to drop, according to Dioscorides; but Hoffman justly enough changes that term into γομφιασις; the privative particle expressing that defect.

Gomphrena, globe amaranth, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates eight species and four varieties.

Gonagra, from γονυ, genu, the knee, and αγω, capio, to take, is the gout in the knee.

Gonc, the seed. But, in Hippocrates it is the uterus.

Gongrona, from γογγος a round tubercle in the trunk of a tree. Any hard round tumor of the nervous parts, but particularly a bronchocèle, or other hard tumor of the neck.

Gongylon, a pill.

Gonoides, from γονυ, seed, and εidos, form. Resembling seed. Hippocrates often uses it as an epithet for the excrements of the belly, and for the contents of the urine, when there is something in them which resembles the seminal matter.

Gonorrhœa, from γονυ, *genitura*, *semen*, the seed, and ῥέω, *fluo*, *to flow*; anciently used for any involuntary emission of, seed but now only for a discharge from the urethra, or the vagina, produced there either by laxity or irritation. See *Blennorrhagia*.

Gonorrhœa Sicca. On receiving the venereal infection, the inflammation in the urethra is sometimes so virulent as to prevent any discharge therefrom, or a very small one,

though the other symptoms are considerable. In this case the disease hath obtained the above appellation.

Gonorrhœa Spuria, when the venereal infection meets with a quantity of mucus between the prepuce and glans, it rarely produces ulcers there, but only an extraordinary secretion, which is thus named. See *Blennorrhagiabalanii*. It is a discharge not from the urethra, but from the corona glandis.

Gonorrhœa Cordata, i. e. *Chordæ*.

Gonorrhœa Virulenta, a venereal gonorrhœa, particularly when attendant on a lues venerea.

Gonorrhœa Benigna, i. e. *Gonorrhœa pura*.

Gonorrhœa Syphilitica, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Impura vel Virulenta*.

Gonorrhœa Maligna, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Impura*.

Gonorrhœa Mucosa, a gleet. This is only a mode of the gonorrhœa impura terminating; and is when, after a virulent gonorrhœa, a mucous humour, with little or no dysury, is discharged from the urethra.

Gonorrhœa Libidinosa, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Laxorum*.

Gonorrhœa Oneirogonos, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Dormientium*.

Gonorrhœa Balani, i. e. *Gonorrhœa Spuria*. These different gonorrhœas, see in Cullen's *Nosology*.

Gonyalgia, from γονυ, the knee, and αλγος pain, i. e. *Gonagra*.

Gooseberry (American). See *Melastoma*.

Goose-foot. See *Chenopodium*.

Goose-foot, (Common). *Chenopodium murale*, a species of *Chenopodium*.

Goose-grass, (Great), a species of *Asperugo*.

Goose-grass, (Smooth seeded), *aparine*.

Goose-tongue, i. e. *Piarmica*.

Gordius, the hair worm. The *gordius aquaticus*, and the *gordius medinensis*,

medinensis, produce disease by getting into the feet, &c. of the inhabitants of many hot countries. See *Dracunculi* and *Medinensis Vena*.

Gorgonias, a name for coral.

Gorse. See *Ulex*.

Gorteria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Gossypium, or *Gossypium*, cotton, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Goffum, i. e. *Bronchocele*.

Gotte, i. e. *Gamboge*.

Gouana, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Gourd. See *Cucurbita*.

Gourd, (*Bitter*). See *Colocynthis*.

Gourd, (*Buckler*). *Melopepo*.

Gout. This is a distemper better known than understood. Dr. Keil says, that the equal celerity of the particles of the blood in the extremities, is likewise the reason why the concretions of the gout are formed there; unless by frequent debauches or decay of nature, the motion of the blood becomes so languid that these particles easily attract one another in the blood-vessels of the bowels, where the motion of the blood is also very slow: And then such remedies as warm and increase the intestine motion of the blood, and thereby disturb the attraction of the gouty particles, relieve the bowels, and send the peccant matter back again to the extremities. But on this subject I have ventured to publish some thoughts in an essay annexed to the second edition of the explanations of Sanctorius's Aphorisms, and which was before promised under this term in the first edition of this Lexicon.

Gout-weed, i. e. *Agropodium*.

Gozdziec. So the Poles name the *plica Polonica*.

Gracilis, the name of some mus-

cles; so called from their thinness and flatness.

Gracilis, is a muscle of the leg, thus called from its slender shape. It arises, partly tendinous and partly fleshy, from the os pubis internally, between the first and second heads of the triceps: and in its descent in the inside of the thigh, it grows narrow, and becomes tendinous, a little below the sartorius, and is so inserted into the tibia. It assisteth in bringing the thigh and leg inward.

Gracilis Anterior. See *Rectus Anterior*. Winslow gives the name of *Gracilis Anterior* to the rectus cruris.

Gracilis Intermus. See *Rectus Intermus*.

Grain-wort. See *Riccia*.

Gramen Græs. Tournefort enumerates eighty-six species; others add more.

Gramineous Herbs, amongst botanists, are such as have a long narrow leaf, and no foot-stalk; and these are reckoned frumentaceous whose seed is used for food, either in bread, drink or broth, such as wheat, rye, barley, &c. or not frumentaceous, more properly called grasses, which have an hollow jointed stalk, not branched, and a staminate flower. According to Linnæus, the gramina constitute one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom: they are thus characterized; having the most simple leaves, an articulated culmus, a glumose calyx, and a single seed. This family includes the several kinds of corn as well as grasses.

Gramen Caninum, quitch-grass, couch-grass, or dog-grass. It is the *tritium repens* Lin. Scheuchzer describes sixteen sorts of this grass.

Gramen Daſtylon, cocks-foot grass, Its virtues are the same as those of the dog-grass.

Gramen Mannæ, manna-grass, the seeds

seeds possess the same qualities as rice.

Gramia, the fordes of the eyes.

Graminule, tadpoles.

Gramme, the iris of the eye.

Granadilla, the passion-flower.

Grana Pondus, a grain weight.

It is the weight of a grain of wheat, or a wheat corn, picked from the middle of the ear.

Grana Paradisi, grains of Paradise, a species of *Anomum*.

Grana Tiglia, the seeds of the croton tiglium.

Granata Mala. See *Granatum*.

Granatristum, a name for a carbuncle.

Granatum, the wild pomegranate tree, a species of *Punica*.

Granatus, the garnet or granate.

It is one of the precious stones. An ore of tin, of a dirty purple colour, is sold for the garnet.

Granatus Sylvestris, the tree which produces the Balauitines.

Grande balæ, the hairs under the arm-pits.

Grand Gor, i. e. *Lus Venerca*.

Grandines, tumors on the eye-lids resembling hail-stones.

Grandiosum (*Os*), the os cuboïdes, so called from its resemblance to an hail-stone.

Grando. See *Chalaza*.

Granite, a genus of compound stones; consisting of felspat, either with micæ, or with pieces of pellucid quartzose crystal, or with both these, interspersed through, and blended with it. Edwards.

Granivorus, from, *Grana*, Corn, and *voro*, to devour, are those animals which feed upon corn, or any other seeds.

Granulation, in Chemistry, signifies pouring of melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate, or congeal into small grains. It is generally done through a colander,

or a birch-broom. Gun-powder, some salts, are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed.

Granulosa. See *Radix*.

Granum Moschi, i. e. *Abelmosch*.

Granum Regium, i. e. *Cataputia Major*.

Grape, (*Sea-side*). See *Coccoloba*.

Grape-tree. See *Vitis*.

Grape (*Wild*). See *Cissus*.

Graphoides, from γραφίς, stylus, a pencil, and εidos, a form. The processus styloformis. Also a process of the ulna towards the wrist. The musculus biventer, vel digastricus, was formerly so called, from its supposed origination from the process of the temple-bone so called.

Graphiscus. An instrument for extracting darts with. Diocles invented it, and Celsus describes it.

Graphoides Musc. i. e. *Biventer Musculus*. See *Graphoides*.

Graphoy, broad-leaved leopardsbane.

Grafs. See *Gramen*.

— (*Arrow beaded*), a species of *Triglochin*.

— (*Bearded Wheat*), a species of *Triticum*.

— (*Bulbosc Meadow*), a species of *Poa*.

— (*Canary*): See *Phalaris*.

— (*Cat's-tail*). See *Pbleum*.

— (*Cock's-foot*). See *Dactylis*.

— (*Cotton*). See *Eriophorum*.

Also a particular species of *Eriophorum*.

— (*Couch*), a species of *Triticum*.

— (*Creeping Meadow*), a species of *Poa*.

— (*Creeping Soft*), a species of *Holcus*.

— (*Dog*), a species of *Triticum*.

— (*Dog-tail*). See *Cynofurus*.

— (*Fescue*). See *Festica*.

— (*Five-leaved*), a species of *Potentilla*.

Grafs

Grass, (German *Spelta Wheat*).
See *Spelta*.

—— (Goose). See *Aparine*.

—— (Honey-suckle), a species of
Trifolium.

—— (Knot). See *Polygonum*, and
Illecebrum.

—— (Least Goose), a species of
Galium.

—— (Loose Panic). See *Crus*
Galli.

—— (Marsh Goose), a species of
Galium.

—— (Mag). See *Nardus*.

—— (Meadow), a name of several
species of *Poa*.

—— (Meadow Soft), a species
of *Holcus*.

—— (Melic). See *Melica*.

—— (Miller). See *Milium*.

—— (Millet Cyperus), a species
of *Cirpus*.

—— (Mouse-ear Scorpion). See
Myosotis.

—— (Narrow-leaved Meadow),
a species of *Poa*.

—— (One-seeded Wheat), a species
of *Triticum*.

—— (Panic). See *Panicum*.

—— (of Parnassus). See *Parnassia*.

—— (Poa). See *Poa*.

—— (Quick), a species of
Triticum.

—— (Reed Meadow), a species of
Poa.

—— (Sea). See *Ruppia*.

—— (Sea Canary). See *Phleum*.

—— (Sea Lyme). See *Elymus*.

—— (Sea Spiked), a species of
Triglochin.

—— (Sea Wheat), a species of
Triticum.

—— (Smooth-seeded Goose), a species
of *Galium*.

—— (Spiked Meadow), a species
of *Poa*.

—— (Spring). See *Anthoxanthum*.

—— (Suffolk), a species of *Poa*.

Grass, (Vernal). See *Anthoxanthum*.

—— (Wall-barley), a species of
Hordeum.

—— (Wheat), a species of
Triticum.

—— (Whitlow). See *Draba*.

Gratia Dei, a name of the herb
Robert, of the hedge-hyssop, and
of several other vegetables.

Gratia Dei Germanorum, crow-
foot crane-bill.

Gratiola, hedge-hyssop, a genus
in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates
six species and two varieties.

Gratiola Cærulea, hooded willow-
herb.

Gratterona, i. e. *Aparine*.

Gravatio, i. e. *Caros*.

Gravativus, an epithet for a sort
of pain, attended with a sense of
weight.

Gravedo, a dull pain in the fore-
head. It is synonymous in Cullen's
Nosology, with catarrh. It is that
weight or listlessness, which accom-
panies a lessened transpiration, or
taking cold, as it is commonly called;
and as it is frequently accompanied
with a running of the nose
and eyes, it is used for a coryza,
which expresses the same.

Gravida, gravid. A woman is
said to be so whilst with child.

Graviditas, pregnancy. Also an
extraordinary distension of the ab-
domen during pregnancy.

Gravity, and as some call it, the
Vis Centripeta, is that quality by
which all heavy bodies tend towards
the centre of the earth, accelerat-
ing their motion the nearer they
move towards it. About the cause
of this wonderful and universal af-
fection of matter, there have been
endless conjectures: but a true phi-
losophy, that teaches what is not
within our capacities, as well as
what is knowable, has shewn this
to be unsolvable by any philoso-
phical

phical hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold gravity, true and absolute; and apparent, vulgar, or comparative. Absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. In reference to absolute *gravity*, the parts of all fluids and all bodies do really gravitate in their proper places, and therefore by their joint weights do make the weight of the whole: for every heavy whole is a heavy body, as we find in vessels filled with all kinds of liquors; and the weight of any whole is equal to, because compounded of, the weight of all its parts. The latter kind of *gravity* is such, that in reference to it bodies do not gravitate in their places; or rather do not, when compared with one another, pre-gravitate; but by hindering one another in their mutual endeavour to descend, do remain in their proper places, all one as if they were not heavy at all. Those things which do not pre-gravitate in the air, water, &c. the vulgar take to have no gravity; and only judge those to be heavy bodies which they see pre-gravitate or descend, because they cannot be supported by the ordinary gravitation of the fluid, or by its pressure all manner of ways. So that the notion of weight amongst the vulgar, is only the excess of any body's weight above that of air: and consequently they account those things to be light, which being less heavy than air, are supported by it, or buoyed up in it; whereas those comparatively

light bodies are not so really, since in vacuo it is found by experiment, that they descend as fast as other heavy bodies do in air.

The properties of *gravity* are thus enumerated: 1. That all bodies descend toward a point, which either is, or is very near to, the centre of magnitude of the earth and sea, about which the sea forms itself into a spherical surface: and the prominencies of the land, considering the bulk of the whole differ but insensibly therefrom. 2. This point, or centre, is fixed within the earth, or at least hath been so ever since we have had any authentic history: for a consequence of its shifting, though ever so little, would be the overflowing of the low lands on that side of the globe towards which it approached. And this it is thought would well account for the universal deluge, to have the centre of gravitation removed for a time towards the middle of the then inhabited world: for the change of place but the 2000th part of the radius of our earth, would be sufficient to lay the tops of the highest hills under water. 3. In all places equidistant from the centre of the earth, the force of *gravity* is nearly equal. But indeed all places of the earth's surface are not at equal distances from the centre; because the equatorial parts are something higher than the polar parts: the difference between the earth's diameter and axis being about 34 English miles, which hath been proved by the necessity of making a pendulum shorter in those places before they will swing seconds. 4. *Gravity* equally affects all bodies, without regard either to their bulk, figure, or matter: So that abstracting from the resistance of the medium, the most compact and loose, the greatest and smallest bodies

bodies would descend equal spaces in equal times, as appears from the quick descent of very light bodies in the exhausted receiver. Whence a very great difference may be observed between *gravity* and magnetism; and the latter affecting only iron, and that towards its poles; the former all bodies alike in every part. Hence also may be concluded that there is no such thing as positive levity, those things which appear light being only comparatively so. And whereas several things rise and swim in fluids, it is only because they are not, bulk for bulk, so heavy as those fluids: nor is there any reason why cork, for instance, should be said to be light, because it swims on water, any more than iron, because it will swim on mercury. 5. This power increases in descending, and decreases in ascending from the centre of the earth, and that in proportion to the square of the distances therefrom reciprocally; so as for instance, at a double distance to have but a quarter of the force, &c. which is highly agreeable to reason, because the *gravitating* or *attractive power*, must needs be exerted more vigorously in a small sphere, and more feebly in a greater, in proportion as it is contracted or expanded. Wherefore seeing the surfaces or spheres are to one another, as the squares of the radii, their power at several distances will be as the squares of those distances reciprocally; and then its whole action upon each spherical surface, be it great or small, will be always equal.

Gravity, (Centre of). The *Centre of Gravity* of a body is a certain point in it, upon which the body being freely suspended, it would rest in any position.

Graymill, i. e. *Gromwell*.

Greenwood, a species of *Genista*.
Grenette, i. e. *Santonium*.

Gressura, the part between the pudenda and the anus.

Grewia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Grias, anchovy-pear, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Gricum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Grinders Rot. Scythe-grinders are subject to a disease of the lungs, from the particles of sand, mixed with iron dust: and this disorder is among themselves called by this name.

Griphomenos, pains which go from the loins to the hypocondres.

Grifflea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Grittle's Stone. An order in the class of *Stones*; composed of a matter which is not gritty; it is soft, and not composed of a gritty matter; hence cutting very easily, and in all directions, without the harshness and grating observed in cutting other stones. Edwards.

Gronovia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Gronovii, a species of *Hieracium*.

Grossularia, gooseberry, a species of *Ribes*.

Grossularia, currants. See *Ribes*.

Grossus, an unripe fig.

Grossus, is a barbarous term used by some writers for the same as *Crassus*, *grosi*, for things coarsely powdered; and some are so nice as to distinguish between *Grossus* and *Viscosus*, as lute is different from glue.

Groundsel. See *Senecio*.

Ground Ivy. See *Glechoma*.

Ground Ivy, (*Upright*), a species of *Stachys*.

Ground Nut. See *Arachis*.

Ground Pine, (*Portugal Musk*),
Iva.

Grime,

Grume, is a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, like what we call rosy, as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. And hence,

Grumous blood, is that which is too thick for circulation, and stagnates.

Grus, a Crane. A Surgeon's instrument resembling the beak of a crane.

Grutum, a sort of gross oatmeal.

Gryllus, a species of *Andropogon*.

Gryphius Pes, an instrument mentioned by Parey, for extracting a mole from the uterus.

Gryphus, the philosopher's stone.

Grypopsis, crooked or wrinkled nails.

Guaiacum Guyac, pock-wood. It is the *Guajacum Offic.* Linn. It is also called *Lignum Vitæ*.

Guaiana, (Cort.) i. e. *Simarouba*.

Guajabo, i. e. *Guajava*.

Guajapala, i. e. *Moluccense Lignum*.

Guajacum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Guajava. See *Psidium*.

Guaparaiba, the mangrove-tree.

Guarea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Guarera Oba, wild cucumber.

Guassem, certain black scorbutic spots mentioned by Avicenna.

Guatemala, an inferior kind of indium.

Guava, a species of *Trichilia*.

Guayava, i. e. *Guava*.

Guazuma, bastard-cedar, a species of *Theobroma*.

Guettarda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Guilandina, the bonduc, or nickar-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Guinea Corn. See *Sorghum*.

Gula. The œsophagus.

Gum, is a vegetable substance differing from a resin in being more viscid, and less friable, and gene-

rally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins being more sulphureous, require a spiritous solvent.

Guma, mercury.

Gum-bile or *Gum-boil*. See *Parulis*.

Gum Arabic. It exudes from the *Mimosa Nilotica* of Linnæus.

Gummata. Strumous tumors are sometimes thus called from the resemblance of their contents to gum-mous substances.

Gummi Funerum, i. e. *Bitumen*.

Gummi Rubrum Astringens Gambiense. It is an astringent gum, brought from Africa. See *Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq.* vol. i. p. 358, &c.

Gummi Tracagantha. This gum exudes from a species of the *Astragalus* of Linnæus.

Gums. See *Gingiva*.

Gundelia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are but one species.

Gunnera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Gurgeatio, i. e. *Sudor Anglicus*.

Gurgulio, the uvula. Also the insect called a *Weevil*.

Gustatorii, a name of the ninth pair of nerves.

Gustatorius, a name of the third maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gustavia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Gustus, the taste.

Gutta, a drop. Also a name of the apoplexy; from a supposition that its cause was a drop of blood, falling from the brain upon the heart.

Gutta Rosacea, rose-drop. Little fiery tubercles dispersed about the face and nose. Nicolaus Florentinus distinguishes three degrees of it. 1. *Rubedo Simplex*. 2. *Rubedo Pustulosa*. 3. *Rubedo Ulcerosa*.

Gutta Rubra, vel *Gutta Ruonia*,
Vel

Gutta Rosea, the same as *Gutta Rosacea*.

Gutta Serena, i. e. *Amaurosis*.

Guttæ Vitæ, i. e. *Bals. Traumat.*

Guttalis, i. e. *Arytænoides*.

Gutteta. Castellus, says that the word *goutte* in French signifies *convulsions*: hence the name of a preparation called *pulvis gutteta*.

Guttur, i. e. *Bronchocele*, also the throat; and particularly the larynx.

Gutturalis Arteria, the first considerable branch of the external carotid is the superior *guttural*, which arises just where it parts from the internal, and runs to the thyroid gland, and to the muscles and other parts of the larynx or pharynx.

The inferior *guttural artery* is the *Trachealis Arteria*, which see.

Gutturalis Vena, the right goes from the upper part of the bifurcation above the mammae of the same side, and sometimes from the subclavia. The left from the left subclavian, near its origin.

Gutturiformis Cartilago, the ary-tænoid cartilage.

Gutturis Os, i. e. *Os Hyoides*.

Gycypicros, woody nightshade. See *Solanum*.

Gymnastic, from *γυμναζω*, *exerceo*, to exercise, is such a method of cure as is performed by exercise, or that part of physic which treats of the rules that are to be observed in all sorts of exercises, for the preservation of health. This is said to have been invented by one Herodicus, born at Salymbra, a city of Thrace; or, as some say, at Leutini in Sicily. He was first master of an academy where young gentlemen came to learn warlike and manly exercises; and whom he observing to be very healthful on that account, he made exercise become an art, in reference to the recovering men out of diseases, as well

as preserving them from them; and called it *Gymnastic*, which he made a great part of his practice of physic. But Hippocrates, who was his scholar, blames him sometimes for his excesses in this kind of physic. And Plato exclaims against him with some warmth, for enjoining his patients to walk from Athens to Megara, which is about 25 miles, and to come home on foot as they went, as soon as ever they had but touched the walls of the city. But to how much soever a blameable excess this might be carried in those times, the province of medicine was some while after so over-run with enthusiasts, chemists, and jugglers, as to turn out all such practices; but by the help of a sounder philosophy the present age has restored it again, and in due limitations; insomuch, that there are hopes of seeing a great multitude of nauseous unprofitable medicines give way to more efficacious and pleasant exercises; especially in chronic cases, where there is very little but what may be directly effected by the *Gymnastic* practice.

Gynnospermia, from *γυμος*, *nudus*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, *seed*; the first order in the class didynamia of Linnæus: it comprehends those plants, of that class, which have naked seeds.

Gynnospermus. See *Angiospermus*.

Gynæcia, from *γυνή*, *woman*. It signifies the menstrua, and sometimes the lochia.

Gynæcium, from *γυνή*, a woman, a seraglio, also a name for *Antimony*.

Gynecomastion, an enormous increase of the breasts of women.

Gynecomastos, a man whose breasts are large, like a woman's; from *γυνή*, a woman, and *μαστός*, *breast*. Also tumors on women's breasts.

Gynæcomylax, from *γυνή*, a woman, and *μυσαξ*, a beard. The hairs on the female pudenda.

Gynandria, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the twentieth in order. The term is compounded of two Greek words, *gyn* and *andros*, that signify *wife* and *husband*; and alludes to the singular circumstance of this class, in the flowers of which the stamina grow upon the pistillum; so that the male and female parts are united, and do not stand separate, as in other hermaphrodite flowers.

Gynanthropos, that species of hermaphrodite, which partakes more of the female than of the male: but distinctions are groundless, for all hermaphrodites, (so called) are properly *women*.

Gyncecanthe, i. e. *Black-bryony*.

Gypsie. See *Lycopus*.

Gypsophila, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and six varieties.

Gypsophyton, the great saxifrage.

Gypsum, plaster stone, or parget. An order in the class of stones. *Gypsum* is a fossil body, which cuts and scrapes easily; in the fire readily falls or calcines, but with water concretes again into a mass, which soon becomes hard. *Gypsum* is properly speaking a chemical salt, which wants the properties of salts so called in fossilogy. Considered as a salt, it is a neutral one, consisting of the vitriolic acid and a calcareous earth. Its earth is precipitated by a mild alkali, but not by the caustic volatile alkali. Edwards.



H.

HABENA, the name of a bandage, contrived to keep the lips of wounds together.

Habit, is any particular disposition or temperament of body, obtained by birth, or manner of living. The ancients distinguished *εἶς*, a constant permanent habit, from *διαθεσις*, a present disposition, soon liable to alter.

Habitus Plantæ, the habit of a plant, is the outward appearance of plants, or what is called their port.

Hacub, a species of *Carduus*.

Hadid, iron.

Hæccetas, the quinta essentia of the chemists.

Hæma, blood.

Hæmagogos, from *αἷμα*, *blood*, and *γω*, *to bring away*. The name of an antidote in Nicolaus Myrépsus,

which was used for promoting the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal fluxes.

Hæmalopia, a variety of the pseudoplepsis imaginaria; in which all things seem to be of a red colour.

Hæmalops, from *αἷμα*, *blood*, and *ωψ*, *the countenance*. The livid marks of suffusions in the face and eyes.

Hæmanthus, blood-flower, or African tulip, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Hæmatoporia, a wasting from a poverty of blood.

Hæmatemesis, vomiting of blood. It is always symptomatic.

Hæmatia, or *Hæmation*, an epithet for a sort of garum, made of the intestines of fish macerated in salt.

Hæmatites,

Hæmatites, from αἷμα, blood. The Greeks call this ore of iron thus, from its supposed virtue of stopping blood. It is also called *blood-stone*. When it was in flatish cakes, with knobs on the surface, then the ancients called it *Hæmatites*; but when it was long striated pieces, they called it *Schistus*, but they possess no distinguishing qualities different from each other. The terra sinopica is also called *blood-stone*. In Edward's *Fossilogy* it is called *Iron-stone*, and is described as of a fibrous structure.

Hæmatocoele, from αἷμα, blood, and κηλη, a tumor. It is a species of *False Hernia* in the scrotum; it consists of a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis; its appearance is the same as when an hydrocele is the disorder.

Hæmatocoele Arteriosum, the same as aneurism.

Hæmatocchysis, from αἷμα, blood, and χεω, to pour out. It is a term used by Willis to signify an hæmorrhage.

Hæmatodes, bloody crane's bill.

Hæmatomphalocoele, a tumor in the navel, turgid with blood, from αἷμα, blood, and ομφαλῶς, a navel, and κηλη, a tumour.

Hæmatopedefis, bloody sweat.

Hæmatopblæbastasis, blood-making. The liver was formerly supposed to be the hæmatopœtic viscus, or that which converted the chyle into blood.

Hæmatops, is strictly used by some for any bloody suffusion of the eyes from external injuries, or otherwise, as the words from whence it is derived signify *bloody eyes*. But Hippocrates uses it frequently, in a more lax sense, for any concreted or stagnant blood.

Hæmatoxylon, logwood or Campeachy wood, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hæmaturia, bloody urine. It is always symptomatic.

Hæmitritæa, or *Hæmitriæus*, a species of fever, viz. the *Semitertian*.

Hæmocerchnus, blood brought up from the fauces, with a noise, or rattling, or bloody excretions discharged in a dry form.

Hæmodia, stupor of the teeth with pain.

Hæmoptic, is a person that spits blood, from αἷμα, sanguis, blood, and πλω, spuo, to vomit or spit. It is generally from some fault of the lungs, the extremities of the blood-vessels being worn off by sharp humours or a thin blood, so as to let out their contents, and suffer it to be coughed up.

Hæmoptoe, i. e. *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmoptycus, a person who discharges blood from the mouth is thus called.

Hæmoptysis, from αἷμα, blood, and πλω to spit, a spitting of blood from the lungs.

Hæmorrhage, from αἷμα, sanguis, blood, and ῥεω, fluo, to flow, or run out, is the bursting out of blood from any part whatsoever, occasioned generally from a plethora, and to be remedied by evacuation; but if it be from an increased velocity of a thin blood, agglutinants are to be made use of, and coolers.

Hæmorrhagia Narium, bleeding at the nose, also called *Epistaxis*.

Hæmorrhagia Uterina, excessive menses.

Hæmorrhoidalis, *Hæmorrhoidal* fever.

Hæmorrhoidalis Externa Arteria. See *Pudica Communis Arteria*.

Hæmorrhoidalis Interna Arteria. See *Mesenterica Inferiora Arteria*.

It soon divides into branches, one of which runs down behind the intestinum rectum, to which it is

distributed by several ramifications, and it communicates with the arteriæ hypogastricæ.

Hæmorrhoidales Externæ Venæ, the external hæmorrhoidal veins. They spread about the intestinum rectum and anus; and proceed from the hypogastricæ venæ: they communicate with the hæmorrhoidalis interna.

Hæmorrhoidalis Interna Vena. It is also called the *lesser mesaraic vein*. It is one of the great branches of the venæ portæ ventralis; though sometimes it springs from the splenica; it sends a branch to the duodenum from near its beginning; then it is divided into two branches, one of which ascends, the other descends; the descending branch runs down on the left portion of the colon, on its lower incurvations, and on the intestinum rectum, to the anus. The hæmorrhoidal veins have no valves.

Hæmorrhoides, from αἷμα, blood, and ῥέω, to flow, and εἶδος, likeness. Is a bleeding of the hæmorrhoidal veins. They also swell and inflame the parts about them, without bleeding. See *Piles*.

Hæmorrhoids, the same as *Hæmorrhoides*.

Hæmorrhoides Excedentes, i. e. *Hæmorrhoids tumens*.

Hæmorrhoides Decoloratæ, the hæmorrhoids tumens, when the discharge is mucous, not bloody.

Hæmorrhoides Albæ, i. e. *Hæmorrhoids Decoloratæ*.

Hæmorrhoides Mucidæ, i. e. *Hæmorrhoids Decoloratæ*.

Hæmorrhoids Immodicæ, i. e. *Hæmorrhoids Tumens*.

Hæmorrhoids Polyposa, i. e. *Hæmorrhoids Tumens*.

Hæmorrhoids ab Exania, i. e. *Hæmorrhoids Procidens*.

Hæmorrhæmia, a general stagnation of blood from a plethora.

Hæmostatica, from αἷμα, blood, and ἵστημι, to stop. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

Hæmotoicus, from αἷμα, blood, and ῥέω, to spit. One who spits blood.

Hagiospermon, i. e. *Santonicum*.

Hagioxyton, i. e. *Guaiacum Lignum*.

Haimachates, i. e. *Achates*.

Hair. The hair may justly be reckoned one of the common teguments of the body, not only for its use, but also because it is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. It grows longest upon the head, beard, in the arm pits, and about the privities. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapped up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. Their different colours depend much upon the different temperaments and qualities of the humours that nourish them. The use of the hairs is for a covering and ornament to the body. Whatsoever the efficient cause may be why a man has a beard, and a woman none, it is certain the final cause is for the distinguishing the male from the female sex; which otherwise could hardly be known if both were dressed in the same habit.

Hair Grass. See *Aira*.

Hair Moss. See *Polytrichum*.

Halation, is a purging medicine prepared with salt, and to be used at table instead thereof: but we find little

little of this kind retained in the present practice.

Halebemia, the art of fusing salts.

Halcyonium, the spume or froth of the sea. It is oily or bituminous.

Haleria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Halicacabum, a species of *Cardiospermum*.

Halicacabum Peregrinum, a species of *Corindum*.

Halices, pandiculation after sleep, or upon awaking.

Halimoides, a species of *Portulaca*.

Halimus, sea-purslane-trec, a species of *Atriplex*.

Halitron, is used by the Latin writers Hoffman, Paracelsus, and some others, for the common sal nitri or salt petre.

Halleri, a species of *Arabis*.

Halleria, African fly-honey-suckle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one genus and one species.

Hallucinationes, errors of imagination from a fault of the external organs. Deceptions of the imagination from a fault, rather in the bodily organs, or in the mind. In Cullen's *Nosolog.*, it is synonymous with *Dysæsthesiæ*.

Halmyrax, a sort of nitre produced in the valleys of Media.

Halmyris, the name of a species of a *Sea-cabbage*.

Halmyrodes, ἀλμυρώδης, *saluginosus*, is a term given by Hippocrates to a particular fever that is attended with sharp brackish sweats.

Halo, is the red circle round the breasts of women. Astronomers also take notice of a meteor under this name, in the form of a circle round the sun, moon, or stars, but more especially the moon.

Haloragis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species.

Halotechnics, the art of extracting salts and their spirits.

Hamamelis, witch-hazel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hamellia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hammoniæ Lacryma, i. e. *Gum Ammoniacum*.

Hamus, or *Hamulus*, is a hook; and surgeons make use of an instrument thus called, to extract the child in difficult labour, figures of which are given by Scultetus, in *Arm. Chirurg.* part i. tab. 8, 15, 31. and 34.

Handal or *Handala*, i. e. *Bitter Apple*.

Hapsis, the sense of feeling. It also signifies connection with respect to bandages. And ἀψις φρεων, in Hippocrates, signifies madness, delirium, or loss of reason.

Hapsicoria, a sort of loathing. See *Pica*.

Harebells (*English*) a species of *Hyacinthus*.

Hare's Ear. See *Bupleurum*.

Hare's Ear (*Bastard*). See *Phyllis*.

Hare-strong, a species of *Pucedanum*.

Hare's Tail. See *Lagurus*.

Harmala, wild Syrian rue, a species of *Peganum*.

Harmattan. It is a periodical wind which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. Its properties are, that it is so exceedingly drying, that the covers of books shrink, the pannels of doors split, in human subjects thirst is occasioned, the scarf skin peels off &c.

Harmel, Assyrian wild rue.

Harmonia, in anatomy, it is a species of articulation, and is when

two thin bones meet, and lay over each other a little way.

Harmos, the flesh that grows betwixt the teeth.

Haronkaba, i. e. *Zedoaria*.

Harpaga, amber.

Harpastrum, a species of exercise with a ball.

Harpax, amber; also a mixture of quick-lime and sulphur.

Harrowgate Water. It is one of the sulphureous kind.

Hartfell Water. It is one of the ferruginous kind, and is said to keep better than any other of its kind.

Hartogia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Harts Tongue. See *Scolopendrium*.

Hartwort. See *Tordylium*.

Hartwort (*Shrubby Æthiopian*), a species of *Bupleurum*.

Hartwort (*Shrubby Spanish*), a species of *Bupleurum*.

Harundo, the Indian reed.

Hasiacium, sal ammoniac.

Hasselquistia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Hasla Regia, the true yellow asphodel.

Hasella, splints used in fractures.

Haud, wood. The Arabs call the agallochum thus, by way of eminence. It is also called *Haud Al-cumeri*, *Haud bend*, and *Haud bend*.

Hauftus, a draught. Draughts differ not from any liquid form, only in their being in single doses; vomits, purges, opiates, and such others as require great nicety in determining the dose.

Hautboy, a variety of strawberry.

Haveri Glandula. Haver's glands. They are the sinovial glands; and are thus called, because Haver first discovered them.

Haw, (*Black*), a species of *Viburnum*.

Hawk Nut. See *Bulbocastanum*.

Hawk Weed. See *Hieracium*.

Hawk Weed, several species of *Hypochaeris*.

Hawk Weed, (*Bastard*). See *Crepis*.

Hawk Weed, (*Rough*). See *Hieracioides*.

Hazel, (*Witch*). See *Hamamelis*.

Hearts Ease. See *Viola Tricolor*.

Heart Pea. See *Cardiospermum*.

Heart Seed. See *Cardiospermum*.

Heath Erica, and *Erica Vulgaris*.

Heath (*Sea*). See *Frankenia*.

Head. By anatomists this is termed the upper venter, and comes last in dissection, as the contents are not so subject to corruption. The description of the parts, see under their respective names. But here it may not be amiss to reckon the several apertures therein, as they are taken notice of in dissection: these are either external or internal. The external holes are, 1. The two in the coronal bone above the artery, through which a vein, artery and nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair pass, for the brow and frontal muscles. This frequently appears only as a notch. 2. The orbiter internus in the same bone within the orbit, a little above the os planum, for another branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which goes to the nose. The third is between the os unguis, and the os maxillare, in the great canthus through which the ductus lachrymalis passes to the nose. 4. Orbiter externus in the os maxillare, below the orbit through which the nerves and vessels which come from the teeth pass to the cheek. 5. One single hole in the same bone behind the fore-teeth, which comes from the nose. 6. Two in the os palati, through which a branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes to the palate, uvula, and gums.

gums. 7. In the temporal bone between the processus mastoideus, and styloformis, through which the portio dura of the auditory nerves passes. 8. The ductus auditorius externus. 9. The ductus auditorius internus. 10. The conduit of the carotid artery. 11. In the same bone through which a vein passes from the external teguments to the lateral sinuses; that is behind the processus mastoideus. 12. In the occipital bone behind its apophyses, through which the vertebral veins pass. 13. In the same bone for a branch of the external jugular. 14. One single large hole for the medulla spinalis.

The internal holes are, 1. The blind hole above the crista galli. 2. The holes in the os ethmoides. 3. In the os sphenoides for the optic nerves. 4. The foramen lacrum, through which the third, fourth, and first branch of the fifth and sixth pair of nerves pass. 5. For the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves. 6. For the third branch of the same nerves. 7. The foramen arteriæ duræ matris. 8. The canal through which the carotid enters, and the intercostal passes out; but this was counted amongst the external holes. 9. The process of the os temporum, through which the auditory nerve passes. 10. Between the temporal and occipital bones: it is divided into two by the dura mater; through the one part passes the eighth pair of nerves, and the nervus accessorius; through the other the lateral sinuses open into the internal jugulars. 11. One on each side the large hole of the occiput, through which the ninth pair of nerves goes out.

Head-ach. See *Pain*.

Head-mould-shot, is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride, that is, have their edges shoot over one another: which is

frequently the case in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.

Health, is justly defined the faculty of performing all the actions proper to a human body in the most perfect manner. And all the effects of these actions are such as regard certain determined motions, or the change and alteration of what is received into the body.

Hearing. Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, passes through the *Meatus Auditorius*, and beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum. In like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum: which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that according to the various reflections of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and these different impressions represent different sounds. The curious structure of the labyrinth and cochlea render the weakest sounds audible; for the whole organ of *hearing* being included in a small space, had the auditory nerve run in a straight line, the impression had been made upon a very small part of it; and the strength of the impression being, *cæteris paribus*, always as the number of parts upon which the impression is made, sounds which are now low, could not have been heard at all. If the auditory nerve had, like the retina, been expanded into a large web, which had covered or lined some wide cavity, the impressions of sounds even in this case had been much

much weaker than they are now : for this large cavity hath given room for the sounds to dilate ; and all sounds grow weaker as they dilate. Both of these inconveniences are prevented by the present structure of the labyrinth and cochlea, whose canals, by their winding, contain large portions of the auditory nerve, upon every point of which the smallest sound being at once impressed, becomes audible : and by their narrowness the sounds are hindered from dilating : and the impressions made upon the nerves by the first dilatations are always the strongest. The strength of the impression in narrow canals is likewise increased upon the account of the elasticity of the sides of the bony canal : which receiving the first and strongest impulses of the air, do reverbate them more strongly upon the auditory nerve.

Heart. In describing this part it may be of use to prefix also that of the pericardium, because they have such a near relation to each other. The pericardium, so called from *περί, circum about, and καρδιά, cor, the heart* ; is a thin membrane of a conic figure, that resembles a purse, and contains the *heart* in its cavity. Its basis is pierced in five places for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the *heart*. It lies in the duplicature of the mediastinum, which firmly adheres to it, as its point does to the middle of the diaphragm. It receives its vessels from the mammary and phrenic. Nerves from the recurrent and diaphragmatic. It has lymphatics, which discharge themselves in the thoracic duct. The use of the pericardium is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the *heart* may not grow dry by its continual motion.

The *heart* is situated in the mid-

dle of the thorax, between the two lobes of the lungs ; it is of a conic figure, whose basis is the upper end, and its apex or point the lower end, which is turned a little to the left side, that the right auricle may be lower than the left, by which means the reflux blood in the cava ascends the more easily ; for, like other liquors, the blood will arise to the same height in both legs of a reflex tube. For the same reason the aorta runs first upwards, before it turns down, that the force of the returning blood from the lower parts may be the greater. The *heart* is tied to the mediastinum, to the pericardium, and sustained by the great vessels which bring and carry back the blood. It is covered by a membrane, which is the proper membrane of the muscles : its basis is always surrounded with fat. It has two veins which open into the cava, immediately before it empties itself into the auricle, and they are accompanied with two arteries from the aorta, which run through all the substance of the *heart* ; they are called the coronary vessels. The arteries bring the blood for nutrition and motion of the *heart*, and the veins carry back what remains. The branches of the veins on the right side communicate with those of the left : and in like manner do the arteries on each side communicate with one another ; and it is the same, though not every where so evident, in all the parts of the body. The *heart* receives a multitude of small nerves from the eighth pair, particularly they creep in great numbers about the aorta, and on the left ventricle : it has also some lymphatics which discharge themselves into the lymphatic duct.

At the basis of the *heart* there are two auricles, or little ears, one on the right side, and the other one the

the left. In the right ear opens the vena cava, in the left the vena pulmonalis; the first discharges the blood it receives from the cava into the right ventricle, and the second thrusts the blood that comes from the vena pulmonalis into the left ventricle. The left is less, but thicker than the right. Their substance is composed of two orders of muscular fibres, which terminate in a tendon at the basis of the *heart*; and at the right ear there is a circle like to a tendon, where the cava ends. Their external surface is smooth; their internal is unequal, full of small fleshy pillars, which send out small fibres that cross and go thwart one another; and betwixt these pillars there are as many furrows: they receive nerves from the branches of the eighth pair. They have the same motions as the systole and diastole of the *heart*. Their use is to receive the blood which is brought from the cava and vena pulmonalis, and by them to be thrust into the ventricles of the *heart*.

In the *heart* there are two cavities or ventricles, which answer to the two ears, one on either side; the sides of these cavities are very unequal, full of fibres and little fleshy productions, long and round, of a different figure and bigness, called *Columnæ* or pillars. Betwixt these fibres there are several furrows in the sides of the ventricles: especially in the left ventricle, they are deeper and longer: they contribute much to the close contraction of the ventricles. And because the side of the right ventricle is much thinner than the left, therefore there is often a small bundle of fleshy fibres which come from the middle partition to its opposite side, to hinder it from dilating too much. The right ventricle seemeth wider than the left, which is

longer and narrower than the right, and its sides stronger and thicker. The two ventricles are separated by the septum medium, which is properly the inside of the left ventricle, since its fibres are continued with the fibres of the opposite side of the same ventricle. The vessels which enter and come out of the *heart*, are the vena cava, the arteria and vena pulmonalis, and the aorta or arteria magna.

The right ventricle receives the blood from the cava into the right ear; and at the mouth of the ventricle there are placed three valves, made of a thinner membrane: they are of a triangular figure and called tricuspides; their bases are fixed to the mouths of the ventricle, and their points and sides tied by small fibres to the fleshy productions: so that when the ventricle contracts, and the opposite sides approach one another, the points of the valves meet, and their lateral springs being relaxed, their sides are likewise made to join one another by the blood which gets between them and the sides of the ventricle. The three valves thus united form a concave cone, which hinders the return of the blood to the auricle; it is therefore thrust out at the arteria pulmonalis, which rises immediately out of the right ventricle; its mouth is less than the cava; it has three valves called the sigmoidales, or semilunares, because they resemble a half moon, or the old Greek sigma, which was writ as a C. Their substance is membranous. When they separate, they give passage to the blood from the ventricle into the artery; but they shut the passage, and are thrust together by the blood that endeavours to return. The arteria pulmonalis carries the blood to the vena pulmonalis, which dischargeth itself through the left ear into the ventricle of the same side.

At

At the orifice of this ventricle there are two valves called *Mitrales*, because they resemble a mitre: they are broader than the other valves, they are situated and have the same use as the tricuspides in the right ventricle. The aorta, or great artery, arises immediately out of the left ventricle; it has three valves, which have the same use and figure as the semilunares in the arteria pulmonalis.

The *heart* is a compound muscle, and its substance is made of fibres of the same nature as those of other muscles; there are several orders of them, which have different directions, and all their tendons are in the basis of the *heart*. From the aorta, just by one of the coronary arteries, go out two tendons, of which the first passes through the pulmonary artery and the right auricle, the other between the two auricles; these surround the entry both of the aorta and left ventricle. The entry of the right ventricle is also tendinous, but all the fibres which terminate about the pulmonary artery, terminate fleshy. Now of the fibres which come from the mouths of the right ventricle and pulmonary artery, the outermost, which are much the finest, go in a straight line to the point of the *heart*: all the others, which are next the surface of the *heart*, wind towards the left hand, till they arrive at the point, where turning underneath themselves, and under the right ventricle, they wind up the left ventricle towards the right hand, to their insertion in the basis. Under the straight fibres there pass a few more almost straight, from the mouth of the right ventricle to the pulmonary artery; and from the opposite side of the artery, to the second tendon of the aorta, there pass others, by both which the mouth of the pulmonary is dilated

in the contraction of the *heart*. Under all these, some which wind from the first tendon of the aorta towards the point, when they come to the middle of the right ventricle, turn up again to the root of the pulmonary artery, or terminate in the fleshy pillars and papillæ. These both contract the ventricles and dilate the arteries at the same time. The mouths of the ventricles are likewise surrounded with semicircular fibres, which assist the valves in the systole of the *heart*. On the side of the septum medium, which is next the right ventricle, some fibres go straight from the basis to the apex; all the rest of the fibres are twisted only round the ventricle, and of these some creep half-way, some more than half-way and then return to the basis by the opposite side: some again terminate in the fleshy pillars and papillæ; the rest turn the point, and seem to involve the *heart* more than once in their going from, and returning to the basis. From hence it appears that a much greater number of fibres involve the left ventricle than do the right, seeing the blood is by this thrust only through the lungs, but by that through all the parts of the body, even to the extremities, and back again. And that the force of the constriction of this ventricle might be every where strong; and the texture of the *heart* itself firmer, these fibres are not at all parallel, or they do not all run with the same obliquity: but the inner always de-cussate the outer, and frequently mix with one another. The bone which is found in the basis of the *heart* of several beasts, is nothing but the tendons of the fibres of the *heart* ossified: it is sometimes found in men. This muscle has two motions called *Systole* and *Dyasole*; the former is when the fibres contract, its sides swell, and its cavities

are strongly pressed on all sides. The diastole is when it ceaseth to act, its fibres are lengthened, its sides fall, and its cavities become large and wide.

The force by which this muscle throws its blood out of its ventricles, or by which it contracts in its systole, has employed the enquiries of many in vain; and even Borelli, with a great deal of geometry to his assistance, seems to have been very wide of the truth in his calculations thereupon; from reasoning upon improper postulates, rather than the insufficiency of the means he made use of: for Dr. Keil has since, by the same helps from geometry, much more satisfactorily determined it after the following manner:

If we have the velocity where-with a fluid flows out at any orifice without any resistance from an anterior fluid, it is easy to determine the force which produces that motion. For let the line *AB* be the height from which if a body fall, it will acquire a velocity equal to the velocity where-with the fluid flows out from the orifice, then is the force which produces the motion of this fluid equal to the weight of a cylinder of the same fluid whose base is equal to the orifice, and whose weight is equal to 2 *AB*, by the second corollary of the 36th proposition of the 2d book of Newton's Principia. Now the blood flowing out of the *heart*, is much resisted in its motion by the anterior blood in the arteries and veins, and therefore cannot flow with all the velocity the force of the *heart* will give it, were there no such resistance; some part of that force being spent in overcoming the resistance which arises from the rest of the mass of blood. If, therefore, we could know how much the velocity of the blood is diminished

by this resistance, or what proportion the velocity of the blood resisted has to the blood that is driven out, and not resisted; having already determined the velocity of the blood as it is resisted, we might easily collect the velocity by which the blood would flow were it not resisted, and from thence the absolute force of the *heart*. To find out this the doctor made the following experiment.

Having uncovered the iliac artery and vein in the thigh of a dog, near to his body, and having passed convenient ligatures under them, he opened the whole diameter of the vessel, and received into a cup all the blood which run from it in the space of ten seconds of a minute; after that, the same was done by the artery for the same space of time, and both the quantities of blood were exactly weighed. But because experiments may be varied by some unheeded circumstances, this was repeated, until the quantity of blood which runs from the artery, to the quantity of blood which runs from the vein, was found to be in the same space of time nearly at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3. Now the velocity of blood in the iliac artery so near the aorta, is nearly the same with that in the aorta: and consequently the velocity with which it flows out of the iliac artery cut asunder, is the same with which it would flow out of the *heart* unresisted; or the blood runs through a wound in the iliac artery with all the velocity it received from the *heart*. Now all the blood which runs along the iliac artery, returns again by the iliac vein; and consequently the quantities of blood which pass through both in the same space of time are equal. The quantity of blood, therefore, which runs out of the iliac vein cut asunder, is the same which runs through the iliac

iliac artery before it was cut, in the same space of time. Having therefore the quantity which runs through the iliac artery, when it is cut, and when it is not cut, we have their velocities; for the velocity of any fluid running through the same canal in equal spaces of time, is directly as their quantities: but the velocity of blood when the artery is cut, is equal to that it receives by the full force of the *heart*; and the velocity when it is not cut, is that velocity with which the blood moves through the aorta resisted by the anterior blood: and therefore these two velocities are to one other as $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.

Now if the *heart* throws out two ounces of blood every systole (as is most probable), then the blood moves through the aorta at the rate of 156 feet in a minute; and therefore the absolute velocity where-with the blood would be forced into the aorta, did it find no resistance, is such as would make it to move 390 feet in a minute, which is near $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in a second of time. We must next enquire what is the height, from which if a body falls, it will acquire this given velocity; for this height doubled gives the length of the cylinder, whose base is equal to the orifice of the aorta, and whose weight is equal to the absolute force of the *heart*. It is known by experiment that the force of gravity will make a body move 30 feet in a second, which is the velocity it acquires in falling through 15 feet: and therefore this velocity is to the velocity of the blood flowing without resistance into the aorta, as 30 to 0.5; but because the heights from which bodies acquire given velocities, are as the squares of the velocities, that is as 900 to 42.25; therefore as 900 to 42.25, so is 15 to 07.4. This height doubled gives the 1.48, or

in inches 17.76. which is the height of a cylinder of blood, whose base is equal to the aorta, which we have supposed to be equal to 0.4187; and therefore the solid content is 7.436112, the weight of which is equal to the absolute force of the *heart*. This weight is five ounces, and therefore the force of the *heart* is equal to the weight of five ounces.

Heart-burn. See *Cardialgia*.

Heart of a Tree: the middle part longitudinally, is so called.

Heat, is one of the four primary qualities, and very much consists in the rapidity of motion in the smaller parts of bodies, and that in every way; for that the progressive velocity of a body will not be sufficient, we see from the motion of air and water, which grow never the hotter for being drove by tempests. The writings of experimental philosophers are full of projects for discovering this quality, and all concur in this necessary requisite, of the parts being rapidly agitated all ways, and variously struck against one another. As to the operation of this quality upon our senses, the result of which we call *heat*, it is usually estimated by its relation to the organs of feeling; for we do not esteem any body to be hot, unless the motion of its small parts be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the particles of the sentient: for if it be more languid than the sentient, we pronounce that body to be cold; but if it be more quick in the object than in the sentient, we say the body is hot; which is manifest by experiment, because the same water is frequently said to be hot or cold, as the hand put into it is hotter or colder. Sir Isaac Newton conjectures, that flame is a fume, vapour, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so as to shine; because bodies do not flame without emitting

emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame. In distilling hot ardent spirits, when the head of the still is taken off, the ascending vapour will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the still. Some bodies heated by motion or fermentation, if the *heat* grows intense, fume copiously; and if the *heat* be great enough, the fumes will shine and become flame. All flaming bodies waste and vanish into burning smoke: which smoke, if the flame be put out, is very thick and visible, and sometimes smells strongly; but in the flame loses its smell by burning: and according to the nature of the smoke, the flame is of several colours. As great bodies probably conserve their *heat* the longest; so the reason of it seems to be, that their parts *heat* one another: whence great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond such a degree, may emit light so copiously, as by the emission and re-action of its light, and the reflections and reactions of its rays within its pores to grow still hotter, till it come to such a period of *heat*, as is that of the sun; whose parts are kept from fuming away by the vast weight and density of the atmosphere incumbent upon them, and very strongly pressing and condensing the vapours which arise from them: for we see that water but moderately heated will boil with violence when the pressure of the atmosphere is taken off in the exhausted receiver. And a mixture of tin and lead, being placed on a red hot iron in vacuo, will emit copious fumes, and even some flame, which yet in the air will scarce visibly smoke. *Heat* conduces much to the fluidity of bodies, by lessening the tenacity of their

parts; for it renders many bodies fluid, which otherwise are not so; and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquors, as of honey, oil, balsam, &c. and by the same reasons lessens their resisting force. Dr. Halley hath shewn, that the simple action of the sun is, as all other impulses or strokes, more or less forcible, according to the sines of the angles of incidence, or to the perpendicular let fall on the plane; whence the vertical ray (being that of the greatest *heat*) being put for radius, the force of the sun, on the horizontal surface of the earth, will be to that, as the sine of the sun's altitude at any other time. Hence it follows, that the time of the continuance of the sun's shining being taken for a basis, and the sines of the sun's altitudes erected thereon as perpendiculars, and a curve drawn through the extremities of those perpendiculars, the area comprehended shall be proportionate to the collection of the *heat* of all the beams of the sun in that space of time. Hence it will follow likewise, that under the pole the collection of all the *heat* of a tropical day is proportionate to a rectangle of the sine of 23 degrees and a half into 24 hours, or the circumference of a circle; that is, the sine of 23 degrees and a half, being nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of radius, as $\frac{1}{2}$ into 12 hours; or the polar *heat*, is equal to that of the sun continuing 12 hours above the horizon at 53 degrees height, than which the sun is not 5 hours more elevated under the equinoctial. But whereas the nature of *heat* is to remain in the subject, after the cause that heated it is removed, and particularly in the air; under the equinoctial, the twelve hours absence of the sun does very little still the motion impressed by the past action of his

rays, wherein *heat* consists, before he rises again; but under the pole, the long absence of the sun for six months, wherein the extremity of cold does obtain, has so chilled the air, that it is, as it were, frozen, and cannot, before the sun has got far towards it, be any ways sensible of his presence, his beams being obstructed by thick clouds, and perpetual fogs and mists. But the differing degrees of *heat* and cold in differing places, depend in a great measure upon the accidents of situation, with regard to mountains or valleys, and the soil. The first greatly help to chill the air by the winds which come over them, and which blow in eddies through the levels beyond: and as to soils, some retain the *heat* much more than others, as the sands in Africa, Arabia, and such like deserts, make the *heat* of summer incredible to those who have not felt it.

Heautontimorumenos, one who torments himself.

Hebdomedaria. It is one of the febres eraticæ.

Hebe, ἡβη. This word is used in three different significations, viz. for the first, hair appearing about the genital parts; for the parts themselves; but more justly for that time of youth, at which it first appears: whence custom hath appropriated it almost solely to the latter, or to signify youth in general.

Hebenstretia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Hebiscos, marshmallow.

Hætic, from ἥξις, *habit*. It may strictly be applied to any thing that is become habitual, but is only joined to that kind of fever which is slow and almost continual. This is the reverse of those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great a fulness from obstruction, because it is attended with too lax a state of

the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin, whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. Hippocrates describes this fever under the name of *phthibis*. Celsus is the first who speaks of it under the name of an *hætic fever*: what were afterwards called *slow hætic fevers*, were among the first physicians called *tabid*, or *long continued fevers*, or *marasmi*. At present, by *slow hætic fevers* are meant those which are chronical, and continually, by a preternatural, though by a mild and remitting heat, consume the juices, induce a consumption and impair the strength. Dr. Cullen does not rank this kind of fever as a genus, but considers it always as symptomatic.

Hedera, ivy, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and three varieties.

Hedera Arborea, common or tree-ivy. It is the *Hedera Helix* of Linnæus.

Hedera Terrestris, ground-ivy. It is the *Glecoma Hederacea*, of Linnæus.

Hedra, the anus; also the excrements thence voided. It sometimes signifies the basis of an abscess, or that part which is subjected to that which is converted into pus. Hippocrates sometimes uses this word to signify a species of *fracture*.

Hedricos. An epithet for remedies appropriated to the anus.

Hedycarya, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Hedychroi, a name for certain troches.

Hedysmos, a name of mint, on account of its sweet smell.

Hedyotis, a genus in Linnæus's botany.

botany. He enumerates five species.

Hedynois, i. e. *Hyoseris*, also a species of the same. It is also a name of the *dens leonis*.

Hedysarum, French honey-suckle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. To this genus he adds the *onobrychis* or *saintfoin*, or *cocks-head*, and enumerates of species and varieties sixty-nine.

Hedysarum, a name of the *fœnum Græcum sylvestre*.

Hedysarum Glycyrrhizatum, liquorice vetch.

Hecisteria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hecistria, a species of *Polygala*.

Hecydryon, a small ulcerous pustule.

Hecyster, from ἑκω, *to draw*. A hook for extracting the *tœtus*.

Heleagnus, a species of *Gale*.

Heleniastrum, bastard elecamane.

Helenium, bastard or willow-leaved sun-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and two varieties.

Helenium, elecampane, or *enula campana*, is thus called, from its great plenty in the island of St. Helena, as some say; and others give different reasons for this name, too fictitious for any serious regard. It is a species of *Inula* in Linnæus's botany.

Helenium Canadense. Some species of sun-flower; thus named.

Helenium Indicum, a name of some species of sun-flower: also of potatoes.

Helioselinum, i. e. *Apium*.

Helianthemum, yellow dwarf-cistus, or little sun-flower, a species of *Cistus*. A name of potatoes.

Helianthoides, Virginian yellow ox-eye, a species of *Buphtalmum*.

Helianthoides, a species of *Tetraonotheca*.

Helianthus, sun-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species and five varieties.

Helicalis Major, a small muscle, which only acts upon the cartilage of the ear. See *Auricula*.

Helicbrysum, from ἥλιος, *the sun*, and χρυσός, *gold*. *Goldilocks*. See *Elicbrysum*.

Helicbrysum. See *Gnaphalium*.

Helicbryfus, i. e. *Amarantus*.

Heliconia, a genus in Linnæus's botany: He enumerates four species.

Helicteres, screw-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Heliocarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany: there is but one species.

Heliochryson. Some species of *Goldilocks*. See *Elicbrysum*.

Heliochrysum, from ἥλιος, *sol*, *the sun*, and χρυσός, *Aurum*, *gold*, is any flower of a yellow colour: but is more peculiar to the sun-flower.

Helicocrysum, golden cud-weed. See *Gnaphalium*.

Heliophila, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Helioscopios, sun-spurge.

Heliotropium, from ἥλιος, *Sol*, *the sun*, and τρεπω, *verto*, *to turn*; is a name given to all plants that turn towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

Heliotropium, turnsol, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and two varieties.

Heliotropium Tricocum, French or colouring turnsol.

Heliotropium, common blood-stone. It is an opaque gem, of a green colour marked with bloody spots or veins.

Heliotropium Indicum, potatoes.

Helitis, i. e. *Squama Eris*.

Helix, from εἰδέν, *to turn*, a spiral line.

line. The external circle or border of the outer ear.

Helix, common ivy, a species of *Hedera*. The name also of a species of *Salix*.

Hellweed, i. e. *Dodder*.

Hellebore. See *Helleborus*.

Hellebore (*Bastard*). See *Serapias*, and *Helleborine*.

Hellebore, (*White*), *Veratrum*.

Helleboraster, *Helleborastrum*, or *Helleborine*, bears-foot.

Helleborine, bastard-hellebore, a species of *Serapias*.

Helleborize. Hippocrates, and others after him, used prepared hellebore, which they introduced into the rectum both for vomiting and purging, which they made stronger or weaker as they required, and the vomiting, purging, or both, produced thus, they called *Helleborizing*.

Helleborus, *Hellebore*, from ἑλκεν βρεφα, to kill by eating, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and two varieties.

Helleborastrum, great bastard black hellebore, or fetter-wort, or fettle-wort.

Helleborus Albus, i. e. *Veratrum Album*, Linn.

Helleborus Niger, a species of *Helleborus*.

Helleborus, a name of the female fanicle.

Helminthes, ἑλμινθες, signifies any kind of worms; whence,

Helminthagogum, from the former, and αγω, *duco*, to drive; is any medicine that expels worms.

Helocapolin, a sort of cherry. See *Capolin*.

Helodes or *Heloides*, ἐλωδης, the same also as τρυφωδης, is a particular kind of fever attended with colliquative sweats, and hath, at the same time, the tongue dry and hard. Some take the Anglicus fudor, which was epidemical, and described by the lord Verulam in his *History of*

Henry the VIIth's reign, to have been of this kind.

Helonias, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Helosis, a disorder in the eye, consisting in an eversion or turning up of the eye-lids.

Helotis, i. e. *Plica Polonica*.

Helvella. See *Elvela*.

Helxine, a name for the parietaria; for a species of *Convolvulus*; and of several species of *Polygonum*.

Hemalopia, sight divided into two. A sort of *Pseudoblepsis*.

Hematites, blood-stone. It is a fibrous species of iron. It is both of the red, and the unnamed colour of metals: it frequently is composed of crusts, laying one above another, which are striated. Edwards.

Hematites, (*Flos*). It is a species of *Flos Ferri*, of a fibrous structure. Edwards.

Hemerolops, from ἡμερα, a day, and ωψ, the eye: a defect in the sight, which consists in being able to see in the day time only, but not in the evening.

Hemeroeallis, day-lily, or lily-asphodel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and two varieties.

Hemerolopia, ἡμεραλωπια, a distemper just taken notice of by Galen, *Introduc. cap. 15 in Princ.* but not afterwards mentioned, wherein a person could see only by day-light, in opposition to the νυχ-αλωπια; wherein the patient can see only by night.

Hemicrania, from ἡμισυ, *semis*, half, and κρανιον, *cranium*, the skull, or head; is a pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

Hemina, an ancient measure, of different contents in different nations; but now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

Hemiobolion,

Hemiobolon, or *Hemiobolon*, half an obolus.

Hemiolion, the same as *Sesquialtera*. But in Galen, *de C. M. S. L.* it particularly signifies an ounce and half.

Hemionis, from ἡμιονος, a Mule, mule's-dung.

Hemionitis, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Filices* or *Ferns*. He enumerates three species.

Hemionitis, Italian *Hemionitis*, fern, or spleenwort, a species of *Asplenium*.

Hemionium, a name for the *Asplenium*.

Hemipagia, i. e. *Hemicrania*.

Hemiplegia, an hemiplegy, from ἡμισυ, *semis*, half, and πλῆσσω, *percutio*, to strike or seize; is a palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time, from some partial disorder of the nervous system. See *Palsy*.

Hemiplexia, the same as *Hemiplegia*, or according to some, when one half of the body is affected after the manner of an apoplexy.

Hemirhombion or *Hemitomon*, a sort of bandage mentioned by Hippocrates, called also *Semirhombus*, from its figure.

Hemisphere, from the same, and ἡμισφαῖον, *Globus*, a ball or circle is the half of a globe, when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

Hemitritæus, from ἡμισυ, half, and τρίτης, *third*, or *tertian*, a tertian fever, or a tertian intermittent fever that returns every day. It is often of the remittent rather than of the intermittent kind.

Hemlock. See *Conium*.

Hemlock dropwort. See *Oenanthe Crocata*.

Hemlock (Fine leaved Water.) See *Pbellandrium*.

Hemlock (long-leaved), *Cicuta Virosa*.

Hemlock (spotted.) See *Conium Maculatum*.

Hemlock (Water.) See *Cicuta*.

Hemp. See *Cannabis*.

Hemp (Bastard.) See *Datisca*.

Hemp, (Nettle.) See *Galeopsis*.

Henbane. See *Hyosciamus*.

Hen and Chickens, a variety of the garden daisy.

Henbit (Great), a species of *Lamium*.

Henbit (Small), a species of *Veronica*.

Henbit (Smaller,) a variety of the greater *Henbit*.

Henweed (Guinea.) See *Petiveria*. It is a species of *Petiveria*.

Hepar, or *Heper*. Martinus and Goræus derive it from ἔπειν to work, and εἶναι blood, upon a supposition that it was to prepare the blood. The liver.

Hepar Uterinum, i. e. *Placenta*.

Hepatalgia, inflammation, or pain in the liver or its region.

Hepatarius, *Hepatic*.

Hepateros, from ἥπαρ the liver. It is an epithet for a sort of dysentery, in which an aqueous blood is secreted.

Hepatica, a pain of the right hypochondre, or region of the liver.

Hepatica. Linnæus includes it in the genus of *Anemone*.

Hepatica Vulgaris, star or stone liverwort. It is a species of moss.

Hepatic Flux. It is a bilious diarrhœa, occasioned by an excess of bile.

Hepatica Nobilis, herb trinity or noble liver-wort. It is the *Anemone Hepatica* of Linnæus.

Hepatica Arteria, the hepatic artery. As soon as this artery leaves the cœliaca, it runs to the upper and inner part of the pylorus, sending off two branches, a small one

called *Pylorica*, and a larger one called *Gastrica dextra*, or *Gastrica major*. Having sent out these two, it advances behind the ductus hepaticus, towards the vesica fellea, to which it gives two branches, called *Arteriæ Cysticæ*, and another called *Bilaria*, which are lost in the great lobe of the liver. Afterwards this artery enters the fissure of the liver, and joins the vena portæ, with which it runs in the capsula glissonii, and accompanies it through the whole substance of the liver by numerous ramifications, which may be termed *Arteriæ Hepaticæ Propriæ*.

Hepatica Brachii (Vena). See *Basilica Vena*.

Hepatica Minor (Vena) a branch from the vena portæ ventralis. Or, sometimes it is a branch of the cysticæ venæ.

Hepatica Stellaris, i. e. *Asperula*.

Hepatico cystici Ductus. That side of the body of the gall-bladder which lies next the liver, is connected to that bowel by a vast number of filaments which run a great way into the substance of the liver; and among these filaments there are some ducts which form a communication between the pori bilarii and the gall-bladder. These ducts are the most numerous about the neck of the bladder.

Hepaticus, hepatic, from *ἥπαρ* the liver. It is an epithet for any thing belonging to the liver. The ancients confined the word to an inflammation of the liver; but the moderns use it to signify those persons whose livers are disordered, from any cause.

Hepaticus Ductus. See *Portæ Venæ*.

Hepaticus Flos, a name for the *Parnassia palust.* & *Vulg.*

Hepatirrhæa. It is that species of *Diarrhæa*, in which a crude and

ferous discharge is very frequent, and without pain.

Hepatirrhæa Intestinalis, i. e. *Diarrhæa Hepatirrhæa*.

Hepatitis. Pliny says it is a precious-stone, and shaped like the liver.

Hepatitis, inflammation of the liver.

Hepatzon, brown itching morpew.

Hepatocele, rupture of the liver.

Hepatorium, i. e. *Eupatorium*.

Hepatorium Aquatile, i. e. *Bidens*.

Hepsema, i. e. *Desfrutum*.

Heptanaria, from *ἑπτα*, *septem*, seven, and *αἶμα*, *maritus*, husband, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the seventh in order, comprehending the plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, and seven stamina or male parts in each.

Heptapleuron, from *ἑπτα* seven, and *πλευρα*, a rib. So the *Plantago Major* was called, because it is furnished with seven ribs.

Heptrec, a species of *Rosa*.

Heracantha, common Carline thistle.

Heraclea, i. e. *Sideritis*; also water-horehound.

Heracleios or *Heracleius*, from *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Hercules*, Herculean. An epithet of the epilepsy, and of the mania. It is a name also of the load-stone.

Heracleoticum, origanum, so called from *Heraclea*, where the best was produced.

Heracleum, cow-parsnip, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species, and two varieties.

Heracleum, a species of *Sphondylium*.

Heracium (ol.) It is thought to be the ol. buxi.

Heracius (Lapis) i. e. *Load-stone*.

Herbs, properly speaking, are those plants whose stems perish annually. See *Plant*.

Herb, in the Linnæan system, is that

that part of a vegetable which arises from the root, and terminates by the fructification. It comprehends,

1. The trunk, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification: it is clothed with the leaves, and terminated by the fructification. 2. The leaves, whose office is to transpire and attract, like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. 3. The fulcra, or props, which serve as stays to strengthen the plant; but may, however, be taken off without destroying it. 4. The hybernacula, winterings, or the bulbs and buds, each of which is a compendium of the herb upon its root before it begins to grow. See *Trunk*, *Leaves*, *Fulcra*, and *Hybernacula*.

Herb Bane. See *Clandestina*.

Herb Bennet. See *Geum*.

Herb Gerard, i. e. See *Ægopodium*.

Herb Paris. It is the *Paris Quadrifolia* of Linnæus. See also *Trilium*.

Herb Robert, a species of *Geranium*.

Herba Sancta Pauli, by some called also *Herba Paralytica*, is commonly taken to be the primrose; but for what reason it hath obtained this signification does not appear.

Herba Salutaris. Some have thought fit thus to call the white thorn, upon a supposition that our Saviour was crowned with it in derision, when he suffered upon the cross: and distinctions annexed to this word on like conceits are endless.

Herculeus Morbus. The epilepsy is thus called, from the terror of its attacks, and difficulty of cure. Some medicines also, upon the same foundation, have been called *Herculean*, in order to denote their uncommon force; but such conceits are now much in neglect.

Hereditary Disease, is such as is transmitted from the parents in the first rudiments of the fœtus, which is the origin of many chronic cases.

Hermannia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Hermaphroditus, hermaphrodite, from *Ἑρμης*, *Mercury*, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Venus*. Generally understood to be a person where there is a confusion of sexes, by a participation of the genital parts of both. But there seems no more of truth in this, than that some females have their clitoris of an uncommon size; and which frequently happens from lascivious titillations and frictions, as in the notorious instance of the two nuns at Rome.

Hermaphrodite Flowers, in botany, are those which contain both antheræ and stygma, supposed to be the male and female parts of generation.

Hermes, the Greek name of *Thoth*, or *Thouth*; the Latins call him *Mercury*. He was Chanaan, the son of Cham. To him is ascribed the invention of all arts, particularly that of medicine.

Hermetic Art: chemistry is thus called, from *Hermes* or *Mercury*, whom they will have to be the first inventor of it.

Hermetical Philosophy, or,

Hermetical Physic, is that which is directed by chemical reasonings, upon the principles of salts, sulphur, and mercury.

Hermetical Seal, or to seal any thing *Hermetically*, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together.

Hermodyctylus, hermodyctyl. The root of a plant is thus named in the shops, which is brought from Turkey. The plant is the *Colebitum Illyricum* of Linnæus.

Hernandia, Jack-in-a-box, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Hernia, from *ἵψος*, a branch, a rupture. In consequence of some sudden effort, part of the abdominal contents are forced through the interstices left between the tendinous expansions of the abdominal muscles, for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels, or of some other part, and a tumor is formed, which, from its resemblance to the budding, or pushing forth of a branch, hath been called a *Hernia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease, in the class *Locales*, and order *Ætiopica*. According to the situations of the tumors, and their contents, they receive their respective denominations, e. g. when the guts descend through the groin it is called from its seat, a *Bubonocoele*; but from the contents of the tumor, an *Enterocoele*, &c.

Hernia Aquosa, i. e. *Hydrocoele*.

Hernia Carnosa, i. e. *Sarcocoele*.

Hernia Congenita. It is when there is a rupture of the intestines into the scrotum, and the intestines and testicles are found in contact.

Hernia Curalis. See *Hernia Femoralis*.

Hernia Cystica, the *Hernia* of the urinary bladder.

Hernia Femoralis. It is also called *Cruralis*. The intestines descend through the arch made by the os pubis and the ligamentum Fallopii, where the iliac vessels and tendons of the psoas and iliacus internus muscles pass from the abdomen.

Hernia Flatulenta. See *Pneumatocoele*.

Hernia Foraminis Magni Ischii. It is when the intestines or omentum fall through the great hole of the ischium, into the internal part of the thigh, between and under the

two anterior heads of the triceps muscle.

Hernia Gutturis, i. e. *Bronchocoele*.

Hernia Humoralis. It is when there is inflammation and swelling in the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Hernia Incarcerata. An incarcerated, imprisoned or confined *Hernia*. It is either when the protruded intestine so adheres that it cannot be returned; or when it cannot be returned, because of the flatus or other matter which is descended into it, not being capable of a return.

Hernia Inguinalis, i. e. *Bubonocoele*.

Hernia Intestinalis, i. e. *Hernia Scrotalis*.

Hernia Lachrymalis. It is when the tears pass through the puncta lachrymalia, but are stopped in the nasal duct, they stagnate in the sacculus lachrymalis, and generally distend it; whence this name. Auel calls it a dropsy of the lachrymal sac.

Hernia Omentalis, i. e. *Epiplocoele*.

Hernia Scrotalis. It is when the omentum, the intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum. This is called a *perfect rupture*, in contradistinction to a *bubonocoele*, which is the same disorder, only that the descent is not so low.

Hernia Umbilicalis. It is when the omentum, or intestine, or both, protrude at the navel.

Hernia Uterinus. It is when the uterus is thrust through the rings of the muscles.

Hernia Vaginalis. There is naturally a deep sort of cavity, between the rectum and the back part of the uterus, made by the peritoneum descending pretty low, and forming a kind of pouch, in which a portion of the small intestines,

when

when the uterus is not pregnant, is commonly lodged, and sometimes the intestines themselves, by pressing hard against the peritoneum at this most depending part of the abdomen, gradually stretch this membrane so as to deepen this cavity much, and thereby dissect as it were the back-part of the vagina from the fore-part of the rectum, and thus form a tumor in the vagina, which is called an *Hernia Vaginalis*.

Hernia Varicosa. See *Circocoele*.

Hernia Ventosa. See *Pneumatocele*.

Hernia Ventralis. This may happen in almost any part of the fore-part of the belly, but is most frequently found between the recti muscles, either above or below the navel.

Hernia Vesicalis, i. e. *Hernia Cystica*.

Herniaria, rupture-wort, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Herpes, from ἑρπω, to spread. Dr. Cullen, in his *Noisology*, places this disorder as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Dialyses*. He defines it to be phlyctænæ, or numerous small ulcers, in clusters, but that spread upon the skin, and are difficult to heal. Mr. Bell, in his *Treatise on Ulcers*, arranges the *Herpes* amongst the cutaneous ulcers, and says that all the varieties of importance may be comprehended in the four following species, viz.

Herpes Farinosus, or what may be termed the *Dry Tetter*, is the most simple of all the species; it appears indiscriminately in different parts of the body; but most commonly on the face, neck, arms and wrists, in pretty broad spots and very small pimples; these are generally very itchy, though not otherwise troublesome: and after continuing a certain time, they at last fall off in the

form of a white powder similar to fine bran, leaving the skin below perfectly sound; and again returning in the form of a red efflorescence, they fall off and are renewed as before.

Herpes Pustulosus. It appears in the form of pustules which originally are separate and distinct, but which afterwards run together in clusters. At first they seem to contain nothing but a thin watery serum, which afterwards turns yellow; and exuding over the whole surface of the part affected, it at last dries into a thick crust or scab: when this falls off, the skin below frequently appears entire, with only a slight degree of redness on its surface; but, on some occasions, when the matter has probably been more acrid, upon the scab falling off, the skin is found slightly excoriated. Eruptions of this kind appear most frequently on the face behind the ears, and on other parts of the head; and they occur most commonly in children.

Herpes Miliaris. This breaks out indiscriminately over the whole body; but more frequently about the loins, breast, perinæum, scrotum, and inguina, than in other parts. It generally appears in clusters, though sometimes in distinct rings or circles, of very minute pimples, which from their resemblance to the millet seed, has given rise to the denomination of the species. The pimples are at first, though small, perfectly separate; and contain nothing but a clear lymph, which, in the course of this disease, is excreted upon the surface, and there forms into small distinct scales: these at last fall off, and leave a considerable degree of inflammation below, that still continues to exude fresh matter, which likewise forms into cakes, and so falls off as before. The itching in this species

cies of complaint is always very troublesome; and the matter discharged from the pimples is so rough and viscid, that every thing applied to the part, adheres so as to occasion much trouble and uneasiness on its being removed.

Herpes Exedens. So called from its destroying or corroding the parts which it attacks, appears commonly at first in the form of several small painful ulcerations, all collected into larger spots of different sizes and of various figures, with always more or less of an erysipelatous-like inflammation. These ulcers discharge large quantities of a thin, sharp, serous matter; which sometimes forms into small crusts, that in a short time fall off; but most frequently the discharge is so thin and acrid, as to spread along the neighbouring parts, where it soon produces the same kind of sores. Though these ulcers do not, in general, proceed farther than the cutis vera; yet sometimes the discharge is so very penetrating and corrosive, as to destroy the skin, cellular substance, and, on some occasions, even the muscles themselves. It is this species that should be termed the depascent or phagedenic ulcer, from the great destruction of parts which it frequently occasions. The *Herpes* and wens may appear on any part of the body, but its usual seat is about the loins, whence it spreads sometimes, so as to surround the circumference of the waist.

Herpes Ferus, i. e. *Erysipelas*.

Herpes Depascent, i. e. *Herpes Exedens*.

Herpes Zoster. That species of *Erysipelas* known by the name of *Erysipelas Phlyctænodes*, shingles, &c.

Herpeton. In Hippocrates it is a creeping pustule or ulcer.

Hesperis, dame's violet, or rocket, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He

enumerates seven species, and six varieties.

Hesperis Allium. See *Alliaria*.

Heterogeneous, from ἕτερον, *alterum*, another, and γένος, *genus*, kind. This is a term of a very lax signification, and by the chemists is come to serve almost for any thing they do not understand; so that all differences or inaptitude to mixture between any bodies, is from their heterogeneity of parts. But so far as this term may be made use of to convey any distinct signification, must be done by considering natural bodies under different fortments, according as they are diversified by figure, bulk, motion, and their more sensible properties: so that those of different fortments are *heterogeneous* to one another, and the parts of the same fortment are homogeneous, from ὅμοιος, *similis*, like, and the later part as before. Thus the divisions chemistry makes of bodies into oils, salts, spirits, &c. may be reckoned in respect to one another *heterogeneous*, though the parts of each division are amongst themselves homogeneous. In short, they are two hard words that serve frequently for the refuges of ignorance; else the common terms of *like* and *unlike* might serve for the same purposes, when there is really any distinct meaning intended to be communicated by the speaker; because the latter is as capable of being restrained to any particular properties or accidents of the bodies under consideration, as the former.

Heterorhythmos, is made by Galen a species of the ἀρρυθμία, which is any irregularity of the pulse; this restraining it to that particular sort, where it beats like one of a greater or lesser age; as if a child hath a pulse like one more advanced in years, on the contrary.

Hexandria, from ἕξ, *sex*, *six*, and ἀνδρῶν,

aner, *maritus*, a husband, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the sixth in order; comprehending all those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, and six stamina or male parts in each.

Hexagynia, from ἕξ, *sex*, *six*, and γυν, *mulier*, a woman, one of the orders in the ninth and thirteenth classes in the Linnæan system; containing those plants in whose fructification there are six styli, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

Heterorythmus. See *Arythmus*.

Heuchera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Heud, *Heuden*, or *Heudeen*, i. e. *Agallochum*.

Hæxis, an habit, from ἔχω, *to have*. It is a permanent habit, in opposition to *Diathefis*, or a transient disposition, which may easily be removed.

Hiacan, an American word from whence our word *Guaiacum*. Guaiacum wood.

Hibernicus (*Lapis*.) Irish-slate. It is a kind of slate which is found in Ireland, &c. of a bluish black colour. It is an argillaceous earth, impregnated with alum and iron, in a very small quantity. It seems to be much of the nature of boles. To its alluminous contents it owes its astringency.

Hibiscus, Syrian mallow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-seven species and ten varieties.

Hibiscus, *Abelmoschus*. It is commonly called *abelmoschus*. It is a species of the *Hibiscus* of Linnæus or the *Syrian mallow*. It is produced in Egypt, &c. the seeds have a scent like musk, which on account thereof, the Arabians mix with their coffee.

Hickory-nut-tree, a species of *Juglans*.

Hidroa, from ἰδρω, *sweat*, a kind of pustules which spring up on some constitutions, from sweating in hot weather. It is also the symptomatic kind of miliary fever called *Boa*.

Hidrocritica, from ἰδρω, *sweat*, and κρινω, *to judge*. Signs taken from sweat.

Hidronosus, } i. e. *Sudor Anglicus*.

Hidropyretos, }

Hidrotica, } *Sudorifics*.

Hidrotopsea, }

Hidus, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Hieracium, Hawk-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-eight species, and eight varieties.

Hieracium Murorum, French or golden lung-wort, a species of *Hieracium*.

Hieracioides, yellow succory, or rough hawk-weed, a species of *Picris*.

Hiera Diacolocynthidos. An electary was formerly prepared under this name and so called from the colocynth which was the principal ingredient in it.

Hieranosus, i. e. *Convulsion*. Some express by it, a continued kind of convulsion without pain or loss of sensibility.

Hiera Picra, the holy bitter. It was formerly called *Hiera Logadii*. It is a particular composition of aloes and spices, and so called from the supposed excellency of its virtues; the words ἱερα, *sancta*, and πικρα, *amara*, signifying the holy bitter. The term *Hiera* hath also for the same reason been given to divers composition, by Logadius, Rufus, Archigenes, and others, at large described by Æginetus, lib. vii. cap 8. but they are all discontinued in the present practice.

Hierobotanc, from ἱερος, *holy*, and βόταν, *an herb*. In Dioscorides it is a species of *Verbena*.

Hieracantha, a name in Boerhaave

haave for the *Carlina Sylvestris Vulgaris*.

Hieraculum, hawk-weed.

Hieroglyphics, were certain characters said to be introduced into medicine from Hermes Trismegistus, of mysterious import and efficacy; some dealers also in chiromancy, have given the same term to those lines of the hand, from which they pretend to foretel any thing relating to a person's fortune. But these juggles are now despised.

Hieropyr. The same as the erythematous species of *Inflammation*.

Higuero, the calabash-tree.

High Taper. See *Thapsus*.

Hillia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hilum, the blackish spot in a bean, called its eye.

Himantosis, relaxation, or lengthening and smallness of the uvula.

Himas. Properly a leather thong or strap. But in medicine it is a laxness of the uvula, when it becomes long and slender. It differs from the cionis, which is when the uvula is thickened.

Hin, i. e. *Asafætida*.

Hin-awaru, i. e. *Indicum*.

Hindberry. See *Idæus*.

Hindish, i. e. *Asafætida*.

Hing, the Indian and Persian name for asafœtida.

Hingish, the asafœtida; and the plant which affords it.

Hippace, the rennet of a colt; also the name by which the ancient Nomades, a people of Scythia, called the cheese which they made of mare's milk.

Hippeacuanua, i. e. *Ipecacuanba*.

Hippia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Hippion, a name for the *Gentiana Alpina pumila vel Major*.

Hippocastanum, common horse-

chestnut, a species of *Æsculus*, which see

Hippocratea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hippocratica Facies. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

Hippocrates's Sleeve: a woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, in the form of a pyramid, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.

Hippocrepis, horse-shoe vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Hippoglossum, double-tongue. It is the *Rufus Hippoglossum* of Linnæus.

Hippolapathum, monk's rhubarb.

Hippolithus, from ἵππος, a horse, and λίθος, a stone. A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippomane, manchineel tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Hippomanes, from ἵππος, a horse, and μανίαι, to be mad. It is a name for the *Cynocrambe*, because it makes horses mad if they eat it. It is the name of the juice of *Tithymallus*. Some take it to signify the fecundines of a mare. Lastly, the fleshy substance which sometimes adheres to the forehead of a new foaled colt is thus named.

Hippomarathrum, from ἵππος, a horse, and μαράθρον, fennel. Horse-fennel. A name also of the English saxifrage; and of a species of *Seseli*.

Hippophæ, sea-buckthorn, or swallow-thorn, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Hippofelinum, Alexanders. It is the *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* of Linnæus.

Hippuris, from ἵππος, a horse, and ὄστρον, a tail. It is by the ancient writers in botany, used for the same plant as the equisetum, but is also
by

by Hippocrates applied to such disorders as are apt to proceed from much riding; as debility and weeping of the genital parts.

Hippuris, mare's-tail, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are but two species.

Hippus, is an affection of the eyes, that makes them shake and tremble so as to represent objects in the like kind of motion, as when on horse-back, from *ἵππος*, *equus*, a horse.

Hira, some express by it the intestinum jejunum; others extend it to all the intestines; and others mean by it all the contents of the abdomen

Hiræa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hirapitanga Brasiliensis, Brazilian-wood.

Hirci Barba, i. e. *Tragopogon*.

Hirculus, a species of saxifraga.

Hircus, every one knows properly to signify a goat; but because that creature is remarkable for its salacity, and inclination to venery, some physical writers have thought fit to apply *Hircosi*, to persons of like dispositions; especially those just come to puberty, or full growth.

Hirquus, the great angle of the eye.

Hirsuties, unnatural hairiness of the body.

Hirtella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hirudo, the leech.

Hirundinaria, swallow-wort.

Hismat, letharge.

Hispanicum Viride, verdigrise.

Hispiditas, hairiness in general, but in a particular sense, it is used to signify either the disease called *Phalangosis*, or that called *Distichiasis*.

Hives, (*The*) so the *Cynanche Trachealis* is called in Jersey, and in Pennsylvania.

Hoaxacan, an American name for

the *Lignum Sanctum*, or *Lignum Guaiacum*.

Hobus, a species of *Plum-tree*, growing in the West Indies.

Hociamsanum, agrimony.

Hog-fennel. See *Peucedanum*.

Hog-weed, (*American*) See *Boerhaavia*.

Hoitziloxitl, balsam of Peru.

Holcimos, from *ἔλκυω*, to draw. An epithet applied to what may be drawn out, and still preserve its continuity. It is also spoken of the liver affected with a tumor. See *Galen De Loc. Affect.*

Holcus, millet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are ten species and four varieties.

Holera, an antiquated word for *Cholera*.

Holippæ, thin cakes made with flour and sugar, poured upon a hot iron, figured, and then set to the fire in some dispensaries there are purging and other *Holippæ*.

Holli, the Indian name for what the Spaniards call *Alli*; which is a resinous liquor, that distils from the tree called *Chilli*.

Hollyhock. See *Alcea*.

Holly (Sea) i. e. *Eryngium Marinum*. Linnæus.

Holoscænus, a species of *Scirpus*.

Holoscæo, i. e. *Myofurus*.

Holosteum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Holostium, a species of *Plantane*.

Holotonicos, from *ὅλος*, whole, and *τείνω*, to stretch. It is spoken of a universal convulsion, or a rigor of the whole body. It is the same as *Tetanus*.

Holquabuilt, Peruvian-bark.

Homa, a kind of anasarcaous swelling.

Homogeneous, from *ὁμός*, like, and *γενής*, kind. Of the same kind. See *Heterogeneous*.

Homolinon,

Homolinon, crude-flax, or coarse flaxen cloth of which towels were made for the public baths.

Homonopagia, head-ach.

Homoplatæ, the shoulder-blades.

Homotonos, ὁμοτονός, *equal*, or rather *equable*, is said of such dispositions as keep a constant tenor, of rise, state, and declension, and is particularly applied by Galen, to those continued fevers which are by others also called *ακμασμοί*, *Acmastie*, last described by Bellini *De Febr.*

Homunculus. Paracelsus would make a man without a woman, and digested semen masculinum in a glass placed in a dunghill, and produced something like a man, according to the assertion of some of his disciples; this was called *homunculus* Paracelsus.

Honesty. See *Lunaria*.

Honey-flower. See *Melianthus*.

Honey-suckle. See *Lonicera*.

Honey-suckle (African Fly). See *Halleria*.

Honey-suckle (American). See *Azalea*.

Honey-suckle (Dwarf). See *Cornus Herbacea*, a species of *Cornus*.

Honey-suckle (French). See *Hedysarum*.

Honeywort. See *Cerinth*.

Hop. See *Humulus*.

Horæus. Properly it is fruit that is ripe about autumn: but modern authors express by it any fruits which are ripe.

Hordeaceum Vinum, beer.

Hordeolum. It is a tubercle on either eye-lid, resembling a barley-corn in shape; it is also called *Crythe*. It is small, red, hard, and immoveable. It is an encysted tumor, and contains a thick matter. Its seat is either on the inside or the out-side of the eye-lid.

Hordeum, barley, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species, and four varieties.

Hordeum Distichon; also called *Hordeum Gallicum*; common and Scotch barley. It is the *Hordeum Vulgare*, of Linnæus: the common barley is freed from the husks or shells in mills, and in this state is called *French* or *Scotch* barley.

Hordeum Perlatum, pearl-barley. A sort of shelled barley is formed into small round grains in Holland and Germany, which, from their pearly whiteness, are called *pearl-barley*.

Horehound. See *Marrubium*.

Horehound (Base), *Stachys*.

Horehound (Russian), a species of *Leonurus*.

Horehound (Stinking). See *Balota*.

Horehound (Water). See *Lycopus*.

Horminum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species. It is also a name of the wild clary, which is a species of *Saliva*.

Horminum, Pyrennean clary, a variety of *Sclarca*; also wild clary, a variety of *Sclarea*.

Hornbeam. See *Carpinus*.

Hornbeam (Common). See *Betulus*.

Hornbeam (Hop). See *Ostrya*.

Horned Poppy. See *Glaucium*.

Horn flower. See *Anthæeros*.

Horn Silver Ore. See *Minera Argenti Cornea*.

Hornwort, a species of *Sison*.

Horologium Floræ, the opening and shutting of flowers at particular times of the day.

Horoscope, ὡροσκοπος, was one who pretended to tell from the figure of a plant, what celestial influence it was under, and what virtues from thence obtained; but Galen in his time, took notice of such with derision. It is since become also a term amongst astrologers, of not much better repute.

Horror, from *horreo*, to shake with cold. It strictly signifies such an excess of fear as makes a person tremble;

tremble; but in phsyic it signifies such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit: and is often joined with *Rigores* and *Lumbagines*. Through ignorance of this acceptation, some have understood fear to be accounted by some authors amongst the antecedent symptoms of some distempers. And a pretending translator has particularly made this blunder in Dr. Sydenham on the *Gout*.

Horse-chesnut. See *Æsculus*.

Horse-raddish. See *Armoracia*.

Horse-tail. See *Equisetum*.

Horse-tail (*Shrubby*). See *Ephedra*.

Hortus, signifying a garden, some writers, as Rolsinkius, Macreen, and others have thought fit to apply it to the privy parts of a woman.

Hose in Hose, or double polyanthus, a variety of *Polyantha*.

Hospita, i. e. *Kleinbovia*.

Hottonia, water-milfoil, or water-violet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Hounds-tongue. See *Cynoglossum*.

Hounds-tongue (*Little blue*). See *Lappula*.

Hounds-tongue (*Virginian*), a species of *Myosotis*.

Houfe-leek, *Sedum*, and *Sempervivum*.

Houfe-leek (*Alpine*). See *Draba Alpina*, a species of *Alpina*.

Houstoni, a species of *Dorstenia*.

Houstonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and on variety.

Houstonia, a species of *Eupatorium*.

Hudsonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hugonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Huiacan, an American word from whence our word *Guaiacum*.

Huitzase, a name of the seeds of the mesquite-tree.

Humble-plant (*Dwarf Brasilian*), a species of *Mimosa*.

Humectation, in pharmacy, the moistening or preparing medicines, by steeping them in water, either to soften and relax their solid parts, or to prevent the evaporation of their more subtle contents.

Humeralis Arteria, the humeral artery. It rises from the lower and fore-side of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of the os humeri and teres major surrounding the articulation, till it reaches the posterior part of the deltoides, to which it is distributed. In its course it gives off several branches to the neighbouring parts.

Humeralis Musculus, i. e. *Deltoides*.

Humeralis Nervus. See *Cervicales*.

Humeri Os, the bone of the arm. It is articulated by its head, to the scapula: in children this head is an epiphysis; immediately below the head, is the part called the *neck of the humerus*. This bone grows broader at its lower extremity, and at the end it is formed into two condyles, on the external of which the head of the radius moves; and in the cavities betwixt these condyles, the ulna chiefly hath its motions.

Humidity, is that quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies, which some liquors and fluids are endued with; and it differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quick-silver is not a moist liquor in respect to our hands or cloaths, and
many

many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of moisture and humidity, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans and other water-fowl. And that the texture only may cause the fluid to be humid, is plain, because neither quicksilver alone, lead or bismuth will stick upon glass; yet being mixed together, they will form a mass that will do so; as is plain from such a composition being frequently used in foliating looking glasses.

Humidum Radicale, Radical Moisture; which see.

Humilis Musculus, i. e. Depressor Oculi.

Humirubus, dew-berry.

Humoralia. In Linnæus's *Nosology*, it is an order of diseases in the class of *Vitia*; and signifies diseases attended with vitiated or extravasated fluids.

Humoraria, a kind of continued fever which seems to be inflammatory.

Humour, in a lax sense, may be taken for any fluid; but physicians restrain it chiefly to those of animal bodies, and understand by it, in the largest acceptation within that restriction, all the juices contained in canals or vessels; and which are distinguished from one another, by some manifest qualities, as healthful, vitiated, sanguine, choleric, and the like, according to their different consistencies, and principles. But Helmont thinks fit to ridicule the followers of Galen, who assigned

some different humours, for the compounding parts of the blood; but how justly, we leave others to determine.

Humores in Secundinis. See *Amnion*.

Humours of the eye. See *Eye*.

Humulus, the hop, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, and one variety.

Hunger, is an animal appetite arising from an uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty and the fibres in their natural tensity, they draw up so close as to make the folds of the villous coat rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long, as for want of spirits or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. And as this is occasioned by the attrition of the rugæ of the villous coat of the stomach against each other. Thirst, when not mixed with *hunger*, seems to differ in nothing else but too sensible an attrition of the food in the stomach against its sides, for want of a sufficient quantity of moisture. For the thinner part of the food will wash over the pylorus first, and thereby often calls for a supply to dilute the remainder. And this is the appetite of thirst.

Hura, the sand-box-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hutzotchtli, i. e. Bals. Peruv.

Hyacinth a precious stone also called *Jacynth*. It is thus named from its resemblance with respect to colour, to the plant of this name. It is a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Hyacinths* are met with amongst some of the

the genera in the order of *quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Hyacinth (*Starry*) *Scilla*. Also a name of several species of *Scilla*.

Hyacinthus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates twenty-eight.

Hyalodes, from *υαλος*, *glass* or *glassy*. An epithet applied to urine, which deposits much vitreous, white, viscid sediment.

Hyaloides, from *υαλος*, *glass*, and *ειδος*, *likeness*. An epithet of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hyanche, from *υς*, *a swine*, and *αγχω*, *to strangle*. A quinsy, accompanied with an external tumor on each side of the throat; is thus called, because the necks of swine are subject to swellings.

Hybanthus, a species of *Viola*.

Hybernaculum, in botany, winter-lodge is that part of a plant which incloses and protects the embryo or future shoot from external injuries. It is of two kinds, viz. *Bulbus*, *a Bulb*, and *Gemma*, *a Bud*. A bulb is an *Hybernacle*, placed on a descending caudex, and a bud, is an *Hybernacle* placed on an ascending one.

Hydarthros, from *ιδωρ*, *water*, and *αρθρον*, *a joint*. A sort of clear-water which issues from wounded joints. It is also a name of the *Synovia*. It is also the same as *Hydarthrus*.

Hydarthrus, from *ιδωρ*, *water*, and *αρθρον*, *a joint*. A white swelling. A species of which is a dropsy in the joint: Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of disease, in the class *Locales*, and order *Tumores*; another species is the *Spina Ventosa*, and this Dr. Cullen places as a variety of the *Phlogosis Phlegmone*.

Hydastris, yellow-root, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hydatides, from *ιδωρ*, *aqua*, *water*, and *ειδος*, *forma*, *appearance*;

are little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropical persons from a distention or rupture of the lymphaducts; for they happen mostly in parts abounding with those vessels, especially in the liver, lungs, mesentery and uterus, the latter of which Ruysch gives an instance of, *Cent. Anat. Cbyr. Obs.* 32. wherein it was hardly any thing but a collection of these bladders: hence likewise some writers apply the term *Hydatysm* to a particular sound made by tumors like that of included water: though more anciently this term expressed a particular tumor upon the eyelids, that was almost transparent like a pearl. See *Aquula*.

Hydatis, the same as *Hydatides*. See also *Aquula*.

Hydatodes, or *Hydatoides*, from *ιδωρ*, the genitive case of *ιδωρ*, *water*, and *ειδος*, *shape*, *watery*. It is an epithet for wine much diluted with water; for limpid urine; for the aqueous humour of the eye, and for one in an *Anasarca*.

Hyderos, a general name for a dropsy; but by Galen it is particularly applied to *Anasarca*.

Hydnum, prickley-cap, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates five species.

Hydragogue, from *ιδωρ*, *aqua*, *water*, and *αγω*, *duco*, *to draw*, is such a medicine as occasions the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger cathartics, because they shake most forcibly by their vellications, the bowels and their appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the stools seem to be little else.

Hydrangea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hydrargyros, *ιδραργυρος*, *αργυρος*, *χρυσος*, *Argentum Vivum*, and by the chemists

chemists mercury, is the common quick-silver. Or

Hydrargyrum, ὑδραργυρος, q. d. *water of silver*. Thus the ancients named quick-silver.

Hydrargyrum salitum fortius, i. e. *Merc. Corros. A.*

Hydrargyrum Vitriolatum, i. e. quick-silver with the acid of vitriol.

Hydraulics. Is that part of mechanics which considers the motion of fluids, and particularly of water. Or, it is the art of raising or conveying water by the help of engines.

Hydrelæum, a mixture of oil and water.

Hydrenterocele, from ὑδωρ, *water*, εντερον, *an intestine*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. A tumor from the dropsy and a hernia together.

Hydroa, a symptomatic miliary fever. The same as *Boa*.

Hydrocardia, from ὑδωρ, *water*, καρδια, *the heart*. Hildanus coined this word to signify a serous, sanious, or purulent tumor of the pericardium.

Hydrocele, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is properly any watery swelling, but is used only for that of the tunica vaginalis. Also called a dropsy of the scrotum.

Hydrocele Peritonei, i. e. *Ascites*.

Hydrocele Spinalis, i. e. *Hydrorachitis*.

Hydrocelodes, a suppression of urine from a rupture of the urethra into the scrotum.

Hydrocephalum, } from ὑδωρ, *water*,

Hydrocephalus, } and κεφαλη, *caput*, *the head*; is when the head is stuffed and soft with water; which is the case of many children, and increases till they die convulsed, if not remedied: which is not to be done without severe blistering upon the su-

tures. It is called the head dropsy, and *Hydrocephalus Externus*.

Hydrocephalus Internus. In this disease the water is sometimes between the skull and the membranes of the brain, or betwixt the membranes of the brain, but most frequently in the ventricles thereof. Besides other symptoms there is an afflictive head-ach, a costiveness hardly surmountable, a diminution of sight and proportioned enlargement of the pupils of the eyes. Dr. Cullen ranks it *Apoplexia Hydrocephalica*. It is rarely if ever cured.

Hydrocharis, frog-bit, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates one species and one variety.

Hydrocystis, encysted dropsy. Or a dropsy in a particular part.

Hydrocotyle, water-naval-wort, marsh penny-wort, or white-rot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirteen.

Hydroenterocele, i. e. *Hydrocele*, from ὑδωρ, *water*, εντερον, *an intestine*, and κηλη, *a tumor*.

Hydrogaron, garum diluted with water.

Hydrolapathum, i. e. *Lapathum Aquaticum*, folio Cubitali.

Hydrōlea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hydromel, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and mel, *honey*. A composition of water and honey.

Hydromelon. It is made of one part honey impregnated with quinces, and two parts of boiled water, set in the sun during the dog days.

Hydrometra, dropsy of the womb.

Hydrometra Ovarii, dropsy of the ovaries.

Hydromphalon, } from ὑδωρ, *wa-*

Hydromphalos, } ter, and ομφαλος, *a navel*, a tumor of the navel containing water.

Hydronosus,

Hydronosus, } from ἵδωρ, water,
Hydronosus, } and νοσος, a disease,
 i. e. *Sudor Anglicus*.

Hydropege, from ἵδωρ, water, and πηγὴ, a spring. Spring-water.

Hydropedesis, i. e. *Ephidrotis*.

Hydrophobia, from the former, and φοβέω, timeo, to fear; is a fear of water, called also for that reason *Aquæ Pavor*; but applied only in those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog; and amongst which the dread of water is the most remarkable.

Hydrophthalmia, a dropfy of the eye.

Hydrophthalmion. It is the part under the eye, which swells in cachectic and hydropic cases.

Hydrophyllax, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Hydrophyllum, water-leaf, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Hydrophysocle, from ἵδωρ, water, φυσσα, a flatus, and κήλη, a hernia. A hernia proceeding from a mixture of water and flatulencies.

Hydropic, one that is troubled with a dropfy; also a medicine contrived for that distemper.

Hydropiper, water-pepper, or arsmart, a species of *Polygonum*; also a species of *Elatine*.

Hydropneumofarca, from ἵδωρ, water, πνευμα, spirit or wind, and σαρξ, flesh. It is a tumor or abscess, from a mixture of flatulent, aqueous, and carnos substances.

Hydropoides, from ἵδρωμι, a dropfy, and εἶδος, resemblance. It is applied to aqueous excretions, such as are common in dropfies.

Hydrops, from ἵδωρ, water, a dropfy; thus named because water is the most visible cause of the distemper.

Hydrops Articuli, a species of *Spina Ventosa*.

Hydrops Cysticus, the encysted

dropfy. It is water enclosed in a cystis, that is in an hydatid.

Hydrops Genu, a dropfy in the knee; when water is collected under the capsular ligament of the knee, this disorder is formed.

Hydrops ad Matulam, from Matula, a chamber-pot, or urinal, i. e. *Diabetis*, which see.

Hydrops, Medullæ Spinalis, i. e. *Spinæ Bifidæ*.

Hydrops Ovaria, dropfy of the ovaria.

Hydrops Pectoris, i. e. *Hydrothorax*, or dropfy in the chest.

Hydrops Pulmonum, dropfy of the lungs.

Hydrops Sacculus Lacrymalis, i. e. *Hernia Lacrymalis*.

Hydrops Scroti, i. e. *Hydrocele*.

Hydrops Testis vel Testium, i. e. *Hydrocele*.

Hydrops Uteri, dropfy of the womb.

Hydropyretos, from ἵδωρ, water, and πυρετος, a fever. Blancard says it is the same as the *Sudor Anglicus*.

Hydrorachitis. It is a watery tumor, formed within the spinal tube, or within the duramater covering of the spinal marrow, externally protruding in the course of the spine, and where it protrudes there is a considerable vacancy betwixt the two vertebræ immediately above and below it. It is always attendant at the birth of the patient. It is incurable.

Hydrosafon, from ἵδωρ, water, and ῥόδον, a rose. It is a drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roses. See *Ægineta*. lib. vii. cap. 15.

Hydorrhodinon. It is water mixed with the oil of roses.

Hydrofaccharum. It is a composition of sugar and water, which answers to the *Hydromel*, by changing honey for sugar.

Hydrofarca, from ἵδωρ, water, and

and σαρκίς, *flesh*. A tumor formed of water and of flesh.

Hydrosarcocèle, from ὕδωρ, *water*, σαρκίς, *flesh*, and κήλη, *a hernia*, a species of *Hernia*, composed of flesh and water.

Hydroseelinum, water-parsley.

Hydrostatics, is what relates to the gravities and equilibria of liquors; and also comprehends the art of weighing bodies in water, in order to estimate their specific gravities. There are several parts of the animal mechanism, especially the circulation and secretion, which cannot be understood but by some præcognita from hence; the best writers therefore on this subject ought to be consulted. There is room here only to recite some of the most useful heads of this part of physical knowledge; as,

1. The upper parts of all fluids press upon the lower.

2. A lighter fluid may gravitate or press upon a heavier.

3. If a body contiguous to the water be altogether, or in part, lower than the upper surface of the water, the lower part of the body will be pressed upwards by the water which touches it beneath.

4. To account for the rising of water in pumps, &c. there needs only a competent weight of an external fluid.

5. The pressure of an external fluid is able to keep an heterogeneous liquor suspended in the same height in several pipes though they be of different diameters.

6. If a body be placed under water, with its uppermost surface parallel to the horizon, the direct pressure which it sustains is no more than that of a column of water, having the horizontal superficies of the body for its base, and the perpendicular depth of the water for its height. And if the water that

leans on the body be contained in pipes open at both ends, the pressure of the water is to be estimated by the weight of a pillar of water, whose base is equal to the lower orifice of the pipe, and its height equal to a perpendicular, reaching from thence to the top of the water; though the pipe be much inclined any way, or though it be ever so irregularly shaped, and much broader in some other places than at the bottom.

7. A body immersed in a fluid, sustains a lateral pressure from the fluid, which also increaseth as the body is placed deeper beneath the surface of the fluid.

8. The ascent of water in the syphons, and its flowing through them, may be explicated without having recourse to an abhorrence of a vacuum, from the external pressure of some other fluid.

9. The most solid body, that will sink by its own weight at the surface: yet if it be placed at a greater depth than that of twenty times its own thickness, will not sink, if its descent be not assisted by the incumbent water.

10. If a vessel be filled with water, or any other liquor, whose surface is capable of being even, it will continue so till disturbed by an external cause.

11. If a body specifically lighter than a fluid be immersed in that fluid, it will rise with a force proportionable to the excess of gravity in the fluid.

12. If a body heavier than the fluid be immersed, it will sink with a force proportionable to the excess of its gravity.

13. Fluids, when pressed, press undequaque, on all sides.

14. Weights which force out of the same tube equal quantities of the same fluid, are to one another

as the squares of the times in which the fluid is forced out: but if the times are equal in which the same quantity of the fluid is forced out through unequal tubes, then the powers are reciprocally as the orifices of the tubes; and therefore powers which thrust out the same quantity of a fluid through unequal tubes, are to one another in a reciprocal proportion compounded of the squares of the times and of the orifices of the tubes.

Hydrothorax, a dropsy in the chest.

Hydroticus, *Hydrotic*, from ἰδρως, *sweat*, a medicine that promotes sweat.

Hyemale Africanum, a species of *Cyclamen*.

Hygieia, from ὑγιαίνω, *bene valeo*, *to be well*; is a good state of health. The poets have fancied a goddess under this appellation; and institution writers are almost as fictitious and unintelligible, when they define what is meant hereby: but those that will be contented with plain sense, may understand by health a due velocity of the blood in the arteries and veins of a living body, as disease was before described to be that due velocity lost: hence

Hygienia, is that part of physic which teaches the preservation of health.

Hygienists. Physicians who only attended people in health, and that in order to preserve the same, and to prevent diseases. The temperaments of the constitution, the air lived in, the food lived on, the houses dwelt in, the changes in the functions of the body, those changes to which different ages, seasons, climates, &c. expose people, were the objects of their attention.

Hygra, liquid plasters, also liquid rollin.

Hyg obphthalmicus, from ὑγρος, *humid*, and ὀφθαλμος, *an eye-lid*. An epi-

thet given to some ducts or emunctories discovered in the extreme edge or inner part of the eye-lids.

Hygrocircocele, from ὑγρος, *humid*, and, κεισος, *a varix*, and κελον, *a tumor*. A species of *Hernia*. It is when the spermatie veins are varicous, and the scrotum is filled with water.

Hygrocircocele, a watery and varicous swelling of the vessels of the testis.

Hygrolugia, *Hygrolology*. It treats of the various humours of the body.

Hygrometrum. The hygrometer. It is an instrument, by which is shown the different degrees of moisture in the atmosphere. The word is derived from ὑγρος, *humid*, and μετρον, *a measure*. Wedelius gives this name to those infirm parts of human bodies, whose susceptibility of impressions shews different states of the air, with respect to its moisture, as or more exactly than the instruments contrived for shewing the same.

Hygrophobia, i. e. *Hydrophobia*.

Hygrophthalmicus, i. e. *Hygrophthalmicus*.

Hygroscope, is an instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air; and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. There are various methods of doing this, but the ordinary contrivances with whip-ord are the easiest and best, as they intallibly shorten and lengthen, as the air grows moister and drier. How far the earliest notices of changes of this kind may be made use of by a physician in many cases, the skillful alone can be judges.

Hylerchie Principle, is a term introduced by Dr. Henry Moore, in his *Enchirid. Metaphys.* to signify an universal spirit in the world; but he hath no followers in such mysterious distinctions, Mr. Boyle having very

early overthrown his doctrine upon this head.

Hylon, a species of *Cotton-tree*.

Hymen, *ὑμεν*, a membrane in general; but by it is usually understood the membrane which appears in the form of a crescent, and is situated at the entrance of the vagina. It naturally shrinks with years, and often disappears before the age of twenty, so can be no proof of virginity.

Hymenæa, locust-tree, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Hymochyma, from *ὑποχέω*, to pour under. A suffusion of the eye.

Hyobanche, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Hyoceratopharyngæus, from *Hyoides Os*.

Hyoglossus, the name of a muscle of the tongue. It rises from the basis, but chiefly from the cornu of the os hyoides, running laterally and forwards, to shorten the tongue. Some divide this muscle into three, and call them *Basio glossus*, *Chondroglossus*, and *Cerato-glossus*.

Hyoides Os, from *υ*, and *ειδος*. It is the basis and support of the tongue. It is situated in an horizontal position, between the root of the tongue and the larynx; it is convex on its anterior part, and hollow on its posterior; the cornua become smaller as they run back, and rather diverge; at the end of the cornua there is a graniform appendicle, from whence a ligament runs to the styloid process of the os temporis, and another ligament connects the bone to the larynx.

Hyopharyngæus, the *Hyopharyngæi* muscles, in general, are those on each side, which are inserted in the os hyoides; and they may be reckoned three pairs, viz. the *Basiopharyngæ*, *Kerato-pharyngæus major*

and *minor*. They come from the basis and the horns of the os hyoides. Junes calls it, *Constrictor pharyngis medius*. Its use is to compress that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to draw it on the os hyoides upwards.

Hyophthalmos, from *υς*, a swine, and *οφθαλμος*, an eye. Hog's Eye. It is a name for the *Aster Atticus*; and also a species of *Achates*.

Hyosciamus, from *υς*, a swine, and *κωπος*, a bean. Hog's-bean. But the plants to which this name is given are called *Hen-banes*.

Hyosciamus, hen-bane, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties, ten.

Hyosciamus, a name of tobacco.

Hyoseris, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Hyothyroides, from the os hyoides, and *Συσεοειδης*, *scutiformis*. These muscles are also called *Thyrohyoides*. They run from the thyroid cartilage to the os hyoides, they are attached to the knobs of the cartilage, and the line between them. Their use is to bring these knobs nearer to each other.

Hypaleipton, a sort of spatula for spreading ointments with.

Hypaleipton, a linament.

Hypocœum, a genus in Linnaeus's botany: He enumerates three species.

Hyperæstheses. Error of appetite whether by excess or deficiency. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's order of *Dysrexia*.

Hyperæsthesis, supernumerary parts or members.

Hypercatbaris, from *ὑπερ*, *supra*, over or above, and *καθαίρω*, *purgo*, to purge; is when medicine has purged to excess. It is a variety of the *Diarrhœa Mucosa*, in Dr. Cullen's *Nesology*.

Hypercorphosis, from *ὑπερ*, above, and

and *κορυφή*, the vertex, or a prominence or protuberance. Hippocrates calls the lobes of the liver and lungs *Hyperchoryphosēs*.

Hypererisis, from *ὑπέρ*, over or above, and *κείνω*, to separate. It is a critical excretion above measure; as when a fever terminates in a looseness, the humours may flow off faster than the strength can bear, and therefore it is to be checked.

Hypererisis. Superexcretion. It is the same as hypererisis.

Hypererhidrosis, from *ὑπέρ*, excess, and *ἰδρῆς*, sweat. Immoderate sweating.

Hypericoides, Carolinian St. Peter's wort, a species of *Ascyrum*.

Hypericum, St. John's wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-seven species, and eight varieties.

Hypericum Frutex, a species of *Spiræa*.

Hyperinefs, i. e. *Hypercatharsis*

Hyperinos, i. e. *Hypercatharsis*; also the person who suffers from it.

Hyperoa, from *ὑπέρ*, above. The palate.

Hyperopharyngæi, i. e. *Peristaphylopharyngæi*.

Hyperostosis the swelling of a whole bone. It is synonymous with *Exostosis* in Cullen's *Nosology*.

Hypersarcoma, a polypos in the nose. A fleshy excrecence.

Hyper sarcosis, from *ὑπέρ*, super, above, and *σάρξ*, caro, flesh; more flesh than needful, or excrecencies of flesh, generally on the lips of wounds, which surgeons call *Fungus*, from their resemblance to mushrooms.

Hypexodos, from *ὑπέρ*, under, and *ἐξέρειν*, passing out. A flux of the belly.

Hypozocos. It signifies the membranes which are spread under other parts, as the pleura, &c.

Hypnobates, } from *ὑπνος*, sleep,

Hypnobatasis, } and *βαίνω*, to go.

One who walks in his sleep. It is the same as *Somnambulo*; and is a species of *Oneirodynia*.

Hypnoides, woolly bryum, a species of *Bryum*.

Hypnologia. It teaches the due regulation of sleep and waking.

Hypnopharos, from *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *φαίω*, to cause. Such medicines as procure sleep.

Hypnetic, from *ὑπνος*, somnus, sleep; is any medicines that induce Sleep, which see, and *Narcotics*.

Hypnum, feather-moss, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Mosses*. He enumerates forty-seven species, and twelve varieties.

Hytocapnifima, scumigation.

Hypocarodes, } one who labours

Hypocarothis, } under a low degree of carus.

Hypocatharsis, from *ὑπέρ*, sub, under, and *καθαίρω* purgo, to purge, is when a medicine does not work so much as was expected, or but very little. Or a slight purging, when it is a disorder.

Hypocaustum, from *ὑπέρ*, sub, under, and *καίω*, tro, to burn, is a stove, or hot-house, or any such like contrivance; or place to sweat in.

Hypocerebralon, from *ὑπέρ*, and *αἶσχος*, an asperity of the fauces. A stridulous kind of *Asperity of the Fauces* and *Aspera Arteria*.

Hypochæris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Hypocheomenos. One who labours under a cataract.

Hypocheiris, a species of *Senecus*.

Hypochondriac Regions, from *ὑπέρ*, sub, under, and *κάρτις*, cartilage, a cartilage; that is, the two regions lying on each side the cartilage ensiformis, and those of the

livers, and the tip of the breast; which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. Hence Disorders of those viscera, especially of the spleen, are called the

Hypochondriasis, the hypochondriac disease. Many writers assert the hypochondriac and the hysteric diseases to be the same, varying only in their attack on the different sexes, but experience does not manifest that the same kind of remedies are alike adapted to relieve both disorders. Dr. Cullen places these two disorders in the class of *Nervous Diseases*; but as to the orders, the *hypochondriac* is included amongst the *Adynamia*, and the hysteric amongst the *Spasmi*. He observes that a difficult digestion, attended with vapours, in a melancholy temperament, constitutes this disease. It is generally manifested by indigestion, langour, anxiety, and melancholy without any manifest cause; and is generally attended with costiveness, and sometimes with pain in the hypochondres. The vapours and difficult digestion occurring in elderly persons of either sex, of a melancholy temperament, and of a firm and rigid habit, ascertains the disease, and distinguishes it from difficulty of digestion, which in some instances resembles hypochondriasm, but when attended with vapours, if it happens in young people, with lax and sanguine habits, it is still difficult digestion with symptoms not necessary to, though occasionally attendant on it. See *Vapours*.

Hypochyma, } from *ὑπο*, and *χυω*,
Hypochysis, } *to pour*, a cataraet.

Hypocistis. Schroder says this is the juice of a sprout which shoots out from the root of the cistus, not unlike mistletoe of the oak. It is blackish, and shines like the best Spanish juice of liquorice. It is

reckoned more powerful in its astringent qualities than the *Acacia*; but it is but little used.

Hypocistis, rape of cistus, or purple flowering Cretan hypocystis, a species of *Asarum*.

Hypoclepticum Vitrum, from *ὑπο*, under, and *κλέψω*, to steal, because it, as it were, steals away the water from the oil. It is the same as *Separatorium*.

Hypocelon, from *ὑπο*, under, and *κελον*, the cavity above the upper eye-lid. It is the cavity under the lower eye-lid.

Hypocophosis, i. e. *Cophosis*, but in a less degree.

Hypocranium, a kind of abscess, so called because seated under the cranium, between it and the dura mater.

Hypoderis. In *Rufus Ephesus* it is the extremity of the fore-part of the neck.

Hypodermis, the clitoris.

Hypogastrica Sectio. In *Lithotomy*, it is what is called the *High Operation*.

Hypogastrica Arteria. See *Iliaca Arteria*, for the external *hypogastric arteries*. The *hypogastric* or *internal iliac arteries*, dip into the inside of the pelvis, just over the shoulder of the sacrum; when it arrives at the side of the pelvis, it throws down branches to the contents of the pelvis, and then goes through the sciatic notch.

Hypogastrica Vena. The veins run the same course with their corresponding arteries, except that they do not send off the vena umbilicalis. The *hypogastric veins* are the internal iliac branches.

Hypogastrium, from *ὑπο*, sub, under, and *γαστρ*, venter, a belly; is that region of the belly reaching from three inches below the navel to the os pubis and groins.

Hypogastrocele, the ventral hernia.

Hypoglossi Externi vel Majores (Nervi).

(*Nervi*). Also called *Gustatorii* and *Linguales*. They are the ninth pair of nerves; they have their origin just above the foramen magnum, and go out at the holes on the sides of the same great hole, above the condyles of the os occipitis. As soon as they are passed out of the cranium, they run betwixt the carotid artery, and the internal jugular vein, to the tongue, on the side of the digastric muscle.

Hypoglossis, } from ὑπο, under, and
Hypoglossum, } γλῶσσαι, the tongue.
 It is that part of the tongue which adheres to the lower jaw; and the seat of the disease called *Rana*; whence Aetius calls it ὑπογλωσσικός βατραχός, the frog under the tongue.

Hypoglossum, i. e. *Bislingua*; also the tongued laurel; a species of *Ruscus*.

Hypoglossides, they are a kind of medicine to be held under the tongue until they are dissolved.

Hypoglutis from ὑπο, under, and γλῶττις, the nates. It is the fleshy part under the nates towards the thigh. Some say it is the flexure of the coxa, under the nates.

Hypomia, from ὑπο, under, and ὤμος, shoulder. In *Galen's Hæmegis*, it is the part subjacent to the shoulder.

ὑποπόμοι, from ὑποπόμοις, a mire, perhaps from ὑπο, and πόμος, a settlement, or from ὑπο, under, and πομή, a phagedenic ulcer. It is a deep phagedenic ulcer.

Hypopedium, a cataplasin for the sole of the foot.

Hypophasia, } from ὑποφαινωμαι, to

Hypophasis, } appear a little. It is a sort of winking when the eyelids are nearly closed, or it is when a little of the white of the eyes appear in sleep.

Hypophasis, the name of a symptom which consists of closing the eyes during sleep, but only so, that a

part of the eye appears, and a slight motion of the eye is perceived.

Hypophara, from ὑποφεραμαι, to be carried or conveyed underneath. A deep fistulous ulcer.

Hypophthalmion, the part under the eye which is subject to swell in a cachexy or dropsy.

Hypophyllocarpodendron, a species of *Leucadendron*.

Hypophyllospermous, from ὑπο, under, φύλλον, a leaf, and σπέρμα, seed. Such plants as bear their seed on the back-side of their leaves.

Hypophyllum, a species of *Ruscus*. The broad-leaved butcher's broom.

Hypopia. Sugillations in the parts under the eyes.

Hypopleuries. The pleura.

Hypopyoa, from ὑπο, under, and πύον, pus. It is a collection of matter under the tunica cornea of the eye.

Hyporinion, a name for the parts of the upper lip below the nostrils.

Hyposarca, } from ὑπο, under,
Hyposarcidion, } and σαρξ, flesh. An anasarca. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is synonymous with *Physania*.

Hyposadiæos, the urethra terminating under the glans.

Hypospathismus, the name of an operation formerly used in surgery, for removing dislocations in the eyes. It was thus named from the instrument with which it was performed.

Hyposphagma, i. e. *Aposphagma*. It is an extravation of blood in the tunica adnata of the eye, from external injury.

Hyposphyle, relaxation of the uvula.

Hypostatical Principles: some chemists, and particularly Paracelsus, so called the three chemical ones, salt, sulphur and mercury.

Hypostasis Urinæ, from ὑποστῆναι, to subside. The sediment in urine.

Hypothecar, from ὑπο, under, and ἔλας, the palm of the hand, i. e. *Ab-*

anector Minimi Digiti Manus; also that part of the hand which is opposite the palm.

Hypothesis, from ὑποτίθεμαι, *suppono*, to suppose, signifies strictly any conjecture or supposition advanced; but in a large sense. It is a way of reasoning upon somewhat supposed, that cannot of itself be proved; or for dispatch, is taken for granted. But this way of reasoning has of late been justly exploded in physic, because that argues from demonstrable principles, which our senses are witnesses to, and will not allow any thing supposititious, unless sometimes for arguments sake.

Hypotheon, a suppository.

Hypoxis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates twelve.

Hypoxylon, a species of *Clavaria*.

Hypozoma, a name for the *Dia-phragm*.

Hypoglossus, i. e. *Basiglossus*. See *Hyoglossus*.

Hypsiloides, a name of the *Os Hyoides*; also of the *Basiglossus Muscle*. See *Hyoglossus*.

Hyptiasmos, a supine decubiture, or a nausea with inclination to vomit.

Hypulus, from ὑπο, *under*, and ελη, *a cicatrix*. An ulcer which lies under a cicatrix.

Hyssop. See *Hyssopus*.

Hyssop (*Hedge*). *Gratiola*.

Hyssop (*Mountain*). *Thymbra*.

Hyssop (*Small hedge*). See *Hyssopifolia*.

Hyssopifolia, grass-poly, small hedge-hyssop, hyssop-leaved loosestrife, a species of *Lythrum*.

Hyssopites, wine impregnated with hyssop.

Hyssopus, hyssop, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and seven varieties.

Hyssopus Capitata, wild thyme.

Hysteria, ὕστερα, *the Uterus*; also the secundines.

Hysteralgia, pain in the womb; also pain in the belly which resembles labour pains.

Hysteralgia Febricosa, a quotidian fever, with pain in the womb.

Hysteria, hysterics.

Hysteriæ, an epithet for any thing that excites pain in the uterus. Hippocrates applies this word to vinegar; and others signify by it, the pains which resemble labour-pains, generally called *false pains*.

Hysteria Febricosa, a tertian fever, with spasms and convulsions.

Hysterica, hysterics, from ὕστερα, *the womb*. The midwives in Greece and Italy practised medicine amongst women, and they gave the name of hysterics to this disease. Dr. Cullen places it in the class *Nervosæ* and order *Spasmi*.

Hysteria Remedies, are medicines calculated against such disorders, which are either dulcia or fœtida, sweet or stinking: but of the former, such as musk, ambergris, and the like, there are very few with whom they will agree. Disorders of the womb, all which are called *Hysteria Affections*, arise from too stimulating, or too uneasy sensations: The former proceed from that irritation of the nerves, which the make and secretion of those parts have naturally subjected them to; this in some sorts of constitutions arising to that degree, as to draw the whole system into disorder, and occasion a surprising variety of symptoms, as several sorts of convulsions and species of *Madness*; which therefore are by some termed *Furores Uterini*. Now these disorders seem most effectually allayed by such things as are in a manner the reverse of cordials, and are both in smell and taste very offensive and disagreeable; and they seem to answer this end by suffocating as it were the spirits, and damping their inordinate

inordinate fallies ; so that such stimulation ceases, and the fibres return to their natural tone and motions : for as what is grateful to the senses gives an inexpressible emotion to the fine nervous filaments so does what is fetid and disagreeable quite destroy that emotion, and deaden it. And as the former kind consists chiefly of fine subtle volatile parts, by which, as before explained under *Cephalics*, they are the fitter to enter the nerves ; so these are generally of a clammy, viscous contexture, and thereby the fitter to envelope and entangle that subtle juice, whereby its motion is much retarded, and consequently the fibres rendered less springy. In the latter case, the uneasiness of the burden when with child, and often the disorders of the fœtus, bring the womb, and by degrees the whole nervous system, into convulsive disorders ; which admits of little or nothing to be done by way of medicine, but is best remedied by contributing to the ease, and gratifying all the desires and cravings of the mother. But the worst mischief to those parts is from a lodgment of some disagreeable matter upon their glands, whereby they are frequently apt to cancerate ; or from an obstruction of those discharges which at certain times the constitution requires to be made from those parts. In the first of these, all such come to be deemed *Hysterics*, which by their deterfive qualities open those glands, and by degrees wear away the obstructed humours. In the latter are employed such as either give a greater force

to the circulating blood, whereby it is enabled to break through the capillaries ; or which so attenuate it, as to fit it upon that account the easier to flow through, and make the discharge required. And thus whatsoever in medicine, either simple or compound, contributes to any of those ends, though very different in their operations, as the original cause of their disorder may differ, they all come under this general appellation of *Hysterics*, or *Uterines*.

Hysteritis. Inflammation of the womb. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia* and order *Phlegmasia*.

Hysterocele, from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *κύλη*, a tumor. An hernia caused by the uterus falling through the perinæum.

Hystero cystica Ischuria, a suppression of urine from the pressure of the uterus on the neck of the bladder.

Hysteroloxia, obliquity of the womb.

Hysteron, the secundines.

Hystero physe, i. e. *Physometra*.

Hystero phorus, a species of *Parthenium*.

Hysteroptosis, bearing down of the vagina or the womb.

Hysterotomia, from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *τεμνω*, to cut, i. e. *Cæsarea Sectio*.

Hystericis Lapis, the bezoar of the porcupine.

Hystrix, the porcupine ; also a species of *Elymus*.

Hyvourabe, a large tree in America, reckoned by some a species of *Guaiacum*, and in Brasil, its bark is used as we use Brasil wood. The word *Hyvourabe* signifies in the Brazilian language, a rare thing.

I.

JACINTHUS, i. e. *Hyacinthus*.

Jamblichus Sales, a preparation with sal ammoniac, some aromatic ingredients, &c. so called from Jamblichus, the inventor of it.

Jatraliptes, from *ἰαλός*, a Physician, and *ἄλειψω*, to anoint. One who undertakes to cure distempers by external unction and friction: Galen makes mention of such in his time, particularly one Diotas; and Pliny informs us, that this was first introduced by Prodicus of Seelymbria, who was a disciple of Æsculapius.

Jatrochymicus, a chemical physician, called *Chymiatæ*, who cures by means of chemical medicines.

Jatroliptice, the method of curing diseases by unction and friction.

Jatrophæa, the Barbadoes-nut.

Jatrophysicus, an epithet bestowed on some writings which treat of physical subjects with relation to medicine.

Jatros, *ἰατρός*, *medicus*, a physician.

Ibexiuma, a berry-bearing tree in Brasil, the bark of which is a kind of soap.

Iberis, candy-tuft, *scitica* creffes, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and three varieties.

Iberis, German dittander, or *scitica* creffes, a species of *Lepidium*.

Ibiga, i. e. *Abiga*, or *Chamæpitys*.

Ibiracæ, i. e. *Guaiacum*.

Ibiracem, a wild species of *Liquorice* found in Brasil.

Ibira Pitanga, i. e. *Lignum Brasiliæ*.

Ibis, was a bird much like our king fisher, taken notice of by the Egyptians, because when it was sick, it used to inject with its long bill the water of the Nile into its fundament, whence Langius, lib. ii. ep. ii. says they learned the use of clysters.

Ibiscus, marshmallow.

Ibixuma, i. e. *Saponaria Arbor*.

Iceago, the cocoa plum-tree, a species of *Chrysobalanus*.

Iceland Spar. It is a species of rhombic spar, i. e. of rhombic transparent calcareous stone. It is perfectly transparent, and if it is placed before a black line drawn on a piece of paper it refracts the line double.

Ice-plant, a species of *Mesembryanthemum*.

Ichor, signifies strictly a thin acrid watery humour, like serum, but is also sometimes used for a thicker kind that flows from ulcers. Several acceptations of this term by some authors are here needless to recite; it being met with in very different senses. It is also called *Sanies*.

Ichthya, the skin of the *Squatina* or monk-fish; also the name of a hook for extracting the fœtus.

Ichthyocolla, iisinglass. It is prepared in Russia and other countries, by boiling the skins, fins, and the internal membranous parts of the sturgeon, and other fishes; the decoction is inspissated, then rolled up into various forms.

Icica, or *Icariba*, *Gum Elemi*.

Icosandria, from *εικοσ*, *viginti*, twenty, and *αυγ*, *maritus*, a husband, in the Linnæan system a class of plants, the twelfth in order. This term

erm imports that the flowers have twenty stamina or husbands. The class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers of the following characters, viz. 1. A calyx monophyllous and concave. 2. The corolla fastened by its claws to the inner side of the calyx. 3. The stamina, twenty or more. As the stamina in this class, notwithstanding its title, are not limited, an attention must be had to the two first characters, to distinguish the flowers from those of the polyandria class, with which they might otherwise be confounded.

Icteric, is said of a person that has the jaundice; and,

Icteric Remedies, are medicines against the jaundice; from

Ictericodes, the bilious ardent fever. According to Dr. Cullen, in his *Nosology*, it is the *Typhus Icterodes*, or it is the jaundice with inflammation about the liver.

Ictericæ, discolourations, or diseases which occasion an unusual colour of the whole skin, and this without an acute fever.

Icterus, the jaundice. It is a vitiated state of the blood and humours, from the bile regurgitating, or being absorbed into it, by which, the functions of the body are injured, and the skin is rendered yellow, and almost black. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease, in the class *Cachexiæ*, and order *Impetiginæ*. He distinguishes five species. 1. *Icterus Calculosus*; when there is pain in the hypogastric region, which increases after eating, and when concretions pass into the intestines, there are bilious stools. 2. *Icterus Spasmodicus*; when there is no pain, and the yellowness of the skin happens after spasmodic diseases and affections of the mind. 3. *Icterus Hepaticus*; it is without pain, and follows some disease of the liver.

4. *Icterus Gravidarum*; it arises during pregnancy and gives way after delivery. 5. *Icterus Infantum*. It happens soon after the birth.

Icterus Albus, the white jaundice. The chlorosis or green-sickness is sometimes thus called; but improperly.

Ictus, a stroke or blow. It signifies also the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee or other insect.

Ictus Solaris, a stroke of the sun. It is the effect of too violent an influence of the sun on the head. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a variety of apoplexy; under the name of *Cæcus ab insolatione*.

Idæus, raspberry of Ida, framboise or hindberry, a species of *Rubus*.

Idea, spotted ramsoms.

Idea, strictly is a metaphysical term, which, if it hath any meaning, that meaning is no other than what we understand by the word *Notion*: therefore a useless word. However by *Idea Morbi* is understood, a complex perception of such a collection of accidents as concur to any distemper, expressed by some particular term.

Idæales, a faulty judgment, alienation of mind; and diseases in which the judgment is chiefly affected. i. e.

Idiocrasia, i. e. *Idiosyncrasia*.

Idiopatheia, from *idios*, proper or *own* *own*, and *patos*, affection, or passion. Thus the head is affected *idiopathically* in a lethargy, and the lungs in a pleurisy; but when tense parts suffer by consent, that is by disorders residing in other parts, they are then said to suffer by sympathy.

Idiosyncrasia, *Idiosyncrasy*, from *idios*, peculiar, *συν*, with, and *κράσις*, to mix. Every individual hath a state of health peculiar to himself; and, as different bodies seem to vary from

from each other, both with respect to the solids and fluids, though each may, at the same time, be in a sound condition; this peculiarity of constitution, by which they differ from other sound bodies, is called, *Idiosyncrasy*, or peculiarity of constitution. Some derive this word from *idios*, peculiar, *συν*, with, *νασις*, temperament.

Idiotropia, i. e. *Idiosyncrasy*.

Igasur, i. e. *Nux Vomica*.

Ignatia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Igniarius, touchwood, a species of *Boletus*.

Ignis. See *Fire*.

Ignis Calidus, a hot fire: so some call a gangrene; also a violent inflammation just about to degenerate into a gangrene.

Ignis Fatuus. It is supposed to be the inflammable gas which is produced in moist grounds, and kindled by means of electricity. See *Gas (inflammable)*.

Ignis Frigidus, a cold fire. A sphacelus hath been thus called, because the parts that are so affected become cold as the surrounding air.

Ignis Persicus, a name of the erysipelas; also of the tumor called a Carbuncle.

Ignis Sacer, a name of the erysipelas, and of a species of *Herpes*, i. e. *Herpes Exedens*. It is also the erythematous species of inflammation.

Ignis Sancti Antonii, a name of the erysipelas.

Ignis Silvaticus, a name of the *Impetigo*.

Ignis Reverberatorium, reverberatory fire. It is made in a furnace covered with a dome, that thus the heat or the flame, which hath always a tendency to escape upwards, may be reverberated, or beat back on

the vessels immediately exposed to it.

Ignis Rotæ, fire for fusion. It is when a vessel which contains some matter for fusion it is surrounded with live, i. e. red-hot coals.

Ignis Sapientium, heat of horfeding.

Ignis Volagrius, or *Volaticus*, a name of the *Impetigo*.

Ignitio, calcining.

Ignyc, or *Ignys*, the ham.

Ilaphis, a name in Myrepsus for the burdock.

Ilathera, the tree from which the *Cortex Elutheria* is taken.

Ilech, by this word, Paracelsus seems to mean a first principle.

Ileidos, in the Spagyric language it is the elementary air.

Ileum Intestinum, so called from *ειλεω*, to turn about, because it makes many convolutions. It is one of the small guts. Where the jejunum ends, the ileum begins. Its convolutions surround those of the jejunum, on the two lateral and inferior sides, and it winds about from the left side by the hypogastrium to the right side, where it terminates in a transverse manner at the fleshy brim of the pelvis, and forms the first of the great intestines, called *cæcum*.

Ileum Cruentum. Hippocrates describes it, in lib. *De Intern. Affect.* In this disease, as well as in the scurvy, the breath is fetid, the gums recede from the teeth, hæmorrhages of the nose happen, and sometimes there are ulcers in the legs, but the patient can move about his business very well.

Ileus, the colic; but more particularly the *Iliaco passio*.

Ilex, holly, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and fifty varieties.

Ilex, the ever-green oak, a species of *Quercus*.

Ilia,

Iliæ, (the plural of *Ile*). The flanks. They are the space between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper edge of the os ilium on each side; they are the two divisions of the regio umbilicalis.

Iliaca, the same as *Ileus*.

Iliac Muscle, is a muscle of the thigh, which arises fleshy from the internal concave part of the os ilium: and in its descent over the inferior part of it joins with the psoas magnus, and is inserted with it under the termination of the pectineus. This, with the psoas magnus, moves the thigh forward in walking.

Iliac Passion, is a kind of nervous colic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the *Volvulus*, from *volvō*, to roll.

Iliac Arteries. They are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, at about the fourth vertebra of the loins. They descend about three fingers breadth from their origin, and when they are arrived to the psoas muscle, (on each side) or rather are upon it, they each divide into two, an external and an internal; the external hath no particular name; the internal is called *Hypogastrica*. The external runs down to the ligamentum Fallopii, under which it goes out of the abdomen; as it passes out of the abdomen, it detaches two branches, one internal, the other external; the inner is called *Epigastrica*; the external is called *Innominata*.

Iliac Arteries, (*the Lesser*). The most posterior branches of the hypogastric arteries. Sometimes they are branches of the glutææ arteriæ.

Iliac Veins. They are formed by the bifurcation of the vena cava,

about the last vertebra of the loins. Presently after leaving the cava, they each divide into two branches; one named *Iliaca Externa*, or anterior; the other, *Iliaca Interna*, or posterior: the external is also simply named *Iliaca*; the internal is called *Hypogastrica*. They run the same course as the arteries of the same name.

Iliacus, from the os ilium. See *Iliac Muscle*.

Iliacus Externus, (*Musc.*) i. e. *Pyrriformis*.

Iliacus Internus, (*Musc.*) It lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin likewise from the anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the psoas muscle, and makes one mass with it; they then run over the head of the bone, and pass inwards, to be inserted into the little trochanter. It helps to lift the thigh upwards.

Iliadum, or *Iliadus*. It is the first matter of all things, consisting of mercury, salt, and sulphur. These are Paracelsus's three principles. His *iliadus* is also a mineral spirit, which is contained in every element, and is the supposed cause of diseases.

Iliaster. Paracelsus says, it is the occult virtue of nature, whence all things have their increase.

Ilingos, from *ιλιγξ*, a vortex. A vertigo in which all things appear to turn round, and the eyes grow dim.

Ilian. The intestine called *Ilium*.

Ilios. The iliac passion.

Ilicus. Avicenna says, it is madness caused by love.

Ilium. See *Intestines*.

Ilium Os. See *Ossa innominata*: all these from *ιλεω*, *circumvolvō*, to roll about; because the gut which is principally called by this name, is long, and lies in folds towards the bottom

bottom of the abdomen, and therefore gives many of the adjacent parts these appellations.

Illecebram. Kn tgrafs. A genus in Linnæus's *Botany*. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty.

Illegitimate, ϩΘ⊙, is frequently used in the same sense as spurious, or irregular; as when a disease changes its appearances from the usual course, so that no certain judgment can be made of it; as in a *Febris spuria*, *Peripneumonia notha*, and the like.

Illicium. A genus in Linnæus's *Botany*. There are two species.

Illicius, a linctus.

Illicio, i. e. *Entblasis*.

Illos. The Eve.

Illofis. A distortion of the eyes.

Illuminabilis Lapis. i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Illutamentum, was an ancient form of an external medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the limbs of wrestlers, and others delighting in like exercises, were rubbed, especially after bathing; an account of which may be met with in *Bacchius De Thermis*.

Illutatio. Illutation. It is a besmearing any part of the body with mud, and renewing it as it grows dry, with a view of heating, drying, and discussing. It is chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral springs.

Illys. A person who squints, or with distorted eyes.

Ilys. The fæces of wine. Also an epithet for sediment in stools which resemble fæces of wine; also the sediment in urine, when it resembles the same.

Imaginarii. Diseases in which the imagination is principally affected.

Imagination, is that faculty by which we, as it were, picture cor-

poreal substances in the mind, as if we saw them actually with the eyes; which can be illustrated in no instances better than those of right-lined figures, where a person may, by the force of his faculty, draw in his mind, and discern, as if seen, so far as four, five, or six sides; but farther this will not reach; altho' the understanding can reason about the properties of more complicated figures, as well as of those thus imagined or pictured to the mind. How far this faculty comes under a physician's regard, is pretty hard to say; but it is certain, that the common metaphysical accounts of it are entirely out of his province.

Imbecillitas Ocularum. Celsus speaks of the *Noctalopia* by this name.

Imbecillity, from *imbecillitas*, *weakness* is a state of languor or decay, wherein the body is not able to perform its usual exercises or functions.

Imbibe, from *imbibo*, to drink in, is used commonly in the same sense as absorbent, when a dry porous body takes up one that is moist.

Imbibition. In chemistry it is a kind of cohobation, when the liquor ascends and descends upon a solid substance, until it is fixed there-with. Sometimes it simply signifies cohobation, and any sort of impregnation.

Imbricated, is used by some botanists to express the figure of the leaves of some plants, which are hollow like an imbrex, a gutter-tile.

Immature, is sometimes applied to the aliments, and sometimes also to the animal juices, not sufficiently digested or concocted: but some authors make a distinction between this and crude, too nice to be of any use here. The birth is said to be *immature*, when a woman mis-

carries,

carries, or is delivered of a fœtus not fully formed, through want of the usual time required for that purpose.

Immersion, from *immergo*, to dip; is the sinking of any body in a fluid: which every body will do that is specifically heavier than the fluid; and the celerities of their descents will be in proportion to the excess of gravity. See *Hydrostatics*. Chemical *immersion* is a species of calcination, and is when a body is immersed in any fluid, in order to be corroded. Or it is a species of lotion, as when any substance is plunged into a fluid, in order to deprive it of a bad quality, or to communicate a good one to it.

Immerjus, sunk, or hid; is a term given by Bartholine, and some other anatomists, to a muscle now commonly called *Subscapularis*, which see.

Immortalis Herba. i. e. *Xeranthemum*.

Impastation. The making of dry powders into paste, by means of some fluid.

Impatiens. Balsam, female balsamine. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and four varieties.

Impenetrability, is that solidity of matter or body, whereby it cannot admit another into the same place that it possesses.

Imperati, or pine, live-long. A species of *Telebium*.

Imperatoria, mallowwort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species. It is also a name for *Angelica*, a species of the herb Christopher, a species of lovage, and the sea-hartwort.

Imperfect, is very critically used by some writers, as every individual of either sex is said to be *imperfect* with regard to the want of another in order to generation, though

that very distinction contributes to perfection in themselves; so also mercury is called an *imperfect* metal, because it is not arrived to a fixed state; whereas was it so, it would cease to be mercury; and so of many other things.

Imperfect Flowers, are such as want the petals, and therefore they are sometimes called *Apetalous*, and sometimes *Stamineous*. See *Flower*.

Imperfect Plants, are such as are thought to want flower or seed. See *Plants*.

Impervious, from *in*, the negative sign, *per*, through, and *via*, a way; is such a closeness of pores, or particular configuration of parts, as will not admit another through.

Impetigines. Disorders in which the skin is affected with defecations or blemishes. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Cachexia*.

Impetigo, is a cutaneous foulness, divided into many sorts by the ancients; but a better knowledge in secretion, and the office of the cutaneous glands, has taught us the cure of all such disorders without having any necessary recourse to such distinctions; the itch and leprosy taking in the several kinds, from the most easy to the most obstinate degree of infection, according to which the means of cure are proportioned. Dr. Cullen ranks the impetiginous diseases as an order of the class called *Cachexiæ*, and defines the *impetigines* to be those disorders from a general bad habit, which manifest themselves principally by disfiguring the skin and other external parts of the body. The itch, &c. though affecting the skin, yet not being connected necessarily with the habit. Dr. Cullen places in the class *Locales*.

Impetigo of Celsus. Blancard says, it is the *lepra Græcorum*.

Impetigo,

Impetigo Plinii. Blancard says, it is that species of impetigo, or of the leprosy of the Greeks, that is known by the name of *Lichen*.

Impetigo Exortiativa. The same as lepra ichthyosis.

Impetus, hath been variously used by physical writers; but now obtains only in mechanics, to express the blow or force with which one body strikes against another.

Implicated, is said by Celsus, Scribonius, and some others, of those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; but hath more significantly been applied by Bellini to such fevers, where two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as a double tertian; or of different kinds, as an intermittant tertian, and a quotidian, called a *Semitertian*.

Impia Herba. Cudweed.

Impluvium. An embrocation.

Imposthume, is a collection of matter or pus in any part, either from an obstruction of the fluids in that part, which makes them change into such matter, or from a translocation of it from some other, where it is generated.

Impotence. It is the want of any power; but generally applied to an insufficiency in the male to impregnate the female.

Impregnation, is caused by the emission of the male seed in coition, by which the female conceives, or becomes with young. It is also hence figuratively used in pharmacy for the sating one body with another; as any menstruum is said to be impregnated with a body that is dissolved in it, as much as its pores are able to receive.

Impuber, is said of such as have not yet hair upon their privy parts, which bespeaks a ripeness for generation; but Helmont, with some others, affirm females capable of

conception before such an appearance.

Impulse, is used in the same sense as *Impetus*, which see.

Innus venter. The abdomen; but sometimes it means only the hypogastrium.

Inadequate idea, is a partial or incomplete representation of any thing to the mind.

Inanimate, is said of every thing which hath not animal life.

Inanity, from *inanis*, empty, is the same as vacuity, and implies the absence of any body, so that nothing remains but space.

Inappetency, is a want or loss of appetite.

Incantation, is used for a way of curing diseases by charms, defended by Paracelsus, Helmont, and some other chemical enthusiasts: but those who have pursued a better way of reasoning, have despised such delusions.

Incalescence, is growing hot, as many bodies do by motion and friction; or as quick-lime, by pouring water upon it.

Incarnation, from *in*, and *caro*, flesh, is the healing or filling up ulcers and wounds with new flesh, and the medicines which affect this are commonly called *Incarnatives*.

Incendium. A burning fever, or sometimes any burning heat.

Incessio. The same as *Incendium*. It is also a hot inflammatory tumor.

Inceration. It is the reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of wax, by the gradual admixture of any fluid therewith.

Incerniculum. A strainer or sieve. In *Anatomy*, it is a name for the pelvis of the kidney.

Incidere, from *incido*, to cut. Medicines are said thus to do, which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and moist salts; by
the

the force or insinuation of which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another, which before cohered. And thus some expectorating medicines are said to incise or cut the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.

Incidence, from *incedo*, to fall, or go forward; expresses the direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions, or lines of motion, make a straight line, or an oblique angle at the point of contact. See *Angle of Incidence*.

Incineration, from *in*, and *cineres*, ashes; is the reduction of any body into ashes, by burning.

Incisores. See *Teeth*.

Incisorii Ductus. These are two canals which go from the bottom of the internal nares, across the arch of the palate, and open behind the first and largest of the dentes *incisorii*: their lower orifices are in the foramen palatinum anterius.

Incisorii inferioris Coræperi, (*Musc.*) They arise from the alveoli of the lateral incisores of the lower jaw, and are inserted into the middle of the semiorbicularis of the lower lip.

Incisorii Laterales, (*Musc.*) A sort of biceps muscles, which unite into one at their lower end: they arise from the os maxillare, below the middle tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and below the edge of the orbit in the os maxillare, near the union of this bone with the os maxillæ: these two portions (on each side) unite about the lateral dentes *incisorii*.

Incisorii Medii, (*Musc.*) also

called *Incisorii minores Coræperi*, or *Incisores minores superiores*. They are two small short muscles, situated near each other below the septum narium: they rise from the os maxillare, on the alveoli of the first incisores, and are inserted into the middle and upper part of the upper lip.

Incisorium. A table whereon a patient is laid, in order to have an incision made on any part.

Incisorum Foramen. See *Maxillaria superiora Offa*.

Inclination, is when a clear liquor is poured off from some faces, or sediment, by only stooping the vessel; which is also called *Decantation*. This term is also used in physics, to express the mutual approach, or tendency of two bodies, lines, or planes, towards one another; so that their directions make either a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle, of a greater or lesser magnitude. See *Incidence*.

Incommensurable Quantities, are those which have no aliquot parts, or any common measure that may measure them.

Incontinency, is said of such natural discharges as are involuntary through weakness, as of involuntary crying, &c. It is also applied to an indulgence of unlawful desires.

Incorporation, from *in*, and *corpus*, a body, imbodying; is the mixing of the particles of different bodies so together, as to appear an uniform substance, or composition of the whole, without discerning the ingredients, or bodies mixed, in any of their particular qualities.

Incorruptible, is applied by some to such medicines as will not decay: and *Incorrupta* is frequently said of a virgin, who hath had no venereal intercourse with a man.

Incrassating, is the rendering fluids

ids thicker than before, by the mixture of less fluid particles. See *Agglutination*.

Incrustation. In Surgery, it is the induction of a crust, or eschar upon any part.

Incuba. Rolandus says, it is the *spongia solis*.

Incubo, or *Incubus*, is called *Asthma Nocturnum*, the night asthma, and night-mare, because there seems a weight upon the breast as if somewhat rid upon it. The causes are nearly the same as in a humoral asthma, and the same means of cure will also herein do service; though it is a case that seldom happens, and very often is only in the imagination, from the impression of dreams, or a distemperature of thought.

Incurvation, is the bending a bone, or any other body, from its natural shape.

Incus. See *Ear*.

Index, the fore-finger, from *indico*, to point or direct; because that finger is generally so used. And hence the extensor indicis, is also called *Indicator*.

Indian Arrow-root. *Maranta*.

Indiana radix, i. e. *Ipecacuanha*.

Indian Corn. *Zea*.

Indian God Tree. *Ficus Religiosa*. A species of fig.

Indi berry. See *Coculus Indus*.

Indica Camotes, i. e. *Potatoes*.

Indicated, is that which is directed to be done in any disease. And,

Indication, is of four kinds, vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed.

Indicating Days, are the same as critical days.

Indicator, i. e. *Extensor Indicis Musculus*.

Indico, i. e. *Indicum*.

Indicum, the Indigo blue plant.

Indicum Balsamum, i. e. *Bals. Peruv.*

Indicum Lignum, logwood.

Indicus, sweet and bitter costus.

Indicus Morbus, the venereal disease.

Indignatorius Musculus; a muscle is thus called, which is supposed to draw the eye from its inner corner outwards, which gives an appearance of scorn and anger; but that is properly a compound motion of two muscles, for which see *Eye*.

Indigo. See *Indicum* and *Indigofera*.

Indigo, (bastard.) See *Amorpha*.

Indigofera. *Indigo*. A genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Induration, from *durus*, hard; are such things as give a harder or firmer consistence to another, by a greater solidity of their particles, or as dissipate the thinner part of any matter, so as to leave the remainder harder. Thus a tumor is indurated either by the addition of earthy and solid particles, as in scirrhi, and knotty swellings; or by transpiring the thinner parts through the skin, whereby the remainder grows more fixed, as in an oedema.

Indusium. A shirt, also the amnios.

Iners. Slothful.

Inertia vis See *Nature*, laws of.

Infans. An infant. Fred. Hoffman says, that the human species are *infants* until they begin to talk.

Infant, hath by some been used so loosely as to express a child even in the womb, but more strictly to include from the time of birth to that of using speech, as the term *non fando*, or not speaking, imports: though others again extend it to seven years of age.

Infection,

Infection, from *inficio*, to strike into; is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, which occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. See *Poisons*. Though

Infectio is sometimes used in the same sense as *Tinctura*, as the *ars infectoria*, is the art of staining or dyeing.

Infelix, unlucky. Thus Virgil calls darnel.

Infelix lignum. A name for elder.

Infibulatio. An operation by which the prepuce was prevented from sliding back above the glans penis.

Infirmary, or *Infirmatory*, is the place where sick persons are taken care of either for nursing or cure.

Inflammables. This is that class amongst fossil bodies, which readily take fire and burn.

Inflammation. It is properly defined to be an increased circulation in any part, from irritation, external or internal, local or universal. See *Phlegmon*.

Inflation, a blowing up, is the stretching or filling any part with a flatulent or windy substance.

Inflexion, is said of the bending rays of light by a different medium.

Inflorescence, in botany, is the manner in which the flowers are fastened to the plant by the peduncle.

Influent, flowing together, or into; expresses any liquor or juice, that by the contrivance of nature, and the laws of circulation, falls into another current or receptacle. Thus with respect to the common receptacle, the chyle is its influent juice, and so is the bile to the gall-bladder, and venal blood to the heart in its diastole; and the like.

Influenza. The name of a pecu-

liar kind of catarrhus fever, which when it appears has generally been remarkably epidemical. In the *London Medical Observations*, &c. it is observed, that whilst it was the general opinion of philosophers, that all things upon earth were governed by the heavens, physicians imputed the epidemical catarrhus, semi-pestilential fever, to the influence of the stars; whence the Italians gave it the name of *influenza*. This disease is the *febris catarrhalis, epidemica* of Hippocrates, which is the same as the *tussis epidemica* of Sydenham.

Infra Scapularis, (*Musc.*) also called *Infra Spinatus*. It arises from the surface of the bone on its outside, as far as the basis of the scapula, runs over the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the outer tuberosity of the os humeri, carrying the arm round, and partly raising it, being the reverse of the *Supra Spinatus*.

Infra Scapularis, i. e. *Subscapularis*.

Infra Spinatus. See *Infra Scapularis*.

Infundibulum, is a funnel; whence many parts in a human body having any resemblance thereunto in shape, are thus called; as the *Infundibulum Cerebri*, and *Infundibulum Renum*; for which see *Brain*, and *Kidneys*: and some parts of plants, for the same reason, are called *Infundibuliformes*. See *Flowers*.

Infusion, is that part of pharmacy whereby the virtues of plants, roots, and the like, are drawn out, by letting them steep only in some convenient menstruum; and this is concerned in bodies of a laxer texture than those which require decoction, and whose parts are so light as not to admit of a greater motion without hazard of flying away in vapour.

Infusum, an infusion. Sometimes it means a clyster, or an injection.

Inga. Ray takes notice of four trees of this name.

Inga, a species of *Mimosa*.

Ingravidatio, i. e. *Impregnatio*.

Ingenite, inborn, is any disease, or habit, that comes into the world with a person, and signifies the same almost as hereditary.

Ingesta, is used for the various kinds of bodies received as aliment into the human stomach.

Ingulvics, is the gizzard of birds, but is also applied to an inordinate or voracious appetite.

Ingravidation, is the same as impregnation or going with child.

Ingredients, from *ingredior*, to go in together; are all the simples which go into the composition of any one medicine.

Inguen, is from the upper part of the thigh to above the secret parts, and commonly called the Groin: and

Inguinalis, is given to any subdivisions made of that part, on any thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a medicine.

Inguinalis, a name of the starwort.

Inhamæ Orientale. Potatoes.

Inhumation: some chemists have fancied thus to call that kind of digestion which is performed by burying the materials in dung, or in the earth.

Inion, the occiput. Blancard says, it is the beginning of the spinal marrow: others say, it is the back part of the neck.

Injaculatio. So Helmont calls a disorder which consists of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, and an immobility of the body.

Injection, from *injicio*, to cast, or throw into, is any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, clyster-pipe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. It is a com-

mon term likewise for the filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists.

Innate heat. See *Callidum innatum*.

Innominata Arteria. It is the external branch of the external iliac artery, at its division about the hole in the ligamentum poupartii. It ascends outwardly to the inside of the spine of the ilium. It is lost in the muscles of the belly, and it sends branches to the iliacus internus.

Innominata Glandula, i. e. *Glandulae Lachrymales*.

Innominata, or *Innominatum*, without a name: many parts of the body are left under this indistinct term; as the

Innominata Glanduli Oculi, now called *Caruncula Oculi*. See *Eye*.

Innominata Tunica Oculi. See *Eye*.

Innominatum Os. See *Ilium*.

Innominati Nervi, a name of the fifth pair of nerves.

Innutritio, i. e. *Atrophia*.

Inocarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Inoculation, is the grafting of one tree upon another; which is often so contrived as to have many different fruits proceed from the same stock, by grafting different slips into its several branches.

Inoculation, in the present practice, is a term almost wholly appropriated to the artificially communicating certain infections, particularly that of the small-pox, from one subject to another. This is usually performed in the following manner. After due preparation, a slight puncture with the point of a lancet, previously dipped in the variolous matter, is made in one arm. In seven or eight days the distemper

per commonly appears, and in general terminates in the most favourable manner. The strongest proof of the great advantages of *inoculation*, may be drawn from this consideration, that notwithstanding the great numbers inoculated in several counties in England, by persons equally rash and illiterate, yet it rarely happens that any one dies of the distemper: there are even instances where not a single patient in several hundreds has miscarried.

Inophyllum, a species of calophyllum.

Inosculation, from *in* and *osculum*, a little mouth or orifice. See *Anastomosis*.

Inquietude, without rest; is any uneasy sensation, from what cause soever, that prevents a person's being at rest or quiet.

Insania, *Madness*; which see. Some distinguish, and justly enough, between this, which is hereditary, or some other distemper, and that which is influenced by the heavenly bodies, and particularly the moon, which therefore is called *Lunacy*. A man is said to be insane, when the relations of things are so falsely perceived by the mind, that the passions or the actions of the man are contrary to reason.

Insect, where *in* is taken positively, expresses such animals as are divided into, or encompassed with rings or divisions, capable of being parted, without utterly destroying life. Of these there are several kinds, and of which Aldrovandus hath given descriptions; but since it hath been much more accurately done by Swammerdam in his *Historia Insectorum generalis*.

Insécile, where it is used in a privative sense, as it frequently is, signifies that which cannot be farther cut or divided, as in atom: but,

Inséction is variously used by ana-

tomists for the different unions of the parts with one another.

Inseffion, a sitting over relaxing vapours. Also a semicupium.

Insidentia. See *Epistaxis*.

Insidians, *insidious*, *latent*. It is an epithet of diseases which betray no evident symptom, but are ready on any provocation to break forth as it were by a surprize.

Inspid, that which hath no taste.

Insipientia, A low degree of delirium.

Insolation, from *in* *sole*, *in the sun*. An exposing any thing to the sun. Infusion in the warmth of the sun. The disease thus named is the same as the ictus solaris.

Insomnium, a dream.

Inspiration, from *in* and *spiro*, *to breathe in*; is that part of respiration which draws the air into the lungs. See *Respiration*.

Inspissantia, the same as *Nutrientia*.

Inspissate, *to thicken*; is when a liquid is brought to a thicker consistence by evaporating the thinner parts: and thus juices, as that of liquorice, are inspissated.

Instillation. It sometimes imports the same as embrocation.

Instinct, is that aptitude, fitness, or disposition in any creature, which by its peculiar formation it is naturally endowed with.

Instita, a fillet; also a flat worm in the intestines.

Institutions, are a system of laws or rules in any particular science; and so physical or medicinal *institutions* are such as teach the necessary præcognita to the practice of medicine, or the cure of diseases.

Insufflation, the blowing into any cavity, in order thereby to convey any thing medicinal to a part affected.

Insultus. The first invasion or access of a paroxysm.

Integument, is used by anatomists for any common coverings of the body, whether the cuticula, cutis, or the membranes of any particular parts.

Intemperantia. Besides its usual signification respecting food, it sometimes is the same as dyscinesia.

Intemperies, the same as a dyscrasy, or ill habit, i. e. *Dyscinesia*.

Intention, is that judgment or particular method of cure which a physician forms to himself from a due examination of symptoms. In physics it signifies the increase of any power or quality, as remission is its decrease or diminution; and in metaphysics also it is used for the exertion of the intellectual faculties, with more than ordinary vigour. It sometimes signifies either extension or indication.

Interceptio, i. e. *Apoplexis*.

Intercostal, from *inter*, *between*, and *costæ*, *ribs*; is any thing between the ribs: hence

Intercostal arteries veins, nerves, &c. are those which branch between the ribs; and

Intercostal Muscles, are the external and internal, which are forty-four in number, one of each sort being between every two ribs; they arise from the lower edges of each superior rib, and are inserted into the upper edges of each inferior rib. Their fibres decussate one another; those of the external run obliquely from the back part forward, but those of the internal from the fore part backwards; they are thin and fleshy.

Intercostal Nerves. They are formed of some of the dorsal, and indeed of all the spinal nerves; also of branches from the fifth and sixth pairs from the brain.

Intercostal veins. See *Azygos*.

Intercurrent Fever, those which happen in certain seasons only, are

called *stationary*; but others are called by Sydenham, *intercurrents*.

Intercurrent Pulse, i. e. *Intercidens Pulsus*.

Intercus, from *inter*, *between*, and *cutem*, *the skin*, i. e. *Anasarca*.

Interdentium, the intervals between teeth of the same order.

Interdigitum, a corn betwixt the toes.

Interfemineum, from *inter*, *between*, and *femur*, the inside of the thigh, the perinæum.

Interluminis Morbus, the epilepsy.

Intermissio, the intervals betwixt two fits of any distemper.

Intermittent, is a cessation of any particular action for some time, and that time is called the interval: thus fevers which go off, and soon return again; as also any other distempers, are called *intermittents*, in opposition to those which are always continued; and a pulse which, after so many strokes, stops, or loses one in its due time, is also thus called.

Internodi, from *inter*, *between*, and *nodium*, *a joint*, are in botany those little spaces contained between any two knots or joints of the stalk of a plant; and in anatomy, the *Extensor Pollicis*, which see, are so called.

Internuntii Dies, critical days.

Internus, a name of the laxator membrana tympani.

Interossei, from *inter*, *between*, and *os*, *a bone*; the muscles which move the fingers are thus called, from their situation, being contained between the spaces of the bones of the metacarpus: some reckon six of them, and others eight: the one half lie betwixt the spaces these bones leave towards the palm of the hand, and they are called *internal interossei*, arising from the upper part of the bones of the metacarpus next the carpus; and being inserted on the internal sides of the first bones of the fingers with the lumbricales,

they are the *adductores digitorum*, for they bring the fingers to the thumb. The other half are contained in the spaces that the bones of the metacarpus leave on the back of the hand; they rise from the upper part of the bones of the metacarpus, next the carpus, and they are inserted on the external sides of the first bones of the fingers; and these are the *adductores digitorum*, for they draw the fingers from the thumb. In the feet, several small muscles fill up the four interstices between the metatarsal bones, much after the same manner as in the hand. Their use with respect to the toes, is similar to that of the same sort of muscles in the hands.

Interpellatus Morbus. In Paracelsus it is a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

Interpolatus Dies. In Paracelsus these are the days interpolated between two paroxysms.

Interseptum, the uvula, and the septum parium.

Interspinales Colli, are two muscles that in part arise fleshy, and partly tendinous, from the spines of the loins, and the inferior part of the thorax, and are inserted into the fifth, sixth, and seventh spines of the thorax; these join the *longissimus dorsi*: on another part they arise from the superior parts of each double spinal process of the neck, except that of the second vertebra, and are inserted into the inferior parts of all the spines. These muscles draw the spines of the vertebrae nearer to one another.

Intertransversales, or } These mus-

Intratraversales, } cles lie between the transverse processes of the neck, serving to bend it to one side. These muscles appear also in the loins. Winslow calls them *Transversales colli minores*.

Intertrigo, is an excoriation of the

thighs or parts adjacent to the anus, or what we commonly express by loss of leather, by riding. It is also sometimes used to signify other kinds of chafing, or erosion of the skin, from internal causes.

Intervertebrales Musculi. They arise from the body of one vertebra laterally, and are inserted after an oblique progress, into the back part of the other vertebra, immediately above it. They draw the vertebrae nearer to one another, and a little to one side.

Intestines. These make a long and large pipe, which by several circumvolutions and turnings reaches from the pylorus to the anus: they are knit all along to the edge of a membrane, called the *Mesentery*, and are six times as long as the body to which they appertain, that the chyle which escapes the lacteals of one part of the guts, may be taken up by those of the next. They are composed of three coats, of which the first and inmost is made up of short fibres bound together by five blood-vessels, and disposed as those of the stomach; for the length of the fibres is the thickness of the coat. If the mesenteric artery be carefully injected with warm water, these will separate from one another, and become visible to the naked eye. They act after the same manner as those of the inner membrane of the stomach, for the contracting of the cavity of the guts. This coat being much longer than the other, lies in wrinkles or plaits, called *Valvulae Conniventes*, which in the small guts form larger segments of circles, and are closer to one another than in the great guts, where they are broader, and seem chiefly designed to sustain the weight of the faeces; whereas the others, by retarding the motion of the chyle, and by directly opposing the mouths

of the lacteal vessels, (which are in the upper sides of the valves) to its passage, give it a more favourable opportunity, and better chance for entering, than otherwise it could have. This coat has likewise a great number of little glands, which in the small guts lie in clusters every where but where they are knit to the mesentery. In the great guts they are much fewer, and are placed at some distance from one another. The use of these glands is disputed; some think that they separate the slime which besmears the inside of the intestines, to defend them against the acrimony of the bile; but this comes more probably from some remainders of the chyle. Others take them for the mouths of the lacteal vessels; but there are many lacteals where there are no glands. But if it be considered that they are chiefly placed where the lacteals are most numerous, it will be found reasonable to think, that they separate a liquor for diluting the thick chyle, that it may the more easily enter the narrow orifices of the lacteal veins. The second coat is made up of two orders of muscular fibres; of which one runs straight, according to the length of the guts; the other goes round, and its fibres are more reasonably thought to describe a spiral line than circles; for if, as some imagine, these fibres were not spiral, but circular, it is not easy to conceive, how that constant and uniform vermicular, or wave-like motion of the intestines, could be transmitted from part to part by fibres, which had no communication with one another; but which having once surrounded the guts, are at both ends fixed to the edge of the mesentery: whereas now, by the successive motion of the parts of these two orders of fibres, the guts

are in a continual undulation, which is called the *Peristaltic* motion, from *περιστελλω*, *contraho*, to contract. The third and external coat is common, and comes from the *Peritonæum*.

Though the intestines be one continued pipe, yet they are divided into six parts; three thin and small, and three thick and great. The three former are the duodenum, jejunum, and ilium; the *Duodenum* is the first part of the intestines, which see under that word: the jejunum begins at the first winding of the guts under the colon, where the duodenum ends; and making several turnings and windings from the left side to the right, and from the right again to the left; it is continued to the ilium, filling all the upper part of the umbilical region, being about twelve or thirteen hands breadth long. It differs from the ilium only in this, that it hath some more *venæ lacteæ*, into which the chyle passing, it is found always more empty, and therefore called *Jejunum*, which signifies *hungry*: and the folds of its inner coat are nearer one another, and in greater number than the ilium. The third and last of the small guts, is the *Ilium*, about twenty-one hands breath long; it begins where the jejunum ends, and making several turnings and windings, it fills all the lower part of the umbilical region, and all the space between the ilia, and is continued to the beginning of the colon at right angles: its passage is a little narrower than that of the jejunum, and its coats somewhat thinner. This intestine, because of its situation, falls easily down into the scrotum, by the production of the peritonæum: in it also happens the *volvulus*, when one part of this gut enters the cavity of the part immediately above or below

low it. The thick and great guts are the *Cæcum Colon*, and *Rectum*: the two former are described under those names, which see. The rectum is the last of the intestines: it is a hand's breadth and a half long; its cavity is about three fingers in diameter, and its coats are thicker than those of the colon: it begins at the upper part of the os sacrum, where the colon ends, and going straight down, it is tied to the extremity of the coccyx by the peritonæum behind, and to the neck of the bladder in men, and in women to the neck of the womb, before, from whence comes the sympathy between those parts. There is very much fat about its external side, for which reason it is called the *Fat Gut*: its extremity forms the anus, into which there are three muscles inserted; the first is the sphincter ani, which is a fleshy muscle, about four fingers broad, composed of circular fibres, which embrace the extremities of the rectum for three fingers height, and which hang over it another finger's breadth: it is connected forward towards the acceleratores urinæ in men, and to the neck of the womb in women, and backwards to the os coccygis. Its use is to shut the passage of the anus, which the weight of the fæces opens. The other two muscles are the levatores ani; they arise from the internal and lateral side of the os ischii, and are inserted into the sphincter ani; they draw the anus upwards. See *Mesentery*.

Intestinalia Arteria, i. e. *Duodenalis Arteria*, and *Gastrica dextra arteria*.

Intestinalis Vena, i. e. *Duodenalis vena*.

Intestinorum Solamen. Thus Hoffman calls aniseed, and Van Helmont calls their oil.

Intorsion, in *Botany*, is the flexion

or bending of any part of a plant towards one side. There are various genera with stems twining in different directions, and others with elaspers. In some plants there is found a contortion of the fibres, which answers the end of an hygrometer; the fibres being affected by the quality of the air, the spiral part twists or untwists as the weather varies; by observing of which, the temperature of the air may be discovered.

Intoxication, from τοξικον, *poison*, *venom*. It is properly the same as *infectio*; but it is now generally used in the same sense as inebriation.

Intraspinæles. See *Interspinæles*.

Intratransversales. See *Intertransversales*.

Intricatus, an epithet of the bicaudalis musculus.

Intrinsæci, painful disorders of the internal parts.

Intritum, from *interendo*, to rub, or grate. It is a culinary term for minced meats, or rather such as are prepared by pounding, as potted beef, &c.

Introcessio, i. e. *Depressio*.

Introsusception. It is a preternatural ingress of one portion of an intestine into another, or a reduplication of an intestine.

Inflia, a species of *Mimosa*.

Intumescence, from *intumesco*, to swell up. It is any tumor or swelling.

Intussusceptio, i. e. *Introsusception*.

Intybus, wild succory, a species of *Cichorium*.

Inula, elecampane, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates twenty-five species and three varieties.

Inunction. It is either the action of anointing, or the materials with which a part is anointed.

Inusio, is sometimes used for hot

and dry seasons; but most commonly by surgeons for the operation of the cautery.

Invalescentia, and *Invaletudo*, where *ip* is taken privatively, is the want of health; whence *Invalid*, is one disabled by sickness from service.

Inverecundum Os, i. e. *Os Frontis*.

Inversio Uteri. See *Procidencia Uteri*.

Investigate, is used for the same as enquire or search out, but most commonly by mathematicians for the solution of problems.

Inveterate, is applied to diseases in the same sense as obstinate, and generally likewise supposes a long continuance; but the distinctions which some writers make between this and chronic, are hardly worth mentioning here.

Involucra, the secundines; so called from their coming next after the child. They form an universal covering for the foetus, and the water in which it floats, during pregnancy.

Involucrum, is said of any common covering of particular parts in the body; whence,

Involucrum Cordis, is the *Pericardium*, which see.

Involucrum, among botanists, that sort of calyx or cup, which surrounds a number of flowers together, every one of which has, besides this general cup, its own particular perianthium.

Involuntary, is said of any natural excretion, which happens through weakness or want of power to restrain it; as also of all convulsive motions where the muscles are invigorated to action, without the consent of the mind.

Ion, the violet.

Ionia, ground-pine.

Ionthos. So the Greeks call the hard pimples in the face, which the

Latins call by the name of *Varus*, and *Gutta Rosacea*.

Iosuccar, sugar of violets.

Iotacismus, a defect in the tongue or organs of speech, which renders a person incapable of pronouncing his letters.

Ioui, a restorative alimentary liquor prepared in Japan. It is made from the gravy of half-roasted beef, but as to the rest it is kept a secret.

Ipecacuanha, a species of psychotria. Some say that the *ipecacuanha* of the shops is the root of the viola ipecacua.

Ipecacuanha, (bastard,) a species of asclepias.

Ipecacuanha, False. See *Triofteum*.

Ipomœa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species.

Iraiba, a species of palm-tree.

Iresine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Iria, a species of cyperus.

Iringus, eryngo.

Irio, a species of sifymbrium. It is called *Broad-leaved Rocket*, or *Hedge Mustard*.

Iris. The fore part of the tunica choroides, is thus named because of the variety of its colours. See *Eye*.

Iris, flag, flower de luce, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of the species and varieties he enumerates forty-four.

Iris Florentina, white Florentine *Iris*. Some suppose it to be only a variety of the *Iris Germanica*.

Iris Vulgaris. It the *Iris Germanica*, Linn.

Iris Palustris. It is the *Iris Pseudacorus*. Linn.

Iris, a name of the hedge-mustard, of hermodactyls, of a kind of ginger, a species of xiphium a species of crystal, and of a pastil, which

which is made of alum, saffron, and myrrh.

Iron. It is a genus in the class of metals. It is one of the imperfect metals; of a livid white colour, approaching to grey; it is the hardest, the most elastic, and next to platinum, the most difficult to fuse of all the metals. It is the only metal which hath the property of striking fire, either with a vitrifiable stone, or another piece of *iron*. Next to gold, it is the most tenacious: an iron-wire, one-tenth of an inch diameter, can support a weight of 450 pounds without breaking. It is ductile enough, when very pure, to be drawn out into threads as fine as hair, since perukes have been made of them. It is the only known substance in nature which is attracted by the magnet, and is itself capable of becoming magnetic and attracting other iron. Beaumé. See *Mars*.

Iron Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometaline earths. Edwards.

Iron Stone, a genus in the order of cryptometaline stones. Edwards.

Iron Wood. See *Sideroxylon*.

Ironwood Tree. See *Fagara*.

Ironwort. See *Sideritis*.

Irradiation, is an emanation, or shooting out of subtle effluvia from one body to another. See *Quality*.

Irregular Bodies, are solids not terminated by equal and like surfaces.

Irritation, is a species of stimulus, expressing a lesser degree of it than vellication or corrugation.

Is, is, a fibre. Its plural is *ives*. Some say that Hippocrates used this word indifferently for a fibre and a nerve; and it is clear, that other writers have done the same.

Isada. So the Spaniards and Portuguese call the lap. nephrit.

Isaros, a name for the arum.

Isatis, woad, a genus in Lin-

næus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Isatis Indica, i. e. *Indicum*.

Isatodes, of the colour of woad.

Isca, a sort of fungous excrecence of the oak, or of the hazel, &c. The ancients used it as the moderns use moxa.

Ischæmon, from *ισχω*, to restrain, and *αιμα*, blood, a name for any medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

Ischæmon Sativum, manna grass.

Ischæmum, a species of andropogon.

Ischæmum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Ischias, the sciatica, inflammation of the muscles of the hip, an instance of the rheumatism.

Ischias ex Abscessu, the same as arthropuosis.

Ischias, a name of a species of tithymalus, and of the two crural veins, one of which is called *the greater*, the other, *the lesser*.

Ischiadicus, i. e. *Ischiadicus Morbus*.

Ischiadicus Morbus, the sciatica. This disorder hath three seats: first, the tendinous expansion, which covers the muscles of the thigh; secondly, the coat of the sciatic nerve; and here the pain is more acute and violent, attended with a numbness: thirdly, the capsular ligament: the depth and severity of the pain, leads us to judge of this part being the seat.

Ischiatocele, intestinal rupture, through the sacra sciatic ligaments.

Ischiocele, rupture between the os sacrum and the tuberosity of the os ischium.

Ischio-coccygeus, i. e. *Coccygeus anterior*.

Ischion, a name of the ligament which retains the head of the thigh-bone

bone in the acetabulum coxendicis.

Ischium, from *ισχῶω*, *sustinco*, to sustain, is one of the *Ossa Innominata*, which see; hence *Ischias*, and *Ischiadic*, are used for the hip-gout, and pains of that part.

Ischnophonia, from *ισχυος*, *slender*, and *φωνη*, *the voice*, a shrillness of the voice; but more frequently an hesitation of speech, or a stammering; it is the psellismus hæsitans of Cullen.

Ischnotis, leanness.

Ischuretica, a medicine that removes a suppression of urine.

Ischuria, from *ισχω*, to restrain, and *ουρον*, *urine*. It is a stoppage of urine, whether by stone, gravel, or any other cause. Sauvages enumerates forty-two species, which arise from different seats and causes.

Isnardi, a species of centaurea.

Isnardia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Isætes, quill-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of filices or ferns. He enumerates but one species.

Isopyrum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Isora, the screw-tree, a species of *Helicteres*.

Isotoni. See *Acmaesticos*.

Isthmion, the narrow passage between the mouth and gullet, the fauces.

Isthmus, signifies strictly a neck of land, and is therefore used by anatomists for such parts as in their situation have any resemblance thereto: as that part which lies between the mouth and the gullet, and the ridge that separates the nostrils. There is also a protuberance in the *Vena Cava*, which see, thus called.

Itca, the willow; also a genus in Linnæus's botany.

Ithmoides, falsely, for *Ethmoides*.

Itinerarium, the catheter; also a staff used in cutting for the stone; it is thus named by Hildanus.

Iulus. In botany it is a karkin, i. e. an aggregate of summits, hanging down in the form of a rope or cat's tail, as in the swallow, hazle, birch, &c.

Iva, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Iva Arthritica, i. e. *Chamæpitys*.

Iva, or *Iva Moschata*, Portugal musk, ground-pine, a species of *teuerium*.

Iva Pecanga, i. e. *Sarsaparilla*.

Ivy. See *Hedera*.

Ivy, (common.) See *Helix*.

Ixia. *A Varix*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty-five. A name of the carlina, or the chamæleon albus, or such of this tribe as yield a viscous juice.

Ixina, i. e. *Krameria*.

Ixora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Ixus, i. e. *Apparine*.

Jaaroba, a species of kidney-bean which grows in Brazil.

Jabotapita, or *Jabotapita*, a species of *Ocoba*.

Jaca Indica, the jack-tree.

Jacape, a species of rush-like grass, growing in Brazil.

Jacaranda Alba vel *Braziliensis*. It is like the European palm-tree. It is plentiful in Brazil, where a pottage is made of it, and called *Manipey*, which is a good stomachic.

Jacarecatinga, i. e. *Calamus Aromaticus*.

Jace Brasiliensis. Ray calls it *Water Melon*. It is plentiful in Brasil.

Jacea, knap-weed and matfellow, a species of centaurea; also a name of several sorts of serratula, and of xeranthemum.

Jachii, i. e. *Trichoma*.

Jack

Jack in a Box. See *Hernandia*.

Jack by the Hedge. See *Alliaria*.

Jacobæa, ragwort, a species of

Senecio.

Jacobæa, (round-leaved Provence,) a species of *Inula*.

Jacobæa, a name of a species of *Elebane*, of several sorts of *Doria*, and *Senecio*.

Jacob's Ladder. See *Polemonium*.

Jacquinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Jagra, a sort of sugar obtained from the juice of a species of palm-tree.

Jabotapita, or *Jabotapita*, a species of *Oebua*.

Jalapa, jalap, a species of *Convolvulus*. It is the *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linn.

Jalapa Alba, a species of *Mirabilis*.

Jamacaru, a name of several sorts of fig-trees in America.

Jambolifera, a species in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Jambos, a species of *Eugenia*.

Janamunda, the herb bennet.

Janitor, a name for the *Pylorus*.

Janitrix, a name for the *Vena Porta*.

Jarus, i. e. *Arum*.

Jasminoides, the coffee-tree; also a species of *Rhamnus*.

Jasminum, jasmine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and four varieties.

Jasminum, a name of the coffee-tree, of several sorts of jalap, and two species of lilac.

Jasione, sheep's scabrious, a genus is Linnæus's botany. There is one species only.

Jasniu, (*Bastard*.) See *Cestrum*.

Jasmin, (*Cape*.) See *Gardenia*.

Jaspis, the jasper, a genus of *Petra*, of an appearance which is very dull and opaque, but bearing a fine polish, and of great hardness and compactness. Edwards.

Jatropha, *Cassava*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Jaw, (*Falling of the*.) See *Trifolium Nascentium*.

Jecur, the liver. This viscus lies in the right hypogastrium. Its convex and upper side reaches a little beyond the cartilago ensiformis, and touches the diaphragm. Its concave and upper side covers the pylorus and part of the stomach, as also a part of the colon, all the duodenum, a part of the jejunum, and of the omentum: when we stand, its extremity grows near to the navel. It is almost round, and pretty thick. Its upper side is convex, smooth, and equal. In its middle and fore part it is divided into two by a fissure, where the umbilical vessels enter. The gall-bladder is fastened to its under side, where there are three eminences, that the ancients called *Portæ*, of which one passes for a little lobe; when it is full of blood, it is of a hard red colour; when the blood is washed out of it, it is pale and soft.

It is fastened in the body by two ligaments; the first, which is large and strong, comes from the peritonæum that covers the diaphragm, and penetrating the substance of the liver it joins the capsula of the vena portæ. The second is the umbilical vein; it comes from the navel, and enters by the great fissure of the liver to join the vena portæ: after the birth, it degenerates into a ligament, but is of little use for the fastening of the liver; it is covered with a common membrane from the peritonæum, besides that every lobe and gland has its proper membrane.

The common membrane of the liver being raised, its substance appears to be composed of small glands, of a conic figure, not easily to be perceived in a human liver, and

and bound together by a proper membrane into several heaps or lobes, which, like branches of grapes, hang to the branches of the vessels, from which each small gland receives a twig; and the lobes are tied to one another by small membranes, which fill up the spaces between them. The vessels of the *liver* are the vena cava, and the vena portæ; they are accompanied with many small branches of the arteries, which come from the cælic and mesenterica superior. The vena portæ brings the blood full of bile for secretion, and the cava brings back the blood that remains. The vena portæ and the cava enter the *liver* by its concave side, and are equally distributed through all its substance; where ever there is a branch of the one, there is a branch of the other: so that each lobe, and each gland in the lobe, whether on the convex or concave side, receives the same vessels. The vena portæ performing the office of an artery, brings the blood full of bile, which being strained off by the glands, the rest of the blood is carried back by the branches of the vena cava to the heart. Its nerves it receives from the plexus hepaticus of the intercostal nerve. Besides these vessels, the *liver* has lymphatic vessels, most of which open into the conglobated glands near the vena portæ, or the concave side of the *liver*; from thence the lymph is carried by other lymphatics to the receptaculum chyl.

The excretory vessels of the *liver* are the vesicula fellis and porus biliaris: the vesicula fellis, or gall-bladder, is fixed to the concave side of the *liver*, into which its back part makes a small dent; its figure is like that of a pear; it is of a different bigness almost in every

subject; the biggest is about the bigness of a little hen's egg. When the *liver* is in its natural situation, the bottom or largest part of the bladder is downwards, and the neck or narrower part upwards; and then it touches the stomach as well as the colon, where it frequently dyes them yellow. This bladder is composed of three coats, the outermost is common to it with the *liver*: the next, which is proper to it, is thick and solid, composed of transverse, oblique, and straight fibres. The third is thin and nervous: this last coat is covered within by a kind of crust or mucus, which preserves it against the acrimony of the bile, secreted probably by some small glands, which Malpighi has remarked between its coats, where the cystic arteries end; which gave him ground to think that it was the same in the porus biliaris. The bile is brought into the gall-bladder by some small vessels which arise from the neighbouring glands, and which uniting, form one or two pipes that open at the neck of the bladder. These ducts are hard to discover in any *liver* but that of an ox. From the neck of the gall-bladder there goes a pipe, not in a straight line with the bladder, but, as it were, more depressed in the *liver*: it is called *Ductus Cysticus*. Some small biliary ducts open likewise into it, and its inner membrane has several rugæ, which retard the motion of the bile: to this pipe, which is about the bigness of a goose quill, is joined another, called *Ductus Hepaticus*, or *Porus Biliaris*; these two together make the ductus communis choledochus, which goes obliquely to the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum. After it has pierced the first coat, it runs near two fingers breadth between the coats, before it

it opens into the cavity of the intestine; which oblique insertion serves instead of a valve to hinder the bile from returning into the ductus communis, having once entered the intestine. The gall-bladder has two veins from the vena portæ, which are called *Cysticæ Gamellæ*. It has some small arteries from the cæliaca dextra, and some lymphatics.

The porus biliaris, is another excretory vessel of the liver. It has as many branches as the vena portæ, which it accompanies through every lobe and gland of the liver. Wherever there is a branch of the one, there is a branch of the other; and these two are inclosed in one common capsule, as in a sheath. The use of this capsule is to facilitate the motion of the blood and bile, by the contraction of its fibres. All these branches unite, and make one trunk of the bigness of a small quill, which joins the end of the cystic duct, for carrying the bile from the liver to the intestines by the common duct; as was said before. The insertion of the porus biliaris into the cystic duct, is obliquely, with its mouth looking towards the ductus communis, by which means it is impossible that the bile which comes from the cystis can enter the porus biliaris, unless the common duct is stopped.

The bile which is found in the gall-bladder, is thinner, and different from that which is in the porus biliaris. The use of the bile is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; because they being entangled with its sulphur, thicken it so as that they cannot sufficiently be diluted by the succus pancreaticus to enter the lacteal vessels. This appears not only from the analysis of the bile, which yields more of a lixivious than of a volatile alkaline salt, but likewise from what Lee-

wenhock has observed, that of the great quantity of acid salts he has seen amongst the aliments in the stomach, he never could find any in the chyle after it had passed the duodenum. Because some chyle is almost always passing through the duodenum, therefore it is necessary that the bile likewise should be continually poured into it from the hepatic duct. In a dog, whose common duct was near as big as a man's, has been gathered at the rate of two drams in an hour. But because a greater quantity of aliments requires a greater quantity of bile, therefore according as the stomach is more or less distended with food, it presses out of the gall-bladder a proportionable quantity of gall to be mixed with the chyle in the guts.

As that particular mechanism by which the bile is separated from the blood is so remarkable and extraordinary, as to lead us a great way into a true apprehension of the whole affair of secretion, we shall add an account of it from that most accurate reasoner this way, Dr. James Keil. The bile, he says, could no where be so conveniently secreted from the blood as where the liver is placed. Had all the branches of the celiac artery carried all the blood to the liver, from which the gall was to be separated, it is evident, considering the nearness of the liver to the heart, and the intestine motion of the blood, that so viscid a secretion as the gall is, could never have been formed in the blood, and consequently could never have been secreted by any gland in that place. In this case, nature is forced to alter her usual method of sending the blood to all parts of the body by arteries. Here she forms a vein, which is no branch of the vena cava, as all the others are; and by it sends the blood from

from the branches of the mesenteric and celiac arteries to the *liver*. By this the blood is brought a great way about, passing through all the intestines, stomach, spleen, caul, and pancreas, before it arrives at the *liver*; and its celerity is extremely diminished, that all the corpuscles, which are to form the gall, may have a sufficient time to attract one another, and unite before they come to their secreting vessels. But that this is most certainly the use of the porta, will more evidently appear, if we consider what nature still does farther in prosecution of the same design. The cavities of all the arteries increase as they divide. The sum of the branches which rise immediately from the aorta, is to the aorta as 102740 is to 100000: but as if this proportion was too little to effect the design of nature, before the blood arrives at the *liver*, the branches which immediately spring from the trunk of the mesenteric artery, increase in a much greater proportion.

And in a body from which the Doctor took the following proportions, he found twenty-one branches to spring immediately from its trunk.

In such parts of which the trunk of the mesenteric artery is 15129

The 1st branch is	2136
2	1936
3	2136
4	2104
5	4489
6	1936
7	2601
8	3136
9	1681
10	3025
11	625
12	1369
13	1024

14	1846
15	1936
16	529
17	729
18	1156
19	1024
20	1156
21	841

The sum of all 37428

By these proportions it appears, that the sum of the first branches is much more than double to the trunk of the mesenteric artery; and therefore the velocity of the blood in them is much less than half what it is in the trunk: whereas in the branches which come immediately from the aorta, the diminution of the velocity is hardly sensible. But to put this matter in the clearest light, it is necessary, first, to examine with what velocity the blood would have moved in the *liver*, had it been carried thither by arteries, as usual to other places. Secondly, with what velocity it would have moved, had it been brought to the *liver* by such an artery as the mesenterica superior. And, thirdly, to demonstrate the velocity with which it now moves through the branches of the porta to the *liver*.

Suppose that an artery equal to the mesenteric (the square of whose diameter is .038025 parts of an inch) had gone directly from the aorta to the *liver*, and that the proportion between its branches had been the same it is every where else, to wit, 10000 to 12387. The logarithm of .038025 is 1.4189307: the logarithm of the smallest artery has been found to be 8.6020620: their difference is — .1831293, which number being divided by .2080639, the quotient 3.4 is the series of divisions of this artery; and

and consequently upon calculation, the velocity of the blood in the last divisions of the series, will be found to be to the velocity in the trunk of the artery, as 1 to 1448. But the velocity of the blood would have been much less, if it had been carried by an artery, such as the mesenteric, directly to the *liver*. What proportion the trunk of the artery bears to its first branches, has been shewn: the proportion of the several trunks to their branches will next be necessary, to find out the general ratio.

The fifth branch of the mesenteric artery was	{ 4489
Its branches	{ 1764 2809
	4573
The least of those branches	1764
Divided into four	{ 576 1225 576 1024
	3401
The biggest branch	2809
Divided into three	{ 961 1764 1521
	4246
One of these, to wit,	1521
Divided into two	{ 1369 961
	2330
The eighth branch of the mesenteric artery was	{ 3136

Its branches	{ 1521 1225
	2746
The biggest branch	1521
Divided into two	{ 900 900
	1800
The least	1225
Divided into two	{ 729 900
	1629
The tenth branch of the mesenteric artery was	{ 3025
Its branches	{ 1936 1600
	3536
The biggest branch	1936
Divided into two	{ 1089 1296
	2385
Of these the biggest	1296
Divided into two	{ 676 676
	1352
The 14th branch of the mesenteric artery was	{ 1846
Its branches	{ 900 900 900
	2700
The	

The 15th branch of the
mesenteric artery was

{ 1936
—

Its branches

{ 1089
1369
—
2458
—

Of these the biggest branch

1369
—

Divided into three

{ 784
676
676
—
2136
—

Of which branch

676
—

Divided into two

{ 400
529
—
929
—

From all which numbers we shall take the general ratio of the trunks to their branches, to be as the sum of all the trunks to the sum of all the branches; that is as 28749 to 36221, or as 10000 to 12687. Now a calculation upon this ratio will find 36 series of divisions in the mesenteric artery; and that in the last of these the blood moves 5261 times slower than it does in the trunk of the mesenteric artery.

As the trunk of the mesenteric artery bears a lesser proportion to its branches than the aorta does to its branches; so the branches of the mesenteric artery are likewise less in proportion to their conjugate veins, than the aorta is to the vena cava. The descending trunk of the aorta, below the emulgents, is to the vena cava at the same place, as 324 is to 441: but a branch of the mesenteric artery is to its corresponding branch of the porta, as 9 to 25: and therefore the blood

in the branches of the porta moves 14613 times slower than it does in the trunk of the mesenteric artery, and that only upon the account of the increase of the diameter of the vessels; so necessary was it to abate the rapid intestine motion of the blood, which might hinder the coalescence of the particles for the formation of the bile.

The velocity of the blood thus decreasing as it passeth to the liver, it is next to be known what time it takes in passing. If a blood-vessel divides into any number of branches of equal lengths, and the orifices of the branches of each division increase in a certain given ratio, the time the blood will take to run through such a vessel may be thus had: because the velocity of the blood is reciprocally as the sections of the vessels, and the length the blood runs being given, the time is reciprocally as the velocity; the time the blood moves through each length will be directly as the section of the vessel, that is, directly as the sum of the section of the branches: and therefore if the sections are in a geometrical progression, the time will likewise be so too. Supposing then that the time increases at each division of the vessel in the proportion of 1 to r , the times will be in this geometrical progression, 1. r . r^2 . r^3 . r^4 . r^5 . &c. Now if the last term be called u , the sum of the progression, that is, the sum of

all the times will be $= \frac{ru-1}{r-1}$: And

if the proportion of the branches of the mesenteric artery be taken to be on one another as 10000 to 12687, the number of divisions will be 36; and consequently supposing an equal distance between each division, the blood moving with an uniform motion, will require

quire 37 times the time to run through the whole length of the mesenteric artery, that it does to move through the aorta to the first division of the mesenteric artery. In this proportion r is equal to 1.2687, whose log. is 0.103589, which multiplied by 36, gives the log. of the number 5259, which is the last term of the progression, equal to u , and $ru = r3 = 6672$, therefore $ru - 1 = 6671$: now if from the log. of 6671 be abstracted the logs. of the number of $r1 - 1$, or of 0.2687, there will remain the log. of the number 24826, which is the sum of all the times the blood takes in moving through all the divisions of the mesenteric artery; and therefore the time it takes in moving through the mesenteric artery, is to the time it would run along it with such an uniform motion as it has at the beginning of the artery; as 27826 to 37. or as 670 to 1. Now the blood in the aorta, or beginning of the mesenteric, runs at the rate of 78 feet in a minute; and therefore if the mesenteric artery be supposed to be 10 inches long, the blood will with an uniform motion run along it in the space of 0.64 of a second; and consequently it must now take up near 7 minutes in passing through the mesenteric artery. But the velocity in the porta is to the velocity in the mesenteric artery as 9 to 25; and therefore if the porta be supposed likewise to be 10 inches long, the blood will be 19 minutes in passing through it: so that the time the blood takes in passing from the aorta to the *liver*, is at least 26 minutes; whereas if an artery had gone directly from the aorta to the *liver*, according to the usual method of nature, it had passed in a little more than half a second, that is, in 2437 times less than it now requires in passing.

All which does evidently demonstrate, that the blood was not in a state to yield bile, if it had gone directly from the aorta to the *liver*: that a much greater time, and a much more languid motion than so direct a passage could have allowed, was absolutely necessary to get the bilious particles in a readiness to be separated from the rest of the blood in the *liver*. The divisions of the arteries have been supposed of equal length, which indeed they are not, but may, for the easier calculation; without any considerable error, be taken equal to one another.

After this care taken for the formation of the bile in the blood which passes the mesenteric artery, a very considerable piece of mechanism of the like nature is also employed for its conveyance by the celiac artery to the *liver*, for the same end: for it seems it was necessary to send a larger quantity of blood to the *liver* than could be disposed of through the intestines. Part of the blood of the celiac artery is spread upon the stomach and caul, and its velocity diminished, as we have seen, in the intestines; but still, all the blood which these parts could receive, was not sufficient for the *liver*: and there was no room for the dividing and expatiating the vessels through such a large space as the mesentery, and a long tract of guts. Here therefore is another extraordinary contrivance, by emptying the blood entirely out of the vessels into a large spongy bowl, or cistern, provided for that purpose. The dimensions of the splenic artery are uncertain; but the circumference of the celiac being half an inch, or .5, its square is .25; and therefore the square of the splenic, which is a branch of it, cannot be above .18. Now the

dimensions of the spleen are six inches in length, three or four in breadth, and two in thickness. This easy supposition therefore may be made for the more easy calculation, that it is a cylinder of two inches diameter; and therefore the square of its circumference being 36, the blood must move 200 times slower in the spleen than in the beginning of the splenic artery. From all which contrivance it is evident, the velocity of the blood was to be diminished; and that such a slow motion was absolutely necessary for the securing of the bile in the *liver*. If the humours which are separated by the glands, are at all times and places the same in the blood, and not formed after this manner, there would have been no occasion for this diminution of the blood's velocity. And from the contrivance of the porta particularly, the bile receives another advantage besides the diminution of its velocity, and that is, by its running through so many different parts before it comes to the *liver*, it loses the greatest part of the lymph; by which means the particles that compose the bile, approaching nearer to one another, are by their mutual attraction sooner united. And the consideration of these two contrivances together, yet more firmly maintain the truth of this doctrine.

Jecur Uterinum: the *Placenta*, is by some thus called, from the supposed similitude of its office with that of the liver.

Jecoraria Vena, the hepatic vein.
Jejunum. So called, because it is generally found empty. It is one of the small intestines. Where the duodenum ends it begins. See *Intestines*.

Jemou, or *Jemu*, i. e. *Gambogia*.
Jessamine, (*Arabian*.) See *Nycanthes*.

Jessamine, (*Ilex-leaved*.) A species of *Lantana*.

Jessamine, (*Red*.) See *Plumeria*.

Jessamine, (*Wild American*.) A species of *Ixora*.

Jesuit's Bark, i. e. *Peruvian Bark*.

Jesuit's Bark-tree, (*False*.) A species of *Iva*.

Jesuit's Powder, the *Peruvian bark*, when powdered was thus named, because that father de Lugo, a Jesuit, first brought it to Rome, and the Jesuits there powdered it, and kept it among themselves as a lucrative article.

Jet. It is that species of coal which is of a fine black colour; very light, resembling wood in appearance, bearing an elegant polish, and of a solid structure, but sometimes having a grain like wood. Edwards.

Jetaiba, the *Brasilian* name for the locust-tree; also the gum anime, and of the cour baril.

Jetica, the *Brasilian* name for Spanish potatoes.

Jews Ears. See *Tremella Auricula*.

Job's Tears. See *Coix*.

Jolithus, violet-scented byssus, a species of *Byssus*.

Jonquilla, jonquil, a species of *Narcissus*.

Jonthlaspi, a species of *Clypeola*.

Joris Flos, a name for saffron.

Juba, in *Botany*. It is a panicle, so called, from its resemblance to a horse's mane.

Judaicum Bitumen, i. e. *Asphaltus*.

Judaicus Lapis, Jew's stone. It is the petrified spine of a sea urchin, and hath the same properties as spar.

Judas's Tree. See *Cercis*.

Judicatoria. A synodus of four days.

Jugale Os, from *jugum*, a yoke, the *Zygoma*.

Jugalis Sutura. The *Sagittal Suture* is sometimes thus called. It is also the

the future by which the os jugale is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw.

Jugamentum, the os jugale.

Juglans, walnut tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and thirteen varieties.

Jugular Arteries, and *Veins*. See *Arteries* and *Veins*.

Jugulum, the same with *Furcula* and *Clavicula*, which see.

Jujuba. Round-fruited Indian jujube-tree; a species of *Rhamnus*, or a variety of *Zizyphus*.

Jujuba Indica, the lacca-tree.

Jujube-tree. See *Zizyphus*.

Jujube (Tunisian.) *Lotus*.

Julep, from the Persian word *Juleb*, which signifies a sweet portion. This is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water, sweetened, and serves principally for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone.

Julep, a name for syrupus, and for scirapium.

Julus, is a term which botanists give to those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendulous down from hazles, walnut trees, &c.

July-flower. See *Cheiranthus*.

Juncaria, Italian rushy horse-tail.

Juncus. *Rush*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties forty-six.

Juncture, is any kind of joint, or clotting of two bodies.

Juncus Odoratus, sweet rush, or

camel's hay. It is the andropogon schœnanthus. Lin.

Jungermannia, starlip, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of algas, or thongs. He enumerates about thirty species.

Jungermannia. Purple Mnium. A species of *Minum*.

Jungia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Juniperoides, a species of *Cupressus*.

Juniper-tree. See *Juniperus*.

Juniperus, juniper-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species and three varieties.

Juniperus Alpina. See *Sabina*.

Juniperus, a name of several species of *Cedrus*.

Jupa, a species of *Lobelia*.

Jupiter, a name for tin, because supposed under the government of that planet.

Jussiea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties seven.

Jussievia, so Houston named the *Fatropia* of Lin.

Justicia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty.

Juvantia. Whatever relieves under a distemper, whether it is aliment, medicines, or any of the non-naturals, are thus named.

Juxtangina. The species of *Quinsy*, called *Cynanche*, or rather *Paracynanche*.

Juxta-position, from *juxta*, nigh, and *pono*, to put, is that disposition of parts in any body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

K.

KAATH, i. e. *Terra Japonica*.
Kachimia, a barbarous word
 for *Cacochymia*.

Kadanaku, common aloes.

Kækuria, the gum elemi-tree.

Kæmpferia, *Kempfer*, a genus in
Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates
 two species.

Kaka-Mullon, or *Kaka-Mullu*,
 an East Indian filiquose tree; the
 bark is boiled in milk, and is said to
 cure a diabetes and gonorrhæa.

Kaka-Niara, an East Indian tree,
 the leaves of which destroy worms.

Kakimia, a barbarous word for
Cacochymia.

Kale, (*Scotch*.) See *Brassica Sa-*
bellica.

Kale, (*Indian*.) a species of *A-*
rum.

Kale, i. e. *Salsola*. Also the
 prickly glasswort, a species of *Sal-*
sola. A name of some species of
Chenopodium.

Kalmia, a genus in *Linnaeus's*
 botany. He enumerates two species.

Kalmii, a species of *Hieraceum*.

Kandel of the Indians. See *Rhi-*
zophora.

Kanki, a species of *Mimusops*.

Karabe, i. e. *Carabe*.

Karabitus, an Arabic term for a
 phrenitis, or delirium.

Karatas, wild pine-apple, a spe-
 cies of *Bromelia*.

Karatto, a species of *Agave*,
 which see.

Karfe. By this the Arabians
 understand the best sort of true cin-
 namon.

Kayl, four milk.

Keiri, i. e. *Leucoium luteum vul-*
gare.

Kelp, a name of the sea oak. See
Oak, (*Sea*.)

Kelp-wort. See *Salsola*.

Kempfer. See *Kæmpferia*.

Kenne, the name of a stone gene-
 rated in the eye of a stag.

Keratopharyngæi, (*Musc*.) See
Hyopharyngæus.

Keratophyton, the name of a sub-
 marine plant, which is of a viscid
 consistence, pellucid like horn, and
 often covered with a cretaceous
 crust, sometimes of elegant and va-
 rious colours. The coral. nigr. is a
 species, and the only one noticed as
 a medicine.

Kermes, i. e. *Chermes*.

Kerva Oleum, i. e. *Ol. Ricini*.

Kermes Mineral. It is an anti-
 moniated sulphur of antimony. It
 is produced by throwing into boil-
 ing alkaline ley, by small quantities,
 the crude antimony, finely levi-
 gated. Thus the *kermes* forms in-
 stantly; the liquor is filtered, and
 the same process is repeated for the
 rest. *Beaumé*.

Kermes, oak-tree. See *Coccifera*.

Ketmia. So *Tournefort* calls the
Hibiscus of *Linnaeus*.

Ketton-stone, a variety of calcareous
 stone, of a brown colour, and of a
 granulated structure.

Keyser's Pills. According to an
 account in the *Edinburgh Medical*
Commentaries, they consist of quick-
 silver reduced to a red calx, which,
 being dissolved in vinegar, is mixed
 with manna, and made into pills.

Khadira. So the natives of Pegu
 call the *Mimosa Japonica*.

Kheir. So the natives of Pegu
 call the *Mimosa Japonica*.

Kibes,

Kibes, is a stagnation of the blood in the hands or feet, but especially in the heels, attended with inflammation, heat, pain, tumefaction, and itching. They sometimes suppurate, but often go away of themselves without breaking, if the part be defended from the external cold.

Kidney-bean. (*Shrubby.*) So some species of *Dolichos* are named.

Kidney-bean, (*Stinking.*) See *Dolichos*.

Kidney-bean Tree. See *Glycine*.

Kidney Vetch, i. e. *Anthyllis*.

Kidney Wort. See *Cotyledon*.

Kidney Wort, (*Hairy,*) a species of *Saxifraga*.

Kidneys; these are two in number, one on each side; they have the same figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. In a fœtus their external substance is divided into several lobes joined together, which in adults become more close; therefore their superficies is equal and smooth. They have two membranes, the one common for the peritonæum, the other proper: they are ordinarily covered with much fat; their colour is a dark red.

There are in the *kidneys* lymphatic vessels, which discharge themselves into Pecquet's reservoir, i. e. the common receptacle: nerves which come from the intercostals; veins, which go to the cava; and their arteries come from the aorta. The veins and arteries are called *Emulgent*s, they pierce the reins or *kidneys* on their concave sides, (which lie near the cava and aorta) included in one capsule, and are divided into several branches, which surround the pelvis. These branches are again divided into an infinity of others less,

which go to the external part of the reins, where they inosculate, and form a sort of net, from which their extremities coming, terminate in an infinity of little glands. These glands are of a round figure, and compose the outer substance of the reins, which is half a finger thick; from each of these goes a long small tube, which tube composes the inner substance of the reins. As they approach the pelvis, or basin, they gather together in little bundles, whose extremities piercing the membrane of the pelvis, form those little protuberances on the inside of the pelvis, called *Papillæ*. The pelvis or basin is a cavity in the middle of the *kidneys*, formed by a dilatation of the ureters. It sends out several ramifications, which divide the urinary tubes into bundles, and which make a sort of capsule to the blood-vessels.

The use of the *kidneys* is, to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. The blood which could not enter the glands is brought back by the emulgent veins. The urine thus separated consists of much salt floating in water; on which account it is that the *kidneys* have their situation so near the heart: for were they at a greater distance, other particles must have united with the salts and aqueous particles (as in the present station some terrestrial particles do) and disturbed their secretion; besides the impossibility of their having such a quantity of blood wash through them at a more distant station.

In the middle between the aorta and kidneys, a little above the emulgent vessels, are situated the glandulæ renales, or capsulæ atrabiliares; they are two in number, one on each side, wrapt up in some fat; they sometimes change their situation, and their figure is also various; for in some they are round, in others square, triangular, or of an irregular figure; the right is ordinarily bigger than the left, and each about the bigness of a nux vomica. In a foetus they are almost as big as the kidneys. They are covered with a fine membrane, and within they have several small sinuses which contain a blackish sort of liquor. Their blood-vessels are branches sometimes of the vena cava, and aorta, and sometimes of the emulgents. The intercostal nerve furnishes a branch which makes a plexus upon them. Their use is not yet known: some think they separate a liquor from the arterial blood, for diluting the blood, which is too thick after it comes from the kidneys.

The ureters are two long and small canals which come from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side; they lie betwixt the doublings of the peritonæum: and descending in the form of an S, they pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space between its coats, and then they open in its cavity: they are composed of three coats; the first is from the peritonæum; the second is made of small oblique muscular fibres; and the third, which is very sensible, has several small glands which separate a slimy liquor, to defend it against the acrimony of the urine. The neighbouring parts furnish them with blood-vessels, and their nerves come from the intercostals, and from the vertebræ of the loins,

Their cavity is contracted sometimes in three or four places, especially towards the bladder. Such as are subject to the gravel, and given to excessive drinking, have them sometimes so much dilated, that you may put the end of the little finger into them. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. Their obstruction causes a suppression of urine.

Kiggelaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Kik, or *Kiki*, the palma christi-tree.

Kina, or *Kini-kina*, i. e. *Cort. Peruv.* This name is taken from the countess of Cinchon, whose cure by its means, first occasioned it to be known in Europe.

Kina-kina Aromatica, i. e. *Thuris Cortex*.

King-spear. See *Asphodelus*.

Kino, i. e. *Gumm. rubrum astringens Gambiense*.

Kipper Nut. See *Bulbocastanum*.

Kirmesen, the same as *Acacalis*.

Kleinbovia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Kleinia, a species of *Cacalia*.

Knapweed. See *Jacea*.

Knapweed, (*Purple Great*.) See *Scabiosa*.

Knautia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties seven.

Knawel. See *Scleranthus*.

Knee Holly, a species of *Ruscus*.

Knotberries. See *Chamæmorus*.

Knot Grass. See *Polygonum*.

Knot Grass, (*German*.) See *Scleranthus*.

Knoxia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Kœnigia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Kolerns, a dry ulcer.

Kolto, i. e. *Plica Polonica*.

Krameria,

Krameria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Kriebel Krankheit. So the Germans call the *Raphania*, which see.

Kuhnia, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Kurudu, the true cinnamon-tree.

Kutubuth, an Arabian name for a water-spider. An insect perpetually in motion. Hence the name hath been transferred to a species of melan-

choly, called by Sennertus, *Melancholia Errabunda*.

Kyllingia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

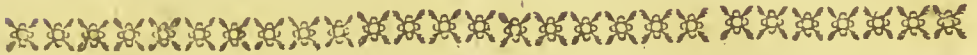
Kymia, a cucurbit.

Kymit Elevatum, white sublimed cinnabar.

Kymolea, the slime or mud gathered under grind-stones.

Kyna. i. e. *Opoponax*.

Kynanche, a species of *Angina*.



L.

LABARIUM, looseness of the teeth.

Labdanum. See *Ladanum*.

Labella Leporina, i. e. *Labia Leporina*.

Labia. See *Processus*.

Labia, or *Labra*, strictly signifies the lips, but it is used figuratively to express many other parts of a human body, that, by their figure, have any resemblance thereunto; as the *labia pudenda*, are the exterior parts of a woman's privities, &c. and the lips of wounds are also thus called. See *Mouth*.

Labia, a lip. The lips are all that are loose before the gums; the red part is called *Prolabium*; when the cuticula, which here is called *Epithelium*, is taken off, there is a villous appearance, as in the glans penis.

Labia Leporina, the hare-lip,

Labial Glands. See *Mouth*.

Labiate Flowers. See *Flower*.

Labiales Arteriae. See *Maxillaria Arteria Externa*.

Labis, any foreceps, from λαμβανω, to lay hold of.

Lablab, a species of *Dolichos*.

Laboratorium, from labor, work, is any work-room, but is chiefly given to those of chemists, where their furnaces, &c. are built.

Labra, i. e. *Labia*, which see, and *Labiae Pudendorum*.

Labrisulcium, a chap in the lip; or the same as cheilocace. It is a scrophulous symptom.

Labrum Veneris, the fuller's thistle.

Labrusca, the wild Virginian vine. A species of *Vitis*.

Laburnum, a species of *Cytisus*. There are four or five varieties.

Labyrinth. A cavity in the ear is thus named. See *Ear*.

Lac, milk. See *Breasts*.

Lac Amygdali, milk of almonds; so some call the almond emulsion.

Lac calcis, milk of lime. So some call the water which is whitened by a solution of quick-lime in it.

Lac Lunæ, white stone marle. It is much of the nature of chalk, In reality it is a calcareous earth.

Lac Sulphuris, i. e. *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.

Lac Virginalis. See *Benzoinum*.

Lacaphthon. P. Ægineta explains it as the bark of a tree of an aromatic kind. It is not certainly known what it is.

Lacca, lac, or gum lac, the best is brought from Ceylon. It is supposed to be the produce of some kind of insect; and that placed on sticks is called *Stick Lack*.

Laccapedon. So the Athenians called the lax part of the scrotum.

Laceratura, a lacerated wound made by tearing.

Lacertuli, bundles, e. g. of fibres, &c.

Lacertus, that part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

Lacerum Foramen. It is one of the inner holes in the head, through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves pass.

Lachnea, a genus in Linnæus botany. There are two species.

Lachryma Jobi, Job's tears, (common,) a species of *Coix*.

Lachryma, tears,

Lacrymal Ducts,

Lachrymale Punctum,

Lachrymalia Ossa, i. e. *Ossa Unguis*.

Lachrymal Gland. The ancients called it *Glandula Innominata*. In the upper part of the socket, a little above the external angle of the eye, is a depression which receives the superior part of the glandula lachrymalis. It is situated behind the tunica conjunctiva of the upper eyelid, near the outer angle, the duct pierces obliquely, and open on the inside of the tunica conjunctiva, near the superior part of the tarsus.

The use is, to secrete a fluid for keeping the eye continually moist, and for washing away such foreign bodies as may accidentally be lodged there.

Lachrymalis Nervus, the fifth pair of nerves from the head, divided into branches, the first of which is called the orbitary branch: this is divided into three more, the third of which is called the *Lachrymal Branch*; it goes off chiefly to the lachrymal gland.

Laciniae. In *Botany* it signifies the incisores, or jags, on the borders of leaves or flowers; hence they are said to be laciniated.

Lacmus, the tincture of gumlac.

Laconicum, a stove, bagnio, or sweating-room.

Lactaria, aliments prepared of milk. The same as *Lacticia*.

Lactation, from *lac*, milk, giving suck. And signifies the time a woman does that office to a child.

Lactea, the milk fever.

Lactea primi generis, the lacteals from the intestines to the mesenteric glands are thus named.

Lactea secundi generis, the lacteals from the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, are thus named.

Lacteals, } So Afellus first

Lactal Veins, } called them, from those which he observed passing from the intestines, circulating a milk-white fluid.

Lactal Veins. These are long and slender pipes, whose coats are so thin as to become invisible when they are not distended with chyle or lymph. They arise from all the parts of the small guts, by fine capillary tubes, which as they run from the sides of the guts to the glands in the mesentery, unite and form larger branches; these are called *Venæ lacteæ primi generis*. The mouths of these lacteals, which are open into the cavity of the guts from whence they receive the chyle,

are

are so small as not to be seen by the best microscope. It was necessary they should be smaller than the finest arteries in the body, that nothing might enter which might stop the circulation of the blood. The same extremity of the *lacteals* has likewise communication with the capillary arteries of the guts, by which they receive a lymph that dilutes and propels the chyle forwards, and washes the *lacteals* and glands, that they may not sur, and be obstructed by the chyle's staying in them upon fasting. The other extremity of the *lacteals* discharges the chyle into the vesicular cells of the glands dispersed up and down the mesentery. And from these arise other *lacteals* of a larger size, which carry the chyle immediately into the receptaculum chyli; they are called *Lactææ secundi generis*. The *lacteal veins* have valves at several distances, which hinder the chyle from returning back into the intestines. Astruc, who first discovered the *lacteal* vessels in the year 1623, and his followers, thought they carried the chyle to the liver, till Pecquet, in the year 1651, found out the receptaculum chyli, or common receptacle, and ductus thoracicus, or thoracic duct; though both were accurately described by the learned anatomist Bartholomæus Eustachius many years before the discovery of the *lacteal veins*.

The receptacle of the chyle is easily found in living bodies, but with greater difficulty in those that are dead. It lies between the descending trunk of the great artery, and the vertebræ of the loins, and is biggest between the celiac and emulgent arteries, surrounded by several vesicular glands, called *Glandule Lumbares*, which discharge their lymph into it. The recepta-

cle receives all the second order of *lacteals*, as well as all the lymphatic veins, both of the legs, and of all the parts of the abdomen; so that it seems to be indeed only a bag (which will contain about one ounce of water,) formed by the union of these vessels. The bottom of it contracts to the smallness of a lymphatic vessel, the middle is sometimes divided into two or three parts, and the upper part stretches itself out into a duct about the bigness of a goose quill. This duct ascends into the thorax behind the great artery; and about the heart it frequently divides into two or three branches, which immediately unite again into one, and creeping along the gullet, it marches to the left subclavian vein, where it opens at one or two orifices, which are covered with a semilunar valve, that the blood may pass over them, and the chyle run from underneath it, and mix with the blood in the veins. The ductus thoracicus has valves at several distances, which hinder the chyle that has once passed them from falling back. It receives the lymphæducts from the several parts in the chest, as it passes along to the subclavian vein. By its running up to the left side, the chyle receives a new impetus from the pulsation of the great artery; whereas on the right side it must have ascended only by the pressure of the diaphragm, and muscles of the lower belly upon the receptacle which it equally enjoys in its present situation.

Lactescence, in Botany, is when a copious milky juice flows out on any injury done to the plant.

Lactica, the Arabian name for that species of fever which the Greeks call *Typhos*, or *Typhodes*.

Lacticia, aliments prepared of milk.

Lactifera

Lactifera Ductus. The glandular body of the breast contains a white mass, which is merely a collection of membranous ducts; they are narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and contract again as they approach the papillæ, near which they form a kind of a circle of communication. These are *lactiferous ducts*.

Lactiferi Tubuli, i. e. *Lactifera Ductus*.

Lactiferus, lactiferous plants are those which abound with a milky juice.

Lactuca, oyster-green, a species of *Ulva*.

Lactuca, lettuce. a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and five varieties. Of the common *lettuce*, Boerhaave hath in his catalogue forty-seven varieties.

Lactuca Marina, oyster-green. This is more properly a species of *Fucus*.

Lactuca, a name of several sorts of chondrilla.

Lactucella fow-thistle.

Lactucimina, aphthæ.

Lactumen, i. e. achor.

Lactumina, little ulcers, or crusty scabs in the skin, so called because they chiefly happen to children at the breast.

Lacunæ, any drain or furrow: from *lacus*, a standing pool. Any small holes within another cavity; but particularly those in the urethra, or vagina uteri. They are the excretory orifices of certain glands situated there.

Lacunæ, i. e. *Terra Sigillata*.

Lada, black pepper.

Lada Chilli, Guinea pepper.

Ladanum, narrow-leaved all-heal, a species of *Galeopsis*.

Ladies Bedstraw, See *Galium*.

Ladies Finger, i. e. *Anthyllis*.

Ladies Hair. See *Briza Media*.

Ladies Mantle. See *Alchemilla*.

Ladies Slipper. See *Cypripedium*.

Ladies Smock. See *Cardamine*.

Lædantia. See *Juvantia*.

Læmos, the gullet or throat.

Læsio, lesion, hurt, interruption, a disorder of any of the offices, &c. of the different parts of the human body.

Lætia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Lætiscans, strictly signifying to make joyful, hath been applied to many compositions under the intention of cordials; but both the medicine and distinction are now almost quite in disuse.

Lagaros, an epithet for the right ventricle of the heart.

Lagerstræmia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Lagocheilos, from *λαγος*, a hare, and *χειλος*, a lip, a person with a hare-lip.

Lagoecia, wild or bastard cumin, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Lagon, the flank.

Lagophthalmia, retraction of the upper eye-lid, or hare's eye.

Lagophthalmus, from *λαγος*, a hare, and *οφθαλμος*, an eye. It is the blepharoptosis *lagophthalmus* of Sauvages.

Lagopodium, the herb hare's-foot.

Lagopus, hare-footed.

Lagopus, a name of several species of *Trifolium*; also a species of *Plantago*.

Lagostoma, the hare-lip.

Lagurus, hare's tail, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Lalo. See *Adansonia*; or it is the bark of the tree called *Baobab*. It is mucilaginous, and powerfully promotes perspiration.

Lama;

Lamac, gum arabic.

Lambative, from *lambo*, to lick, See *Eclegma*.

Lambdacismus, a defect in speech, which consists in an inability to pronounce certain consonants, or is that stammering or difficulty of speech called *Pfellisimus Lallans*, that is, when the letter L is pronounced too liquid, and often in the place of R.

Lamb's Lettuce, locusta olitaria.

Lamidoïdes, the suture which runs betwixt the occipitis and ossa parietalæ. It is so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ, *lambda*. It is also a name of the os hyoides.

Lamellæ. See *Laminæ*.

Lames Perspirabiles. So the ancients called the cellular membrane.

Lamina, plates, signify pretty much the same; but the former is generally applied to the division of shells, and the latter to that of the skull, which are also called *Tables*, being only two in number: though most shells are divisible into a great many such plates lying over one another.

Lamina Cribrosa, the cribriform lamella. It is the horizontal plate of the os ethmoides, through which the olfactory nerves pass.

Laminæ Spongiosæ Inferiores, i. e. *Couchæ Narium Inferiores*.

Laminated, plated, signifies such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

Laminated stone, an order in the class of stones. It is of a laminated structure, and cannot be referred to any other order of this class. Edwards.

Lanium, dead nettle, or archangel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and two varieties: others add many more varieties.

Lanium, the name of a species of *Baum*, of a species of *Marrubiastrum*, of several species of *Galeopsis*, and of the *Cassida*.

Lampfana, nipple-wort. So called because it was formerly applied to sore nipples; but now is not noticed.

Lampfana, a name of rapistrum.

Lana, wool. Burnt wool is escharotic.

Lana, wool, a species of pubescence which covers the surface of many plants, serving, according to Linnæus, as a kind of veil to secure them from the too intense rays of the sun: as in horehound, mullein, &c.

Lana Succida, sordid wool, or that which is greasy with the sweat of the sheep.

Lanaria, a name of the *Lychnis Sylvestris*, of the *Saponaria vulgo*, and *Verbascum*.

Lancet, the common instrument of the surgeons, with which they let blood.

Languor, and *Lassitude*, signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or for an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. The first is remedied by stomachics and cordials, and the latter by timely evacuation. Though frequently the word *languor* is used for debility of spirits; and *lassitude*, for muscular debility.

Languor Pannonicus, i. e. *Morbus Hungaricus*.

Lanigerous Trees. They are such as bear a woolly or downy substance, as is commonly contained in the catkins of the willow.

Lantana, American viburnum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species.

Lantana,

Lantana, pliant meally tree, or wayfaring tree, a species of *Viburnum*.

Lanuginosus, lanuginous, or downy, as the quince, &c.

Lanugo, signifies a down, or soft woolly substance which grows upon some plants; which therefore are called *Lanuginous*.

Laonica Curatio, a method of curing the gout by evaporating the morbid matter by topics.

Lapara, the flanks, from *λαπαρο*, to empty, because this part falls in as if empty.

Laparocoele, a rupture through the side of the belly.

Lapathum, dock. See *Rumex*.

Lapathum Acutum, sharp-pointed dock. It is the *rumex acutus*, Lin.

Lapathum Aquaticum, great water-dock. It is the *rumex hydrolapathum*, Linn.

Lapathum, a name of a species of Pond-weed, of several kinds of Sorrel, of Rhubarb, of the herb Mercury, and a kind of Spinach.

Lapidescens, from *lapis*, a stone; is that which has a property of turning any bodies into a stony nature, as many spring-waters will do to pieces of wood and other like substances: and is the same as petrifying. Paracelsus calls the same faculty in an human body thus.

Lapidellum, or *Lapidellus*, the name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take out small stones and fragments from the bladder.

Lapilli, i. e. *Oculi Cancrorum*.

Lapis, stone. The chemist considers stones and earths, as earth: the fossilist divides them into two classes. With the fossilist, the characters of stone are, that they are fossil bodies, whose component parts do not imbibe water; which neither fall down into a loose mass, nor, when rubbed gent-

ly between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient time in the water; without inflammability; containing no metal, at least no farther quantity than barely tinges them; and without a saline taste, and solubility in water.

Lapis Aetitis, eagle stone, which see.

Lapis Calaminaris, i. e. *Calamine stone*.

Lapis Lazuli, a species of *Copper Flos*, of a blue colour. It is said also to contain silver.

Lapis Lydius. It is of the species of *Black Jasper*.

Lapis Ollaris, a variety of the fibrous species of *Talc*. It is chiefly composed of short fibres, of a greenish cast, and employed for culinary utensils; hence its name.

Lapis Suilli. Under this name is included several fossils of different kinds; some are of a calcareous kind, of a black colour, containing inflammable matter, the fetor of which can easily be excited.

Lappa, common burdock, or cloiburr, a species of *Arctium*.

Lappago, i. e. *Hippobæes*, and, according to Blancard, it is *Aparine*.

Lappula. little blue hounds-tongue, a species of *Myosotis*; also a species of *Triumfetta*.

Lappula Canaria, a name for some species of *Caucalis*.

Lappula Rusticorum, i. e. *Cynoglossum Minus*.

Lapsana, nipple-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Laqueus. In Surgery, it is a noose, and belongs to either bandages or instruments.

Laqueus Gutturis, a malignant inflammation of the tonsils.

Larbason, antimony.

Larch-tree. See *Larix*.

Lardum,

Lardum, bacon.

Larix, the larch-tree, a species of *Pinus*. It affords the Venice turpentine.

Larix, a name of several species of *Cedar*.

Larkspur. See *Delphinium*.

Larva, a mask.

Laryngæ Arteriæ et Venæ. See *Gutturæ Superior*.

Laryngotomia, from λαρυγξ, the throat, and τινω, to cut, i. e. *Tracheotomy*. It is that operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided, to assist respiration, during large tumors upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy, &c. Though the common prejudices against this are so strong, that many are lost for want of it, Aquapendens particularly directs this operation, *De Oper. Chirur.* under the title *De Perforatione Asperæ Arteriæ in Angina*; and Aurelius Severinus does the same, *Chir. Efficac.* part ii. cap. 40.

Larynx, Λαρυγξ, is the upper part of the *Trachea*, and lies below the root of the tongue before the pharynx. It is composed of five cartilages, which sometimes in old men become as hard as bones. The first in the thyroides, or scutiformis, because of its figure, θυρεος, signifying a shield, and εἶδος, figure. It makes that protuberance in the fore-part, of the *larynx*, called *Pomum Adami*. It is a thin cartilage, about an inch broad, but not so long; it is concave within, and convex without. Its four angles have each a small production; the two upper, which are longer, are tied to the horns of the os hyoides, and the two lower to the second cartilage, which is called *Annularis*, because it resembles a ring. It is very large and thick behind, which part resembles the stone of a ring, and it grows narrower towards its fore-part. It is situated below the other cartilage of the *larynx*;

they stand upon it as upon a basis, and by it they are tied to the trachea. The third and fourth are alike, and have one common name, which is the *Arytenoides*. They reach from the middle of the concave sides of the thyroides to the upper and back part of the annularis; and they make that chink, or rimula, which is the mouth of the *larynx*, called *Glottis*. Betwixt those and the sides of the thyroides, there are two small cavities on each side, formed by the muscles and membranes which join them together: in which, if a little drink or bread fall, as sometimes happens when one laughs or speaks, in eating or drinking, it causes a violent cough, and a great tickling. The fifth and last cartilage is the epiglottis; it is of a softer substance than the others, and resembles a little tongue. It is tied by its basis to the upper and middle part of the concave side of the thyroides. Its use is to cover the glottis in eating and drinking; for the aliments by their weight press it close down upon the glottis, and they pass over without entering the larynx, into the œsophagus, but when the aliments are past, the epiglottis by its natural resort, which is common to all cartilages, lifts up again, and gives way to the air in breathing. Whilst we speak or laugh, the glottis must necessarily be open for the passage of the air in breathing; therefore it is not convenient to speak whilst we swallow.

The *larynx* has two pair of common muscles, and five pair proper. The first of the common muscles is the sternothyroides. It arises from the upper part of the inside of the sternum, and ascending on the sides of the trachea, it is inserted to the lower part of the sides of the cartilago scutiformis. When these muscles act, they pull this cartilage down.

downward. The second is the hyothyroides. It arises from the lower part of the os hyoides, and descending is inserted in the lower part of the scutiformis, near the former. They pull up the *larynx*. The first of the proper muscles is the cricothyroides. It arises from the forepart of the cartilage cricoides, and running under the thyroides, it is inserted into the inside of that cartilage. The second is the cricoarytenoides lateralis. It arises from the lateral part of the cricoides, and ascending is inserted into the lateral part of the arytenoides. This dilates the arytenoides. The third is the cryco-arytenoides posticus. It arises from the back part of the cartilage cricoides, and is inserted into the arytenoides, near the former. The fourth is the thyro-arytenoides. It arises from the internal and concave side of the scutiformis, and is inserted into the fore parts of the arytenoides. It contracts the rimula. The fifth muscle is the arytenoides. It runneth upon the upper part of the cartilage arytenoides, and with its fellow forms a sphincter for contracting the rimula.

The *larynx* receives veins from the jugular, arteries from the carotides, and nerves from the recurrent.

On the lower part of the *larynx*, upon the sides of the annular cartilages, and of the first ring of the trachea, there are two lymphatic glands, called *Thyroides*, of the figure of a pear; the colour is red: they have veins, nerves, and arteries, as the *larynx*.

The use of *larynx* is not only to form the voice, but also, by the different apertures of its rimula, the lungs are more or less compressed by the air; for if the aperture of the *larynx* had been as wide as the aspera arteria, the lungs

could have suffered little or no compression. Had it not been for the *larynx*, we could have received no benefit by breathing: for if the mouth of the aspera arteria had been large and wide, the air had not resisted that force by which it is thrust out in expiration, so as to make any compression upon the lungs whereby the globules of the blood could have been dissolved, or the particles of both fluids mixed together, which we find so necessary to life, that we die without it. Nor does the *larynx* only preserve life, but it likewise conduces to render it happy and agreeable, by forming the voice, which is the sound of the air drove through the narrow chink of the glottis, with a velocity greater than in any ordinary respiration. This sound is increased by the cavities of the mouth and nose, which resound like the hollow of a violin, as is evident by the trembling to be felt in the nose while we speak. And these cavities not only increase, but also conduce to the agreeableness of the voice; for how disagreeable is the alteration of the voice, which follows a loss or stoppage of the nose. And the dimensions of the mouth are always proportioned to the notes formed in the glottis; low notes being constantly attended with a prolongation, and high notes a contraction of its cavity. The notes themselves are formed by the different apertures of the glottis: for when the glottis is contracted, the air being driven by an equal force, must move more swiftly; and the sides of the glottis being more tense, their vibration must be quicker and shorter, and consequently the note high. The contrary happeneth when the glottis wideneth. Each note is capable of all degrees of strength; for the strength of the voice is always proportionable to the

the quantity of air thrown out of the *larynx* in sounding of the same note. Now, if the strength of the note is to be increased, the diaphragm, but more especially the muscular fibres of the trachea arteria, contract more strongly, and thrust out a greater quantity of air; and the aperture of the glottis increases proportionably, that this great quantity of air may pass through with the same velocity as before, and that the same note may be continued. Now supposing the greatest distance of the two sides of the glottis to be one-tenth part of an inch in sounding of twelve notes, to which the voice easily reaches, this line must be divided into twelve parts, each of which gives the aperture requisite for such a note, with a certain strength. But if we consider the subdivision of notes into which the voice can run, the motion of the sides of the glottis is still vastly nicer; for if two cords sounding exactly unisons, one be shortened $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of its length, a just ear will perceive the disagreement: and a good voice will sound the difference, which is $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of a note. But because this is a great nicety, we shall only suppose that the voice can divide a note into a hundred parts, from thence it will follow, that the different apertures of the glottis actually divide the tenth part of an inch into 1200 parts, the effects of each of which produces a sensible alteration upon a good ear. But because each side of the glottis moves just equally, therefore the divisions are just double, or the sides of the glottis, by their motion, do actually divide one tenth part of an inch into 2400 parts.

Lascivus. So Paracelsus calls the *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Lasër, *asafœtida*, or the plant from which it flows.

Lasèrpitium, laser-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species. Tournefort describes seventeen more.

Lasèrpitium, a name of the *Orefelinum*, and of the *Sylphium*.

Lasèr-wort, See *Lasèrpitium*.

Lascianthus, a species of *Hyperricum*.

Lassitude, *lassitudo*, *weariness*. This generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a disordered state, and not from exercise, because that wants no remedy but rest; and proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of that fluid, which is necessary to maintain the force and spring of the solids, as in fevers and convulsions; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied either in due quantity or quality. The remedy in the first case in evacuation: in the latter, proper diet, or such alterative medicines as influence such a secretion. See *Languor*.

Lata Ligamenta, the broad ligaments of the womb, are properly only a duplicature of the peritonæum, reflecting from the loins to the uterus, and are long enough to admit it to hang down into the vagina.

Laterales, (*Ligam.*) On the body of the os humeri there are two particular ligaments; they are long, flat, thin, narrow, fixed on one edge along the two lower thirds of the bone, and reaching to both condyles. They are braced tight, and are very narrow at the upper part, but broader towards the condyles, from whence they are expanded like a goose's foot, and form the brachio cubital, and brachio radial ligaments.

Late-

Lateralis Morbus, the side disease a name of the pleurisy.

Laterales Musc. So the *Maseter-Muscles* are called.

Laterales Musf. Nafi. See *Obliqui Nafi Musc.*

Laterales Proceff. Ossis sphænoïdes. See *Sphenoides Os.*

Lateritium Ol. Oil of bricks. Hot bricks are quenched in olive oil, until all the oil is imbibed; and then distilling them in a retort until all the oil is drawn off; after which the spirit must be separated. This oil is also named *Ol. Philosphorum.*

Lathræa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and five varieties.

Lathyrus, a species of *Euphorbia.*

Lathyroides, a species of *Orobis.*

Lathyrus, chickling vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species, and six varieties. Tournefort describes eight more species.

Latissimus Colli, i. e. *Platysma Myoides.*

Latissimus Dorsi, (so called because it is *latissimus*, i. e. the broadest.) It covereth almost the whole back. It hath a thin broad, tendinous beginning, which comes from the posterior part of the spine of the ilium, from the superior spines of the os sacrum, from all the spines of the vertebræ of the loins, and from the seven lower of the thorax; it passes by the interior angle of the scapula, from which some of its fleshy fibres sometimes arise, and is inserted with the *teres major*, by a strong and broad tendon, with which it pulls the arm downwards.

Latitude. It is well known what signification this generally bears; but by *latitude* of health, to which physicians only apply it, is understood that deviation from a certain

standard of, weight and bulk, which a person can admit of without falling into a disease; and concerning which Sanctorius hath given some excellent aphorisms in his *Medicina Statica.*

Latten, i. e. *Brass.*

Laucaia, the œsophagus, or the throat.

Laudanum, from *laus*, praise; the name implies, that the medicine is worthy of praise; it is generally consigned to the preparations of opium.

Laugieria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Laurel, (*Alexandrian.*) *Laurus Alexandrina.*

Laurel, (*Cherry.*) *Laurus Cerasus.*

Laurel, (*Sea Side.*) *Phyllanthus.*

Laurel, (*Spurge.*) See *Daphne*, and *Laureola.*

Laurel, (*Tongued.*) See *Hypoglossum.*

Laurentia, a species of *Lobelia.*

Laureola, evergreen spurge-laurel, a species of *Daphne*,

Laureola Mas. It is the daphne laureola, Linn. i. e. *Spurge Laurel.*

Laureola Femina, mezeoreon, i. e. *Daphne Mezereum*, Linn.

Laurifolia Magellanica. See *Winteranus Cortex.*

Laurinum, the Flanders oil of bays. See *Daphnolæon.*

Lauro Cerasus, cherry-laurel, a species of *Prunus.*

Laurosia, the spodium of silver; so called from *Mount Laurus*, where there were silver mines.

Laurus, the bay-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species and five varieties. Linnæus calls it *Laurus Nobilis.*

Laurus Alexandrina, Alexandrian laurel, a species of *Ruscus.*

Laurus, a name for the camphor,

cinnamon-trees, and also several other trees.

Laurustine, *Laurustinus*.

Lavatera, washes. Such as are used to improve the skin.

Lavandula, from *lavando*, washing, because it was used in baths on account of its fragrancy, lavender. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species and seven varieties.

Lavandula Latifolia, common broad-leaved lavender. It is the *lavandula spica*, Lin.

Lavandula Angustifolia, common narrow-leaved lavender.

Lavandula, a name for *stœchas*.

Lavatera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species and two varieties.

Lavender Cotton, i. e. *Santolina*, Lin. and the *Chamæcyparissus*.

Lavender, (Sea.) See *Limonium*.

Lavendula, i. e. *Lavandula*.

Lavenia, a species of *Verbesina*.

Laver. See *Ulva*. It is also a name for the becabunga, flum, &c.

Lavipedium, a bath for the feet.

Lavsonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Laxa Chimolea. In Paracelsus it is a purging medicine, principally designed for the venereal disease. Johnson says it is a salt which grows on stones, and is like the anatron, or *usnea lapidea*.

Laxative, signifies loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. And,

Laxative Medicines, are such as promote that disposition; which they do by some smooth softening quality, taking away all tenuity of the fibres, and facilitating the passage of the contents of the intestinal tube through it: for which reason all oily substances come under this class.

Laxity of a Fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts, which a

small force can alter so as to increase its length beyond what is natural; and therefore is a species of debility.

Laxator Membrana Tympani.

This muscle arises from the upper part of the bone, above the membrana tympani, runs inward, and is inserted into the thick process of the malleolus. Winslow calls it the *Internal Muscle of the Malleus*.

Laxator Externus, or, *Externus Tympani Auris*. It rises in the upper sinus of the auditory passage, and is inserted in the membrana tympani with a slender tendon to the malleus, and draws the membrane upward and outward.

Lazari Morbus, or *Malum*, the elephantiasis, or leprosy.

Lazuli Lapis, azure stone. It is of a deep blue colour, inclining to violet, often variegated with gold or silver coloured points. The ultramarine is produced from this stone.

Lazurium Argenti, or *Lazurinus Pulvis*. It is the saffron of silver.

Lead. It is a genus in the class of metals. It is an imperfect metal, of a white colour, with a bluish tinge. It has a taste and smell peculiar to itself. A leaden wire of the tenth of an inch, is only capable of supporting a weight of twenty-nine pounds and a quarter without breaking. It is the softest of all the metals. It is not sensibly elastic. It extends easily under the hammer, and is beat into thin leaves. Beaumé.

Lead Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometaline earths.

Lead Flos, a genus in the order of cryptometaline flosses.

Lead (Potters) Ore. It is composed of thin square laminæ, mineralized with sulphur, and containing a small portion of silver.

Lead (Star-grained) Ore. It is of a solid structure, but consisting

in appearance of little distinct pieces, which are very bright and glaring, and of the unnamed colour of metals.

Lead Stone, a genus in the order of cryptometalline stones.

Lead-wort. See *Plumbago*.

Leaf, *Folium*, in *Botany*, is a very essential and ornamental part of a plant, whose office is to transpire and attract like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. *Leaves* are considered in three respects, viz. 1, as simple; 2, compound; 3, determinate. Simple *leaves* are such as have only a single *leaf* on a petiole or stalk. They differ in respect to circumscription, angles, sinús, apices, margin, superficies, and substance. *Leaves* are said to be compound when there are more than one upon a petiole or foot-stalk, and are considered in respect to structure and degree. By the determination of *leaves*, is meant their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their place, situation, insertion, or direction.

Leather-cup. *Blasfa*.

Leather-stone, a genus in the order of gritless stone; it is flexible and elastic. It is thus named from its resemblance to leather.

Leather-wood. See *Dirca*.

Lebbeck, Ægyptian mimosa, a species of *Mimosa*.

Lechea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Lechencon, a name for the torcular Herophili.

Lectisternium, is used by some writers for all that apparatus which is necessary for the care of a sick person in bed. And,

Lectualis, is said of a person whose disemper requires him to be confined in bed; signifying the same as *Clinicus*, *κλινικός*, amongst

the Greeks, from *κλινε*, *lectus*, a bed.

Lectualis Morbus, a disease which confines a patient to his bed.

Lectali, couches. In these chaff was mixed, with proper ingredients coarsely powdered, that their qualities may be absorbed into the body whilst the patient is laid on them.

Lecythis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Ledum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Leca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Leck. See *Porrum*.

Leguminosa. See *Fabago*.

Legumen, in *Botany*, signifies that species of plants which is called *Pulse*; and these are so named, because they may be gathered with the hand without cutting. All those plants which have a papilionaceous, or butterfly-like flower, are reckoned by Mr. Ray, among the *legumina*. In the Linnæan system, a legumen is defined a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture or joining only.

Leipodes, splay, or broad-footed. It is when the middle of the inside of the foot is not hollow, but plane.

Leiphæmoi, from *λειπω*, to be deficient, and *αἷμα*, blood. Those are thus called who have too little blood.

Leipodermos, from *λειπω*, to be deficient, and *δερμα*, the skin. A person is thus called who hath lost his prepuce.

Leipopsychia, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *ψυχη*, the soul, or life. A fainting fit, a languor, &c. It is synonymous with *Adynamice*.

Leipothymia, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *θυμος*, the mind. A fainting fit, a swooning.

Leipyria, from *λειπω*, to leave, and

and πυρ, *beat*, or *fire*. A dangerous species of ardent fever, wherein the internal parts are scorched with heat, whilst the external parts are cold. Is is a kind of *Tertian*.

Lemma, is a term used chiefly by geometrical writers, and signifies a proposition, which serves previously to prepare the way for a more easy apprehension of the manner and steps by which some theorems are demonstrated, or for the construction of some problems. Thus to prove that a pyramid is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a prism, or parallelepiped of the same base and height with it; the demonstration of which in the ordinary way being difficult and troublesome, this *lemma* may be premised, which is proved in the rules of progression: "That the sum of a series of the squares of numbers in arithmetical proportion beginning from 0, and going on 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, &c. is always subtriple of the sum of as many terms equal to the greatest; or is always $\frac{1}{3}$ of the greatest term, multiplied by the number of terms." Thus also to find the inflection of a curve line, this lemma is first premised: that a tangent may be drawn to the given curve in a given point. Thus likewise in *Physics*, to the demonstration of most propositions, such *lemmata* as these are necessary first to be allowed: that there is no penetration of dimensions: that all matter is divisible; and the like. As also in the theory of *Medicine*: that where the blood circulates, there is life, &c.

Lemna, duck-meat, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Lemnia Terra, earth of Lemnos. It is similar to the Armenian bole. The yellowish brown sort is the best.

Lemon, (*Common*.) Limon vulgaris, a variety of the *Limon*.

Lempnias, i. e. Terra Sigillata.

Lempnias Calcis, scales of brass, which separate when beat with a hammer.

Lenos. In Hippocrates it signifies a channel, or excavation, made in some machines for making extension, and reducing fractured bones. Herophilus gave this name to what is called *Torcular Herophili*.

Lens, is a term in optics for a convex or concave glass that is made to throw the rays of vision into a point; whence also the crystalline humour of the eye, from its performance of the same office, is by some anatomists so called.

Lens, the lentil, a species of *Ervum*, viz. the *Ervum Lens* of Lin. It is also a name of the *Lenticula*.

Lenta, the slow fever of Linnaeus; and the Synochus of Cullen.

Lentago, a species of *Viburnum*.

Lentibularia, a name of the *Milfolium*.

Lenticula, a freckle, such as is seen on the face, arms, &c. of some whose skin is affected by the sun. See *Ephelis*. It is a name for *Lentils*. Tournefort names the *Lemna* of Linnaeus thus.

Lenticula, is used either as a diminutive of the word *Lens*, or in the same sense as *Lentigo*, which see, underneath, or for a particular kind of fever, the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the skin little spots, like flea-bites, but somewhat larger; in which last sense, Langius Forrestus, and some others, use it. Peierus likewise, *Exercit. de Glandulis Intestinalibus*, calls the glands of the larger guts, which spue out a slime for lubricating their inner membranes, *Glandulae Lenticulares*.

Lenticulare, a lenticular. It is also called a *Rugine*.

Lenticulare Os, a name of the fourth bone in the first row in the wrist. It is also called *Orbicular*, and *Pisiforme*. The bone in the

ear called *Os Orbiculare*, is part of the incus.

Lenticulares, (*Glandulae*.) They are the small glands of the intestines, and are so called on account of their size.

Lenticularis Febris. So called, because of the many eruptions that appear on the skin, about the size of lentils. It is the same as *Petechialis Febris*.

Lentigo, signifies a freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in the time of child-bearing. Some authors are more nice in distinguishing several kinds of this eruption, and diversifying them by hard names, than it is worth any body's while to give regard to.

Lentiscus, the mastich tree. It is a species of *Pistachia*.

Lentor, hath been used by some ancient writers to purposes now in neglect, and at present is chiefly retained from the example of Bellini to express that sly, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which in malignant fevers obstructs the capillary vessels, and is the chief instrument of all those mischiefs which then happen. See Bellini *De Febribus*; particularly prop. 19. and 20. but chiefly the Introduction to an English Translation of Bellini on that subject.

Leo, besides its application to a particular animal, commonly known, is also by physical writers used in various senses; as for a disease known to the Greeks by the name *λεοντιασις*, which is a species of *Leprosy*, the same as *Elephantiasis*; but the chemists have most grievously tortured it, by applying it to several of their whimsies, now too much in contempt to deserve any notice here.

Leo Ferox, a species of *Fish Thistle*.

Leonina Lepra, i. e. *Leontiasis*.

Leonis Officulum, i. e. *Aquilegia*.

Leontiasis, a variety of *Elephantiasis*.

Leontice, lion's-leaf, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Leontion. So the *Agate* is called; that is of a black, dark, or ashi colour, and its shades are so disposed as to resemble the skin of a lion; also a variety of *Elephantiasis*.

Leontodon, dandelion, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and six varieties.

Leontopetalum, } names of the red

Leontopetalon, } and the black turnep.

Leontopetaloides, Indian lion's leaf, a species of *Leontice*.

Leontopetalon. So Tournefort calls the *Leontice* of Linnæus. See also *Leontopetalum*, above.

Leontopetalum, Cretan lion's leaf, a species of *Leontice*.

Leontopodium, lion's foot, or long-leaved cudweed, a species of *Filago*.

Leonurus, lion's-tail, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and one variety.

Leonurus, (*Cape*.) a species of *Phlomis*.

Leopard's-bane. See *Doronicum*.

Lepidium, dittander, or pepperwort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species.

Lepidium, a name for the *Draba*, and *Plumbago*.

Lepidocarpodendron, a species of *Lucadendron*.

Lepidocides, from *λεπις*, *squamma*, a scale, and *ειδος*, *forma*, *shape*; is applied to some of the futures of the head: as is *Lepidosarcoma*, by M. Aurel. Severinus, to some fleshy excrescences resembling scales in shape. *Lepidoeides* particularly denominates the squamous future of the skull.

Lepidosarcoma. See *Lepidoeides*.

Leporina Labia, is when the upper lip hath a natural defect in the mid-

middle, like a slit towards the nose, resembling that of an hare, whence it is commonly called an hare-lip; Sennertus calls the same *Rostra Leporina*; and the Greeks express the same by λαγοχειλοι, λαγως, signifying the same as *Lepus*.

Leporina Labra, hare-lip.

Leporinum Rostum, the piece of flesh which is often seen between the divisions of the hare-lip.

Lepra, from λεπρος, rough, and that from λεπις, a scale. Leprosy; is undoubtedly from the same derivation as *Lepidocoides*, being a scurfy eruption upon the skin; and seems to have been a distemper much more common among the ancients, and in warmer climates, than among us in this part of the world; or else they have been nicer in distinguishing it into several kinds than it deserved; as may be seen in most of the commentators upon the ancients, and especially the lexicographers. The greatest difference of it seems most to be owing to the difference of climates, and ways of living: hence the *Lepra Græcorum*, and *Lepra Arabum*, appear differently described: but it concerns us little to know of those matters, or their method of cure, these northern leprosy requiring a more efficacious management, as they will not give way but to the most powerful mercurials: though the addition of bathing is a greater help than most by their practice seem to be sensible of.

Lepra Arabum. Blancard says, it is the *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

Lepra Græcorum, the impetigo of Celsus. Dr. Cullen ranks the *leprosy* as a genus of the order to which he gives the name of *Impetiginæ*: this order is of the class which he calls *Cachexia*.

Lepra Ichthyosis, a species of *Leprosy*, thus named by Sauvages, in which the skin is partially or in ge-

neral covered with scales resembling those of a fish, whence the name. This species does not seem to be infectious.

Leptocaulon, a variety of the *Hieracium Murorum*.

Leptophonia, i. e. *Paraphonia Clangens*.

Leptopityron, bran.

Leptostachya, American phryma, a species of *Phryma*.

Lerchea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Leros, a slight delirium.

Leseli Morbus. So Paracelsus calls the *Jaundice*.

Lejeolus. Paracelsus says it cures the jaundice, but does not say what it is.

Lethargy. So called, ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, from *oblivion*, or *forgetfulness*, and ἀργς, *lazy*, or *stothful*. It is an heavy and perpetual sleep, with scarce any intervals of waking; being awakened, the patient answers, but ignorant or forgetful of what he said, immediately sinks into the same state of sleep. The *lethargy* is generally symptomatic, and often the attendant of fever. In this disease there seems to be an utter loss of all the rational powers, and inaptitude to motion, whence some have named it *Desidia Obliviosa*. Dr. Cullen thinks it is a symptomatic apoplexy.

Lethargus, à frigore, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Lethargus Literatorum, i. e. *Apoplexia Serosa*.

Lethargus, à narcoticis, i. e. *Apoplexia Venenata*.

Lettace, *Laetuca*.

Lettuce, (*Frogs*), a species of *Potamogeton*.

Lettuce, (*Wild*.) See *Prenanthes*.

Leucachates. So the black agate is called when striped with veins of white.

Leucadendra, a species of *Myrtus*, *Leucadendron*, silver-tree, a genus

in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species and four varieties.

Leucanthemum, ox-eye daisy, a species of *Chrysanthemum*; also a name of the common chamomile.

Leuce, λευκη, by the Latins, *Alba Vitis*, and *Lepra Alba*, is a species of the *Leprosy*, where the eruptions are whiter and finoother; but not so essentially differing, as to require any thing particular in its cure.

Leucojum, great snow-drop, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Leucolachanon, wild valerian.

Leucoma, the albugo of some. See *Albuginea Oculi*. It is a variety of *Caligo Cornuæ*, in Cullen's *Nosology*.

Leuconymphaeæ, the white water-lily.

Leucophlegmatic, from λευκον, *album*, white, and φλεγμα, *pituita*, *phlegm*, signifies such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumors in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatic and dropical; because also in the green sickness, as it is commonly called, girls are of this complexion, that is frequently signified by the same term.

Leucopiper, white pepper.

Leucorrhæa, from λευκος, white, and ρεω, to flow. The fluor albus.

Leucorrhœis. It is that species of *Diarhœa*, in which there is a too copious discharge of mucus. Also when in cases of the piles the discharge is not bloody, but mucous.

Leucoxylon, a species of *Bignônia*.

Levatores Ani. They arise from the symphysis of the os pubis, the internal part of the ileum, and the sharp process of the ischium, directing their course towards the sphincter, and bending part of their

fibres with those of it; wherefore they partly serve to expel the fæces, but do not (as generally supposed) compress the vesiculæ feminales in coition.

Levatores Com. Labiorum. These muscles rise from the cavity on each side under the os jugale, in the os maxillare, and are inserted with the zygomaticus major and others into the angle of the lips.

Levatores Costarum. These muscles rise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ, and are inserted into the ribs: they are divided into two classes, viz. the longiores and the breviores. The breviores are those which arise from the transverse processes, and are inserted into the next rib; the longiores run over one rib, and are inserted into the next.

Levatores Labii Inferioris. They arise from the sockets of the incisors, and are inserted into the lower lip.

Levatores Labii Superioris. They arise from the os maxillare, and descend obliquely under the skin of the upper lip.

Levator Palati Mollis. This muscle rises from the basis of the skull, near the articulation of the lower jaw, runs down the fauces, passes inwards and forwards, spreads itself on the pallatum molle, and goes to the uvula.

Levator Palpebræ Superioris. It arises (on each side) from the bottom of the orbit, by a small tendon, and as the fleshy fibres of this muscle pass over the globe of the eye, they gradually spread, and afterwards terminate by a broad tendinous expansion, in the superior part of the tarsus belonging to the upper lid.

Levatores Patientiæ, i.e. *Levatores Scapulæ*.

Levator Scapulæ, is a muscle which rises from the second, fourth, and

and fifth of the transverse processes of the neck, by so many distinct beginnings, which unite, and are inserted into the superior angle of the scapula, which it draws upward, the word *levator* importing, a lifter up. It is also called *Musculus Patientia*, because it is used to express grief.

Levigation, from *levis*, smooth, is reducing hard ponderous bodies, such as coral, turtly, and the precious stones, into a light subtil powder, by grinding upon a marble stone with a muller, as painters do their colours. This is much used in *Pharmacy*; but unless the grinding instruments are extremely hard, they will so much wear away, as to double sometimes the weight of the medicine so managed.

Levisannus, a species of *Bruxia*, and a species of *Protea*.

Levisiticum, lovage, a species of *Ligusticum*.

Levitas Intestinorum, i. e. *Lienteria*.

Levity, is the diminution or want of weight in any body when compared with another that is heavier, and in this sense it is opposed to gravity.

Leysera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Libanotis, mountain stone-partley, a species of *Athamanta*, a species of *Cachrys*, and a name of several sorts of *Laferpitium*, and several other plants.

Libanotos, frankincense.

Liber, in *Botany*, the inner bark or rhind of a tree or plant, distinct from the cortex, which is the outer: thus, according to Linnæus, the calyx is a continuation of the cortex, but the corolla, a continuation of the liber.

Libdo, the itch.

Liberans, (*Aqua*), i. e. *Aq. Calcis Maj. Comp.*

Libido, strictly signifies venereal desire; but is used by some writers, to express any strong inclination, as to forward the natural excretions by stool or urine, or to scratch, in some cutaneous distempers, which occasion itching.

Lichanos, the fore-finger.

Lichen, i. e. *Impetigo*, tetra, or ring-worm. It is the *Impetigo* of the Arabians, and of Pliny, and the *Scabies* of Celsus.

Lichen, liver-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates one hundred species and fourteen varieties.

Lichenastrum, a name of a kind of moss.

Lichenastrum, (*Toothed*), i. e. *Jungermania Quinquedentata*.

Lichenastrum, (*Wood*), i. e. *Jungermannia Nemorosa*.

Lichen Cinerens Terrestris, ash-coloured ground liver-wort. It is the *Lichen Caninus* of Linnæus.

Lichen, a name for several plants besides the above named; also a species of *Leprosy*, and of certain warts that grow on the legs of horses.

Lichensides, a species of *Mucor*; also the transparent *Tremella*, and the *Lichen Caninus*.

Lichenoides, (*Livid*), a species of *Lichen*.

Liconia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Lien, the spleen.

Lien Sinarum, Egyptian bean.

Lienis Inflammatio, i. e. *Splenitis*.

Lientery, from λένω, *lewe*, smooth, εντερον, *intestinum*, gut, and ζω, *fluo*, to flow; is a particular looseness, or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. Its cure is performed by the warm astringents.

Licenteria Spontanæa, i. e. *Diarrhœa Lieutéria*.

Life, the state of animal or vegetable organization, and indispensably requisite to the capability of function. See *Vis Vitæ*.

Ligament, from *ligo*, to bind; is a white and solid body, softer than a *Cartilage*, (which see) but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint. Their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise.

Ligamentum Annulare. See *Carpus*.

Ligamentum Arteriosum, i. e. *Ductus Arteriosus*.

Ligamentum Ciliare. See *Ciliare Ligamentum*.

Ligamentum Coli Dextrum. The mesentery having reached the end of the ileum joining the colon, the particular lamina which is turned to the right side, forms a small transverse fold, thus named.

Ligamentum Coli Sinistrum, the mesentery here called *Mesocolon*, having passed below the left kidney, it contracts and forms a transverse fold, thus named.

Ligamentum Cutaneum Offis Coccygis. It goes out interiorly from the extremity of the os coccygis. It is slender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which runs into the membrana adiposa, and are inserted in the skin on each side of the anus by a kind of expansion, and continuing to divaricate, they are lost on the two sides of the perinæum.

Ligamentum Denticulatum, between the anterior and posterior bundles of fibres which form the spinal nerves, a ligament is connect-

ed by a number of threads, to each side of the pia mater, covering of the spinal marrow, through its whole length, for its support. As this ligament is fixed by a number of teeth to the inner side of the sheath, formed by the dura mater, it has been called *Denticulatum*. The great number of these teeth run transverse, some ascend, others descend, all split into fibres, which are incorporated with the fibres of the inner layer of the dura mater. From the conical under-end of the spinal marrow, a cord is produced, which reaches to the os coccygis, and there splits into threads, which may be considered as the termination of the last teeth of this ligament.

Ligamentum Hepatis Suspensorium. It was the umbilical vein in the fœtus.

Ligamentum intermaxillare. So Winslow calls a ligament on each side of the face. It connects the two jaws, and gives insertion to the posterior fibres of the buccinator muscle. It is strong and broad, fixed to the outer side of the upper jaw, above the last dens molaris, and at the side of the apophysis pterygoidæus internus. By the lower end it is fixed on the outside of the lower jaw, below the last dens molaris.

Ligamentum Latum, vel Lig. Suspensorium Hepatis. It is made up of the double membrane of the peritonæum, which covers the liver on each side, and meets to be joined by the sternum.

Ligamentum Nuchæ. So the *Musculi Cucullaris* is called, where it is inseparably united to its fellow in the nape of the neck.

Ligamentum Poupartii, Poupart's ligament. It is only the lower border of the descending oblique muscle of the belly, stretched from the fore-

fore-part of the os ilium to the pubes.

Ligamentum Pubis Interosseum. It is a strong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of those bones, all the way up to their common symphysis; the third edge, which is lowest, is loose, and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is stretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very close.

Ligamentum Rotundum & Latum. See Generation, (Parts of) proper to women.

Ligatio, a bandage, or ligature, or stiffness of the joint; and also that impotence which is supposed to be induced by magic.

Ligatura, ligature, signifies any thing that is tied about a part of the body, much in the same sense as the surgeons use bandages. See also *Ligatio*.

Ligatura Veneris, a name for *Campbor*, from a supposition that it checks the venereal appetite.

Light. This is a phenomenon that has employed the nicest enquires of very great philosophers, so that there has been a great deal said thereupon: but it sufficeth for our purpose to know, that it is really a body, though in extremely small particles. Mr. Romer first demonstrated, from observations on the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, that its progress from the sun to our earth is not above ten minutes. Since, therefore, the earth is, at least, 10000 of its own diameters distant from the sun, therefore must the *light* run 1000 of these diameters in a minute, which is above 100000 miles in a second. And, if a bullet, moving with the same celerity with which it leaves the muzzle of a cannon, requires 25 years to pass from the earth to the

sun, as Huygens has computed, then will the velocity of *light*, to that of a cannon-ball, be as 25 years to 10 minutes, which is above 100000 to 1. So that the particles of *light* move above a million of times swifter than a cannon-bullet: from which great rapidity of motion very strange effects may be effected: for the momentum of any body, in motion against another, is as a rectangle under the magnitude and celerity of the moved body; and this is surprisingly enough manifest in the common effects of a burning-glass, how great a force they have, when collected by such a contrivance, into a small compass of action. Dr. Hook has demonstrated, that the power or force of *light* decreases, in a quadruplicate ratio of the distances reciprocally, or as the squared squares of the distances reciprocally taken; and consequently, that the effect of *light*, or the motion it causes in other bodies, will be in a subduplicate proportion of the powers, and therefore, only in a duplicate proportion of the distances reciprocally taken. He has shewn also that the length of the strokes of the pulses of *light* are in a duplicate proportion of their distances reciprocally. Suppose then, that the length of the pulse, from the centre outwards at the body of the sun, should be one inch, the length of the pulse of *light* here with us, would not be the 1000000th part of the thickness of an hair; yet the eye is so contrived, that the strength of the pulse, which was destroyed by so great a distance, is restored again to a good measure of its first power: for as in diverging rays, the length of the pulse decreases, in a duplicate ratio of the distance so in converging rays, it increases in that ratio, and in a contrary order.

Hence we may pronounce, that
light

light is always proportionable to the density of rays that produce it ; and that density always is in all places, or at all distances from the centre of radiation, as the squares of such distances reciprocally. From whence it is manifest how vainly they attempt, who pretend to increase *light* uniformly, that is, equally, throughout the whole sphere of a luminous body, or radiating point. It is probable also, that bodies and *light* act mutually upon one another : bodies upon *light*, in emitting, reflecting, refracting, and inflecting it ; and *light* on bodies, by heating them, and putting their parts into a vibrating motion, wherein heat in a great measure consists : for all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, do emit *light*, and shine ; and this shining, and emission of *light*, is probably caused by the vibrating motion of the parts ; and all bodies abounding with earthy particles, and especially, if they are sulphureous, and their parts sufficiently agitated, do emit *light*, whatsoever way such agitation is brought about. Thus, sea-water shines in a storm ; quick-silver, when shaken in vacuo ; cats, or horses, when rubbed in the dark ; and wood, fish, or flesh, when putrefied. For a farther account hereof, and its physical effects on other bodies, see Dr. Hook's *Opera Posthuma*, Molyneux's *Optics*, *Reflections* by F. Malbranche, in the French *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*, A. D. 1699 ; Cheyne's *Mathematical Principles of Natural Religion*, Sir Isaac Newton's *Optics*, Hawksbee's *Experiments before the Royal Society*, and others.

Lignum Aloes, i. e. *Cordia Sebestena*.

Lignum Sanctum, i. e. *Guaiacum Sanctum*.

Lignum Rhodium. It is the *Genista Canariensis* of Linn.

Ligta, a species of *Astrameria*.

Ligusticum, lovage, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Ligustrum Privet, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Lilac. See *Syringa*.

Liliago, small-flowered single-stalked spider-wort, a species of *Anthericum*.

Liliastrum. Savoy spider-wort, or St. Bruno's lily ; a species of *Anthericum*.

Liliifera, lily bearing-tree, a species of *Liriodendrum*.

Lilio Asphodelus. So Tournefort called the *Hemerocallis* of Linnaeus.

Lilio Fritillaria. It is so called, because the flowers resemble those of the fritillaria, the rest of the plant resembles the lily.

Lilio-hyacinthus, a species of *Scilla*.

Lilio Narcissus, the daffodil-lily.

Lilium, lily, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates ten species and forty-one varieties.

Lily. See *Lilium*.

Lily, (*African long-leaved purple*) See *Amaryllis Longifolia*.

Lily, (*African Scarlet*), a species of *Amaryllis*.

Lily, (*Alexandrian*), a species of *Ornithogalum*.

Lily, asphodel, i. e. *Hemerocallis*.

Lily, (*Atamasco*), a species of *Amaryllis*.

Lily, (*Belladonna*), i. e. *Amaryllis Regina*.

Lily, (*Cape*), a species of *Amaryllis*.

Lily, (*Ceylon*), *Amaryllis Zeylanica*.

Lily, daffodil, See *Amaryllis*.

Lily, (*Day*), i. e. *Hemerocallis*.

Lily, (*Fringed Water*), See *Nymphoides*.

Lily, (*Guernsey*), i. e. *Amaryllis Sarniensis*.

Lily,

Lily, (*Indian Water*,) a species of *Menyanthes*.

Lily, (*Jamaica Water*.) See *Lotus*.

Lily, (*Japonefe*.) See *Amaryllis Sarnienfis*.

Lily, (*Jacoea*,) a species of *Amaryllis*.

Lily, (*Mexican*.) See *Belladonna*.

Lily, (*the moſt beautiful*.) *Amaryllis Formoſiſſima*.

Lily, (*Oriental*,) i. e. *Amaryllis Orientale*.

Lilium Paracelfus, the lily of Paracelfus; or, the tincture of metals. A mixture of copper and antimony, another of regulus of antimony and tin, and regulus of antimony, nitre, and tartar, are melted together in a crucible, and then poured into a mortar. They are introduced as hot as poſſible into a matraſs, and ſpirit of wine is poured upon them. The mixture is digeſted till the ſpirit has acquired a red colour.

Part of the metallic ſubſtances calcines during their fuſion, by means of the nitre, the tartar and nitre alkalize together: the ſmall portion of metallic calx augments the cauſticity of the alkali, which thereby becomes more able to act upon the oily principles of the ſpirits of wine. It is for this reaſon that this tincture is a little more coloured than the tincture of ſalt of tartar. Beaumé.

Lily, (*Queen's*,) i. e. *Amaryllis Regina*.

Lily, (*St. Bruno's*.) See *Liliaſtrum*.

Lily, (*Superb*.) See *Glorioſa*.

Lily Tree. See *Lilii Fera*.

Lily of the Valley. See *Convallaria*.

Lily, (*Virginian*,) a ſpecies of *Amaryllis*.

Lily, (*Water*.) See *Nymphaea*.

Lima, the lime-tree, a ſpecies of

Citrus; alſo Spaniſh dog-tail graſs, which is a ſpecies of *Cynofurus*.

Limax. See *Cochlea*.

Limb, by mathematicians, is uſed to ſignify the outermoſt border of any thing; and from them transferred to the ſame purpoſes in physics.

Lime-tree. See *Lima*, and *Tilia*.

Lineum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one ſpecies.

Lime-wort, *dianthus proliſerus*, a ſpecies of *Dianthus*.

Limoctonia, i. e. *Limologia*.

Limodorum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one ſpecies.

Limologia, or *Loimologia*, comes to be uſed for any treatiſe of a peſtilence, from *λιμος*, *famines*, *hunger*, becauſe ſuch calamities have been often obſerved the conſequences or attendants of famine.

Limomachia, and *Limoctonia*, are uſed by Hippocrates and ſome others of the ancients, to expreſs the utmoſt diſtreſs from hunger; whence probably,

Limon, the lime-tree, a ſpecies of *Citrus*.

Limonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three ſpecies.

Limonium. See *Lavender*, a ſpecies of *Statice*.

Limofella, baſtard plantain, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates only one ſpecies.

Linagroſtis, cotton-graſs; alſo a name of ſome other plants.

Linaria, large yellow common toad-flax. Linnæus includes all the kinds of this as ſpecies of *Antirrbinum*.

Linaria, a name for a ſpecies of *Elatine*, of *Chenopodium*, and of *Elichryſum*.

Linariodes, a ſpecies of *Antirrbinum*.

Linctus, the ſame as *Lambative*, pro-

probably from the same derivation, or from *Lingua*, the *tongue*, because it is a form of medicine to be licked up with the tongue. See *Eclegma*.

Linden-tree, i. e. *Lime-tree*.

Lindernia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Linea Alba, signifies a white line, and is therefore given, by reason of its colour, to that line which reaches from the cartilago ensiformis to the os pubis, and is made by the union of the tendons of the oblique and transverse muscle, dividing the abdomen in two in the middle. This receives a twig of a nerve from the intercostals of each of its digitations, or indentings, which are visible to the eye, in lean persons especially.

Linea Centralis, i. e. *Linea Alba*.

Lineæ Similunares. They terminate the lower part of the external oblique muscle, and are lost at the upper part.

Lineæ Transversæ. They pass between the *lineæ alba* and *lineæ semilunares*, and are formed by the indentations of the recti muscles. They are not directly transverse as represented in figures, but are irregularly waved.

Ling, i. e. *Erica Vulgaris*.

Lingodes, fevers are so called that are much attended with a hiccup.

Lingua, tongue bastard helebore, a species of *Serapias*.

Lingua, great spear-wort, a species of *Ranunculus*.

Lingua, the tongue. This is covered with two membranes; the external hath on its upper part, and particularly towards the tip of the tongue, a great number of papillæ, of a pyramidal figure; they stand not up straight, but incline towards the basis of the tongue; they appear not so plainly in men as in brutes, in some of which last

they grow cartilaginous. Each papilla has a small root, which makes a small hole in the viscous substance which lies between the two membranes. In men; the chief use of these, called *Papillæ Pyramidales*, seems to be for preserving the papillæ nervosæ, which are of a softer substance, that they be not hurt by the hardness or roughness of the aliment: and in beasts which feed upon grass, which they gather with their tongue, these papillæ are like so many hooks for the grasping, cutting, and pulling of the grass; and perhaps by their roughness, and rubbing upon the palate, they conduce to press the spittle out of the glands. Towards the basis of the tongue are to be seen several small glands, like those of the cheek. See *Mouth*.

Under the external membrane there lies a thin viscous substance, which is white on that side next the external membrane, and black on that side next the internal. When the tongue is boiled, this substance hardens, and is like a sieve, being full of small holes made by the roots of the papillæ pyramidales. The internal membrane is thin and soft; upon it there appears several papillæ, made of the extremities of the nerves of the tongue, for which reason they are called *Nervosæ*. They are situated upon the sides of the tongue, but chiefly towards its tip; they resemble the small horns of a snail, for their extremities are round, and bigger than the rest of their bodies. The extremity of each papilla pierces the external membrane of the tongue. They quit those holes, and remain on the internal membrane, when the external is raised. These papillæ are the immediate organs of tasting. The substance of the tongue is mus-

musculous, being made of plans of fibres of different directions. The first, or external plan, is made of straight fibres, which surround the *tongue*, reaching from its basis to its point. When they contract, they shorten the *tongue*. Under them there are several plans of fibres, which run from one edge of the *tongue* to the other, and they draw its edges together. There are also several plans of fibres, which run from the under to the upper-side of the *tongue*; when they contract, they make the *tongue* broad and thin. These two sorts of fibres lie stratum super stratum, from the tip of the *tongue* to its basis: first, a plan of one sort, and then a plan of the other sort. There is a small portion of fat between these fibres, but chiefly towards the basis of the *tongue*.

The vessels of the *tongue* are veins from the jugulars, called *Ranulares*. It has arteries from the carotids, and nerves from the fifth and ninth pair.

The muscles of the *tongue* are three pair: the styloglossus arises fleshy from the processus styloides, and thence descending, it is inserted into the root of the *tongue*. Its use is to draw the *tongue* upwards. The second pair is the genioglossus; it rises from the insides of the fore-part of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the root of the *tongue*, which it serves to pull out of the mouth. The third is the ceratoglossus, which rises broad and fleshy from the sides of the os hyoides, and is inserted into the root of the *tongue*, which it pulls directly into the mouth. The fibres of this muscle, which are nearest the extremities of the os hyoides, were called the *Basioglossus*; but there is no reason to distinguish them, since they lie in the same plan, and their

fibres have the same direction, origination, and insertion. The *tongue* is not only moved by these muscles, but also by a bone called *Os Hyoides*, which lies at the root of the *tongue*, and in figure is like the Greek letter *v*, from whence, and *ειδος, forma, shape*, it has its name. It is composed ordinarily of three bones; that in the middle makes its basis, and is shorter than the other two. It is convex without, but concave within: the other two are joined to its two ends by two intervening cartilages; they are much longer than the first: they have each a cartilage at their extremities, and are called *Cornua*, or *horns*. The basis of this bone is joined to the root of the *tongue*, and its horns are joined to the upper angles of the cartilago thyroides, and by two small round ligaments, to the processus styloides, of each side. This bone is moved, and with it the *tongue*, by five pair of muscles. The first is the geniohyoidæus, so called from *γενε, mentum, the chin*; and the rest as the word *hyoides*: it arises fleshy from the fore-part of the lower jaw internally, and is inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, which, with the *tongue*, it pulls upwards, and forwards. Its antagonist is the sternohyoidæus, which arises from the inside of the clavicle, and ascending above the sternothyroidæus, it is inserted into the base of the os hyoides, which it pulls downwards. The third is the mylohyoidæus, and arises fleshy from the inside of the lower jaw, under the dentes molares, and is implanted into the sides of the base of the os hyoides; it draweth this bone and the *tongue* obliquely upwards. Its antagonist is the coracohyoidæus, which is wrong named, because it arises not from the processus coracoides, but from the upper edge of the scapula, near its

its neck: and ascending obliquely under the mastoidæus, it is inserted into the os hyoides, and pulls it obliquely downwards. The belly of this muscle is a little tendinous in its middle, that the vessels which go to the head be not compressed, when it acteth. The fifth pair is the stylohyoidæus, and arises from the styloides processus, whence descending, it is inserted into the horns of the os hyoides, which it draws to one side, and a little upwards. The belly of this muscle is perforated for the passage of the tendon in the middle of the digastricus.

Lignua avis, bird's tongue, a species of *Doris*. The seeds of the ash-tree are thus named, from their being shaped like a bird's tongue.

Lingua Canina, i. e. *Cynoglossum*.

Lingua Cervina, hart's-tongue. See *Scolopendrium*.

Lingua Major, the name of a species of *Doria*.

Lingua Serpentina, i. e. *Ophioglossum*.

Linguales Glandulæ. They are those of the foramen cæcum of the basis of the tongue.

Linguales, the ninth pair of nerves. See *Hypoglossi Nervi*.

Lingualis Musculus, the muscle of the tongue. It rises from the basis of the os hyoides, and runs to the tip of the tongue. It is in general the fleshy fibre of the tongue, which runs in many directions.

Liniment, is a form of external medicine made of unctuous substances, to rub upon any part: as the word itself imports.

Linnaea, Linnæus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. It is thus named in remembrance of himself. There is but one species, viz. the *Linnaea Borealis*. It is an ever-green plant.

Linophyllon, bastard toad-flax, a species of *Thesium*.

Linofyris, German goldilocks, a species of *Cbrysocoma*.

Lintum, linen. In *Surgery*, it comprehends lint, tents, rollers, and compresses.

Linum, flax, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species and twelve varieties. Tournefort describes sixteen more. That of which cloth is made is the *Linum Usitatissimum*, Linn.

Linum Catharticum, purging-flax, a species of *Linum*.

Linum Stellatum, star-flax, a species of *Lyfimachia*.

Linum, a name for the *Amiantus*; a species of *Lyfimachia*; a species of *Linagrostis*; and of a species of *Amphalodes*.

Lion's Leaf. See *Leontice*.

Lion's Tail. See *Leonurus*, and *Monardia*, and the species of *Phlomis* called *Cape Leonurus*.

Liparia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Lippia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Lipiria, i. e. *Ardens Febris*.

Lippii, Egyptian small purple flowering centaurea, a species of *Centaurea*.

Lipodermus, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *δερμα*, the skin, one who hath lost his prepuce.

Lipopsychia, from *λειπω*, to leave, and *ψυχη*, life; a fainting fit.

Lipothymia, from *λειπω*, desicco, to want, and *θυμος*, animus, spirit, is a fainting or swooning, from too great a decay or waste of spirits.

Lippitudo, is a disorder of the eyes, from a decay or obstruction of their natural moisture, which makes them feel dry, and appear angry and red, commonly called *Blar-eyed*.

Lipyria, an ardent fever wherein the heat is very intense within, and

and at the same time, the external parts are cold.

Liquamen, is any thing capable of melting, and is generally used to express such unctuous substances as are procured by

Liquation, or

Liquefaction, which signify the same, from *liquefacio*, to melt, or make into a liquor. See *Fusior*, which it is sometimes also confounded with.

Liquid, or *Liquidity*, is such a property in bodies as is also expressed by fluidity; but this, somewhat farther than that, also supposes a power of wetting, which all fluids have not, and proceeds from a peculiar configuration of particles, which disposes them to adhere to the surfaces of bodies which are immersed into them.

Liquid Amber, or *Storax*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Liquid Storax, the same as *Liquid Amber*. It is the gummy resinous matter that exudes from *liquidambria styraciflua* of Linn.

Liquiritia, i. e. *Glycyrrhiza*.

Liquor Amnii. It is the fluid in which the fœtus swims during gestation.

Liquorice. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Liquorice, vetch. See *Astragalus*, and *Glycyphyllus*.

Liquorice, (*West Indian Wild.*) See *Abrus*.

Liquorice, (*Wild.*) See *Scoparia*, and *Astragalus*.

Liquor Silicum. See *Flints* (*Liquor of*.)

Liquor Siriniæus, i. e. *Gum Benjamin*.

Liriodendrum, tulip-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Lisanthus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Litharge. Massicot exposed to a more intense heat, suffers a semivitrification; its particles concrete into small thin scales, which still preserve their red colour; and it then bears the name of *Litharge*. Beaumé.

Lithagogus, from λίθος, a stone, and αγω, to bring away; an epithet for a medicine that expels the stone.

Lithiasis, from λίθος, a stone, i. e. the gravel in the kidneys, and stone in the bladder.

Lithoides, from λίθος, a stone, and εἶδος, form; an epithet for the os petrosum. It is so called from its hardness.

Lithonripticus, from λίθος, a stone, and στυπω, to break, or from λίθος, a stone, and τρέω, to wear; are such medicines as, by their penetrating or deterging qualities, cut, dissolve, or wear away such substances, when generated in the body, so as to forward the discharge of the principles out of the containing vessels.

Lithospermum, gromwell, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and one variety.

Lithospermum, a name for the *Laebryma Jobi*; also for some species of *Heliotropium*.

Lithotomia, from λίθος, a stone, and τέμνω, to cut: *Lithotomy*, or cutting for the stone.

Litron, i. e. *Natron*.

Littorella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Litus, i. e. *Liniment*.

Live-ever. See *Crassula*.

Live-long. See *Telephium*, and *Imperati*.

Liver-wort. See *Lichen*.

Lividus. So the pecineus muscle is called, from its livid colour.

Livonica Terra, i. e. *Terra Sigillata*.

Liver, i. e. *Eccymosis*.

Lix,

Lix, pot-ash, wood-ash.

Lixivium, is a liquor made by the infusion of ashes, or any burnt substances, which is more or less pungent and penetrating, as it is impregnated with the salts and fiery particles abounding therein. And what is left, after the evaporation of such a liquor, is called a

Lixivial, or

Lixivate Salt; such as all those are, which are made by incineration.

Lizard-flower, a species of *Satyrion*.

Lizard-flower, (*Læser*.) See *Coriophora*.

Lizard's Tail. See *Saururus*.

Loam, a fat tenacious earth, a kind of marl; or, a genus of earth whose characters are, that it is of a granulated structure, rough and harsh to the touch; consisting of a large portion of sand, which is combined with clay, or with virgin-earth, and often with divers other substances. Edwards.

Loam, (*Windfor*.) a species of *Loam*.

Lobe, signifies any body turned of a roundish shape; whence roots of plants are thus called in *Botany*: and in *Anatomy*, divers parts of the body are thus distinguished; as the *lobes* of the ears, lungs, liver, and the like; which parts see. Bidloo uses the diminutive *lobellus*, or little *lobe*, for the four processes of the brain.

Lobelia, cardinal-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-six species.

Lobelia Siphilitica, blue Virginian cardinal-flower, a species of *Lobelia*; it is famed as a cure for the venereal disease.

Lobellus, or *Lobulus*, a small lobe. The small cells of fat are, called *Lobuli adiposi*, and the extremities of the bronchia, which end in little

knobs, are called *Lobuli pulmonum*. Winslow calls the lobe of the ear *Lobulus*.

Locales. Thus Dr. Cullen names one of his classes of diseases. It is when a disease occupies only a portion of the system, or when a part only, and not the whole body is affected.

Localis Membrana, i.e. *Pia Mater*.

Loch, or *Loboch*, are Arabian names for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called *Eclegmas*, *Lambatives*, *Linctuses*, or the like, which see.

Lochia, loches, signifies such evacuations, as are peculiar to women in childbed. The nearest derivation of this term, that bears any affinity to the sense it is used in, is from *ἄεχομαι*, *cubo*, to lie down. See *Placenta*.

Lochiorrhæa, an excessive discharge of the *lochia* after they become pale or whitish.

Locked Jaw. See *Trismus*.

Locker Gowdons. See *Trollius*.

Loculamenta, strictly signifies little pockets; and thence the term is made use of in *Botany*, to express those little distinct cells or partitions within the common capsula seminalis of any plant; as those within the head of poppies, &c.

Locusta, the grass-hopper; also, the outer covering of the flower and grain of corn, which incloses the chaff: it is also a name for one species of *Valerianella*, for the *Courbaril*, and for *Lamb's Lettuce*.

Locust-trec. See *Hymenæa*.

Locusta Olitaria, lamb's lettuce, corn salad, or potherb; a species of *Valeriana*.

Læsingia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Læsingii, sea-plantain, a species of *Plantago*.

Læselia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Læselii,

Læfelii, Prussian orchis, a species of *Ophrys*; also a species of *Sisymbrium*.

Lagas, the white of the eye.

Lohoe. See *Loch*.

Lolium, darnel-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Lomentum, bean-meal, or bread made thereof.

Lonchitis, from *λογχνη*, a lance, because the leaves are sharp-pointed, and resemble the head of a lance; a genus in Linnæus's botany; in the order of *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates four species.

Louchitis, great polypody, or great spleen-wort; a species of *Polypodium*.

Lonchitis, a species of *Hermodystylus*.

Lonchoton, a name for the best species of *Vitriol*.

London Pride. See *Geum*.

London Pride, (*Hairy*), a species of *Saxifraga*.

Longævity, signifies long life, to procure which, abstinence and regularity are supposed to be highly conducive.

Longanon, or *Longaon*. Names for the *Intestinum rectum*.

Longissimus Dorsi, is a muscle of the back, that, at its beginning, is not to be separated from the sacrolumbalis, arising with it from the hinder part of the spine of the ilium, and upper part of the os sacrum, and, as it ascends, it gives tendons to each transverse process of the vertebræ of the loins, thorax, and neck. In conjunction with some others, this helps to keep the body erect.

Longissimus Oculi, i. e. *Obliquus Major cum Trochlea*.

Longissimus Pollicis Manus, i. e. *Flexor tertii internodii pollicis manus*.

Longitudinal, lengthways, is opposed to transverse.

Longus Colli, is a muscle that is fastened to the five upper vertebræ

of the back, and to all those of the neck: but because the last are more moveable than the first, therefore, they are its insertion, and those of the back its origination. This helps to bend the neck.

Longus Cubitæus, is a muscle that, in conjunction with others, extends the cubitus. It arises from the inferior costa of the scapula, nigh its neck, and passeth betwixt the two round muscles. It descends on the backside of the humerus, where it joins with the *brevis* and *brachius externus*.

Lonicera, woodbine, or honeysuckle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty-two.

Lonicera, a species of *Spigelia*.

Lonicera Pyrenaica, Pyrenean dwarf-cherry.

Lonicerioides, a species of *Loranthus*.

Looking-glass, (*Purple upright Venus's*.) See *Speculum*.

Loofa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Loose Strife. See *Lythymachia*, and *Lythrum*.

Loose Strife, (*Hyssop-leaved*.) See *Hyssopi folia*.

Loose Strife, (*Purple*.) See *Lythrum*.

Lopeziana Radix, radix Indica a Joanne Lopez denominata, rais di Juan Lopez Lusitanis. It is the root of an unknown tree. It is lately received in the Edinburgh *Pharmacopæia*. It is efficacious in diarrhæas, and that not from its astringency, but its antispasmodic power. The powder, or a tincture made with proof spirit, are alike useful.

Lophadia, or *Lophia*, names of the first vertebræ of the back. *Lophia* also sometimes signifies the upper part of the back of the neck.

Lophanthus, Chinese hyssop, a species of *Hyssopus*.

Loranthus, a genus in Linnæus's botan.

botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Lordosis. It is when the spine bends towards the fore parts; when applied to the bones of the legs, it signifies bow-legged. It is a name for the *Lumbago*, and the *Tabes Dorsalis*.

Lorica, a kind of lute with which glass retorts, &c. are coated, before being put into the fire.

Lorind Matricis, an epilepsy, or a convulsive disorder, proceeding from the uterus.

Lotion, is a form of medicine, compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with, from *lavo*, to wash.

Lotus, bird's-foot trefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighteen species and five varieties.

Lotus, Indian date plum, a species of *Diospyros*.

Lotus, Tunisian jujube-tree, a species of *Rhamnus*, or variety of *Zizyphus*.

Lotus, Jamaica water-lily, a species of *Nymphaea*.

Lotus Urbana. It is the *Trifolium Caruleum*, Linn.

Louse-wort. See *Staphis Agria*, and *Rhinanthus*. It is also a species of *Pedicularis*.

Lowage. See *Levisticum*, and *Ligusticum*.

Love Apple. See *Lycopersicon*.

Love in a Mist. See *Passiflora foetida*.

Low Spirits, i. e. *Hypochondriasis*.

Loxarthrus, supple joint.

Lozenges, is a form of medicine, made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

Lubricity, is a property chiefly of fluid bodies, which makes them soft and yielding, as in oils and the like; from *lubricitas*, *slipperiness*.

Lucern, a species of *Medicago*.

Lucidum Sal. i. e. *Sal Gemma*.

Lucidus Lapis, i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Ludus Helmontii, the waxen vein. It seems to be indurated clay: it is found in pits, and is distinguished by the yellow cracks which are frequent in it, and which are filled up with yellow spar.

Ludus Paracelsi, i. e. *Ludus Helmontii*.

Ludwigia, willow-herb, or ludwigia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Ludwigia. See *Ludwigia*.

Lucs. It is the pestilence or plague in man, and the murrain in beasts.

Lues Deifica, one of the pompous names for the epilepsy.

Lues Neurodes Convulsiva. It is a mild typhus.

Lues, signifies a plague, or contagion; but, according to modern use, especially when joined with *Gallica*, or *Venerea*, means only the pox. There are various opinions of this disease, as to its causes and propagation chiefly, which have their foundation in nothing but conjecture. And many cases that pass for a constitution pox, separate from a gonorrhœa, are not distinguishable from some species of a scurvy; and are very often neither from infection, nor capable of communicating one: such are to be managed as the scurvy, leprosy, strumas, and the like; and seldom require any thing peculiar to venereal disorders. But where it is remarkably, and certainly from venereal foulnesses, it is to be managed according to the appearance of symptoms.

Luffa, Egyptian cucumber, a species of *Momoidica*.

Lujula, wood-forrel. It is the *Oxalis Acetosella*, Linn.

Lumbago, from *lumbi*, the loins, and *ago*, to act, signifies pains that are very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague-fits and fevers. They are most

most commonly from fulness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shuddering, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers.

Lumbago Apostematosa, i. e. *Arthropuosis*.

Lumbago ab Artbrocace, i. e. *Arthropuosis*.

Lumbago Psoadica. See *Arthropuosis*. It is a pain or inflammation, &c. in the loins, and under the psoa muscle. The same as *Arthropuosis*.

Lumbago Apostematosa, an abscess in the loins, which is usual in the cellular membrane under the psoa muscle. The same as *Arthropuosis*.

Lumbalis, and *Lumbaris Internus*. Names for the psoas muscle.

Lumbares, arteriæ. They go up posteriorly from the inferior descending aorta, in five or six pairs or more; the upper ones send branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm, and intercostal muscles, and supply the place of semi-intercostal arteries: they are distributed also to the psoas, and other adjacent muscles, and by perforating the oblique muscles, they become external, hypogastric arteries. They also go to the vertebral muscles, and enter the spinal canal.

Lumbares Venæ. Sometimes they proceed from the vena cava, near the bifurcation, principally on the right side; sometimes they proceed from the left iliac vein: this branch communicates with the azygos, and the intercostal veins.

Lumbares Glandulæ. See *Lactæal Veins*. Some arteries, veins, &c. are also called *Lumbares*, while they are in their passage through the loins.

Lumbares, the lumbar nerves. They pass out from the spinal marrow through the vertebræ of the

loins. They become larger from the first to the last. The first lumbar nerve throws a large branch backwards, and two filaments to the intercostal; the trunk of the nerve goes through the psoas muscle, then to the spine of the os ilium, at whose anterior superior process it throws off several branches, which go to the adjacent muscles, to the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligament in women, &c. The second lumbar nerve lies on the side of the psoas muscle, runs along it, then goes through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus to the scrotum in males, and the labia in women. The second lumbar nerve joins with the third, and that again communicating with the fourth, form the crural nerve. The fourth and fifth lumbar nerves, and the three first sacral, form the sciatic nerve, which passing out at the great sciatic notch, runs down between the tuberculum ischii and trochanter major, along the internal and posterior part of the thigh, between the biceps and semimembranosus, as far as the ham.

Lumbaris, the region of the loins. It is the posterior part of the abdomen, and comprehends all that space which reaches from the lowest ribs on each side, and last vertebra of the back, to the os sacrum, and neighbouring parts of the ossa ilium. The lateral parts of this region are termed the loins. The lumbar region takes in likewise the musculus quadratus lumborum on each side, the lower portions of the sacra lumbares, of the longissimi, and latissimi dorsi, the musculus acer, &c. Winslow.

Lumbaris Internus, i. e. *Musc. Psoas Magnus*.

Lumbaris Externus, i. e. *Quadratus Lumborum*.

Lumbricales Musculi, called also *Vermiculares*, for the same reason;

both these terms signifying any thing bearing resemblance to worms, which the muscles thus called do, by their smallness and shape, arising from the flexors both of the fingers and toes, and taking their origin from their respective tendons, they wheel about the bases of the fingers and toes, and join with the extensors. Their office is, when the extensors have done their utmost to finish the extension, and when the flexors have done their utmost to finish the flexion. Brown calls these muscles, *Flexor primi internodii*.

Lumbrici, the round worms.

Lumbrici Lati, tape-worms.

Lumbricorum Sem. i. e. *Sem. Santonica*.

Lumbricus Terrestris, the earth-worm.

Lumbus Veneris, i. e. *Millefolium*.

Luna, in the language of the chemists, signifies silver, from the supposed influence of that planet (the moon) thereupon. The medicinal virtues of this metal are none at all, until it has undergone very elaborate preparations. See *Dispensatory*.

Luna Cornæa. If to a solution of silver in the nitrous acid, the marine acid be added, it seizes on the silver, and falls down with it in form of a thick coagulum, to which the name of *Luna Cornæa* has been given. This precipitate exposed to the fire, in a crucible, easily melts, and in cooling fixes into a grey yellowish mass, which hath always been thought to be flexible like horn, but is not so in reality. Beaumé.

Luna Philosophorum, i. e. *Regulus Antimonii*.

Lunaria Os, the second bone of the first row in the wrist. It is so called, because one of its sides is in the form of a crescent.

Lunaria, moon-wort, fatten-flower, or honesty. It is a genus in

Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species and three varieties.

Lunaria, moon-wort, a species of *Osmunda*; also the Canary tree-forrel, a species of *Rumex*.

Lunata Cartilago. See *Tibia*.

Lunatic, signifies being mad, from *luna*, the moon; because it has anciently been an established opinion, that such persons were much influenced by that planet: and a much sounder philosophy has taught us, that there is something in it, but not in that particular manner as the ancients imagined, or otherwise than what it has in common with other heavenly bodies, occasioning various alterations in the gravity of our atmosphere, and thereby affecting human bodies.

Lunatica, (*Ischuria*,) a suppression of urine that returns monthly.

Lunætria. In the chemical jargon, it is a species of hectic, which is curable in one period of the moon.

Lungs. This is an organ in the human frame of so great moment to its due preservation, that the structure and use thereof cannot be too nicely enquired into. The *lungs* are in the middle of the cavity of the thorax, and are divided into two lobes by the mediastinum; the left is also frequently subdivided into two more. The figure of both lobes together resembles, in shape, a cow's foot, being a little concave betwixt the two lobes, where they embrace the heart, and behind, where they lie upon the vertebræ; but before, where they touch the sternum and ribs, they are convex. The colour of the *lungs* in a foetus, is of a pale red; but after the air has once entered them, they lose their red, and remain always pale, though in adults they are variegated both with the one and the other. They are tied to the sternum by the mediastinum before, to the vertebræ by the pleura behind, where it rises from the vertebræ to the heart by the vena arteria

arteria pulmonalis; and sometimes to the pleura, where it covers the ribs, and particularly in the left side, and especially after a pleurisy.

The lobes of the *lungs* are covered with a double membrane; the external, which is a production of the pleura; and the internal, which not only immediately covers the substance of the *lungs*, but its inner lamina also fills up the interstices which are between the bunches of the small lobes, with little vesicular cells. The fine capillary blood-vessels are so thick upon this membrane, that it seems to be nothing but a net-work of veins and arteries. The substance of the *lungs* is composed of an infinite number of little lobes of various figures and magnitudes; but their surfaces are so adapted to one another, as to leave but very few and small interstices. These lobes are disposed like so many bunches of grapes upon the sides of the bronchi; each little lobe contains within its own proper membrane, an infinite number of small and little orbicular vesicles, which leave small interstices between them, that are full of little membranes, like those which tie the lobes together. The extremities of the branches of the wind-pipe open into the cavity of the vesicles, which are properly formed by its membranes; but the capillary blood-vessels are only spread upon the vesicles like a net, with frequent and large inosculations.

The vessels which enter the *lungs*, are the trachea, or aspera arteria, by which we draw in the air; the arteria pulmonalis, which comes from the right ventricle; and vena pulmonalis, whose trunk opens into the left ventricle of the heart: each of these divides into two branches, for the two great lobes of the *lungs*, where they are subdivided into as

many branches as there are little lobes or vesicles in the *lungs*. Wherever there is a branch of the trachea, there is also a branch of the vein and artery; and the trachea is always in the middle upon the branches of the trachea arteria, which are called *Bronchi*, runs a small artery called *Arteria Bronchialis*, and a small vein called *Vena Pneumonica*. The artery comes from the aorta, and the vein opens into the subclavian: Upon the bronchi, even to their minutest ramifications, run likewise the fine threads of the eighth pair of nerves. Besides these, the *lungs* have lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the thoracic duct; but they are smaller, and make more frequent inosculations than are observable any where else. This is the passage of the vessels through the *lungs*; but because the trachea arteria has a particular structure, it requires to be particularly explained. See *Asper Arteria*.

From the structure of the *lungs* thus explained, may be mechanically deduced the great effect they produce upon the blood by means of the air: for, whilst the foetus is in the womb, the vesicles of the *lungs* lying flat upon one another, compress all the capillary blood-vessels, which are spread upon them: but, as soon as we are born, the air, by the dilatation of the thorax, is thrust into the branches of the trachea arteria, and blows up the vesicles into spheres; by which means the compression being taken off from the blood-vessels, and they equally expanded with the *lungs*, all the blood has a free passage through the pulmonary artery; but when the air is thrust out again by the contraction of the cavity of the thorax, it being a fluid body, compresses the vesicles and blood-vessels upon them

them every where equally. By this compression the red globules of the blood, which, through their languid motion in the veins, were grown too big to circulate in the fine capillary vessels, are broken and divided again in the serum, and the blood made fit for nourishment and secretion. This pressure of the air upon the blood-vessels, may be demonstrated to be equal to 100lb. weight, and in coughing or crying, it may exceed 400lb. weight.

But, though these are necessary consequences of respiration, yet several experiments tend to demonstrate, that some particles of the air must likewise enter the blood-vessels, and mix with the blood in the *lungs*; for, we are assured, that the air will escape the pores of any number of bladders when compressed only by the weight of the water, into which it is sunk; and therefore, the pressure of 100lb. weight, in ordinary respiration, cannot but thrust some particles of it into the blood-vessels. It is farther shown by the air-pump, that animals cannot live when shut up in common air, though it retains its wonted pressure. The same method also assures, that animals will live longer when shut up in compressed air; and that, when they are dying in common air, they may be revived, by pressing in more fresh air. It may likewise be demonstrated, that the difference between the gravity of the air in the city and that of the country, which the barometer shews to be very small, can never be the cause of that difficulty of breathing, which some experience in the one, and not in the other; for they are not near so sensible of the different gravities of the air in the same place, as they are of a much smaller difference in two distinct and remote places, where the contents of the air are different.

But the main purpose of respiration, and the chief office of the *lungs* being to form those elastic bodies, of which the blood does principally consist, and which are so necessary to its circulation; it deserves farther to be considered, that the blood consists of a lymph, which is the common vehicle, several salts, ramenta of a thick consistence, and those globules, of which we are now speaking; though sometimes they are of different colours, as white, blue, and purple, which any one may discover with an ordinary microscope. Now, it is certain, that these globes may burst, as in obstructions, or be very much exhausted, as in violent hæmorrhages, and yet be recovered, and recruited again, so that they must be formed somewhere or other from the chyle. And since it is certain, that they are not solid particles, as appears both by ocular inspection, and other means; also, that they actually do change their globular figures into those of oblong sphaeroids, as they move through the capillary vessels: from all these together, considered with their coagulation with acids, it is highly probable, that they may be little bubbles, blown up from the viscid parts of the chyle, by the force of some subtle elastic air. Now, no place in the body can afford this elastic fluid but the *lungs*; and this may be the reason why the chyle enters into those two veins only, which are just returning into the heart, immediately to be sent into the *lungs*. For since in our gross element of air, there is always interspersed a finer elastic fluid, which is the principal agent in all the surprising effects commonly ascribed to the other; though the grosser element cannot, yet this finer fluid, by the fore-mentioned force in respiration, may be thrust through the
sides

sides of those vesiculæ into the blood-vessels. And since these blood-globules must necessarily be generated somewhere, and that there is no place in the body besides, through which this subtle fluid can be squeezed, with a force sufficient to carry it into the blood, but in the *lungs*, it is highly probable, that these globules are there formed after the fore-mentioned manner. The viscous part of the chyle being by the shortest and safest course possible, brought into the returning part of the blood, is sent from the right ventricle of the heart to the *lungs*, and is spread upon the sides of the vesiculæ thereof in little fine tubes. This fine fluid then in the act of respiration, being squeezed through the vesicles of the *lungs*, and the sides of the blood-vessels, is forced into the viscous part of the chyle now running by in the serum; and by its perpendicular pressure on the sides of that cavity it forms, produces a little small bubble of a determinate magnitude, and thickness of shell, from whence it has its colour. After this, by the force of the succeeding fluid, this little bubble is broken off from the pore, and carried along the artery; and the cohesion of the parts of the shell of this bubble being greater than the force from without, whereby the thin serum acts upon it, it is preserved in its figure through all the various motions of the compound fluid of the blood. And, if it happen that these bubbles should be burst (as they most certainly are by manifold causes), whenever they come to the *lungs* they are new formed again, whereby the texture of the blood, and the circulation thereof, is preserved constant and uniform: for, should these bubbles be all destroyed, there must of necessity arise a

general obstruction in all the capillary arteries. A mixture of oil and vinegar, admirably exhibits the like formation of bubbles; for, when it is looked upon through a microscope, it appears to be nothing else but an infinity of such globbules formed by the immission of air and vinegar into little shells of oil. See *Blood*.

Lung-wort. See *Pulmonaria*.

Lung-wort, (*Broad-leaved*), a species of *Pulmonaria*.

Lung-wort, (*French*), i. e. *Hieracium Murorum*.

Lung-wort, (*Golden*), i. e. *Hieracium Murorum*.

Lupia, is a small, soft, round tumor, seated in a tendinous part of the joints of the fingers or toes, moveable every way, but unattended with pain; being of much the same nature with a ganglion.

Lupinaster, wild lupin, a species of *Trifolium*.

Lupine. See *Lupinus*.

Lupine, (*Scarlet*), an improper name of the *Pea Tangier*, which see.

Lupine, (*Wild*), *Lupinaster*.

Lupinus, lupine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and one variety.

Lupulus. So Tournefort calls the the *Humulus* of Linnæus

Lupus, strictly signifies the wolf, or wild dog; but some persons have figuratively applied it to a grievous eating ulcer, like the *Phagedæna*. The *Cancer* is thus named by some.

Lupus Marinus, the toad-stone.

Lupus Philosophorum, i. e. *Antimony*.

Lute, is a mixture of several adhesive substances together, to close the juncture of vessels in distillation, from *lutum*, dirt: such compositions being on any other account of a mean value, and not much unlike to dirt in appearance.

Luteola, wild-woad, yellow-weed, K k 4 dyer's

dyer's weed, or weld, a species of *Reseda*.

Luxatio, } i. e. *Luxation*, is a
Luxatura. } slipping of any
 thing out of its place, and is used
 to signify the disjointing the bones
 in any parts whatsoever; which is
 done various ways, and they are
 to be reduced by as many, accord-
 ing to the particular formation and
 articulation of the joint: for which
 see the *Books of Practical Surgery*.

Luz. Some of the Jewish rab-
 bins relate strange stories of a bone
 thus named, and which they say is
 found betwixt the last vertebra of
 the loins, and the os sacrum; but
 as there is not any such bone, it is
 supposed that one of the sesamoid
 bones has been mistaken for it.
 They relate amongst other stories,
 that God will make use of this bone
 at the last day to raise the dead,
 making the body to grow again from
 it, as a plant does from the seed.

Lycanche, a species of *Quinsy*.

Lycanthropia, from *λυκος*, a wolf,
 and *ανθρωπος*, a man, lycanthropy.
 It is a species of melancholy, or of
 madness. Some call it *erratic me-*
lancholy, because the patient wan-
 ders about, and cannot rest in any
 one place. Aetius in his *Tetrabib.*
 calls it *Cynanthropy*. Oribasius in-
 forms us, that "these patients leave
 their houses in the night time, and
 in every thing imitate wolves, and
 wander about the tombs until break
 of day."

Lichen Pixidatus, i. e. *Musculus*
Pixidatus.

Lychnidæa. See *Pblox*. It is al-
 so the name of a species of *Sclago*.

Lychnis. *Campion*, a genus in
 Linnæus's botany. He enumerates
 nine species and twelve varieties.

Lychnis Coronaria *Diosc.* The
Rose Campion.

Lychnis, a name for several spe-
 cies of *Cucubalus*.

Lychnis, (*Bastard*.) See *Pblox*,

Lychnitis, a species of *Verbascum*.

Lycium, box-thorn, a genus in
 Linnæus's botany. He enumerates
 fifteen species.

Lycium, a name of the Indian thorn.

Lycostonum, the yellow poisonous
 aconite, a species of *Aconitum*.

Lycoperdon, from *λυκος*, a wolf,
 and *περδην*, dung, puff-ball. The an-
 cients gave it this name, because
 they thought it sprung from the
 dung of wolves. *Puff-ball* is a ge-
 nus in Linnæus's botany, of the or-
 der of *Fungi*. He enumerates ele-
 ven species.

Lycoperdon Vulgare. It is the *Li-*
coperdon Bovista, Linn. The dusty
 mushrooms, or common puff-balls.
 Dr. Bisset says, this is the most pow-
 erful vegetable styptic yet known,
 when externally applied. Gooch
 prefers it to the agarice of the oak.
 It is softer and more absorbent than
 lint.

Lycopersicon, from *λυκος*, a wolf,
 and *περσικον*, a peach, wolf's-peach,
 love-apple, or tomata, a species of
Solanum.

Lycopodium, club-moss, a genus
 in Linnæus's botany, in the order
 of *Musci*, or *Mosses*. He enume-
 rates twenty-four species.

Lycopsis, bugloss, a genus in Lin-
 næus's botany. He enumerates se-
 ven species.

Lycopsis, bugloss, a genus in Lin-
 næus's botany. He enumerates se-
 ven species.

Lycopus, *Gypsie*, water-hore-
 hound, a genus in Linnæus's botany.
 He enumerates three species and
 one variety.

Lygeum, hooded mat-weed, a ge-
 nus in Linnæus's botany. There
 is but one species.

Lygistrum, a species of *Petefia*.

Lygnos, an hiccough.

Lygismos, from *λυγιζω*, *torqueo*,
 a luxation.

Lymph, or *Lympha*, is generally
 used for such a transparent fluid as
 water;

water; and therefore, in *Anatomy*, is used for the contents of the vessels called

Lymphaducts, from *lymphæ*, water, and *duco*, to convey; i. e. *Lymphatics*.

Lymphatic Glands, i. e. *Conglobate Glands*.

Lymphatics, which are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances, by two opposite semilunar valves, which permit a thin and transparent liquor to pass through them towards the heart, but which shut like flood-gates upon its returning. They arise in all parts of the body; but after what manner needs no great dispute: for, without doubt, all the liquors in the body, excepting the chyle, are separated from the blood in the fine capillary vessels, by a different pipe, from the common channel, in which the rest of the blood moves: but, whether this pipe be long or short, whether it be visible or invisible, it is still a gland, whilst it suffers some part of the blood to pass through it, denying a passage to others. Now, the glands, which separate the lymph, must be of the smallest kinds, for they are invisible to the finest microscope; but their excretory ducts, the *lymphatic* vessels, unite with one another, and grow larger as they approach the heart; yet they do not open into one common channel, as the veins do: for, sometimes we find two, or three, or more *lymphatics*, running by one another, which only communicate by short intermediate ducts, and which unite, and immediately divide again. In their progress they always touch at one, or two conglobate, or vesicular glands, into which they discharge themselves of their lymph. Sometimes the whole *lymphatic* opens at several places

into the glands, and sometimes it sends in only two or three branches, whilst the main trunk passes over, and joins the *lymphatics*, which arise from the opposite sides of the glands, exporting again their lymph to their common receptacles. Now, the glands of the abdomen, which receive the *lymphatics* from all the parts it contains, as likewise from the lower extremities, are the glandulæ inguinales, sacrae, iliacæ, lombares, mesentericæ, and hepaticæ; all which send out new *lymphatics*, which pour their contents into the receptaculum chyli, as those of the chest, head, and arms, do into the ductus thoracicus, jugular and subclavian veins. These glands are round and smooth bodies, about the bigness of an hazle-nut, bigger or lesser, according to the number of *lymphatics* they receive. Their substance is membranous, which divides the whole bulk into little cells, which receive the lymph from the *lymphatics*; and therefore they are improperly called glands, because they separate no liquor from the blood. It is true, that their exporting *lymphatics*, communicating with their arteries, do receive a lymph from them; but this is done without the help of conglobate glands, as the lacteal veins do with the capillary arteries of the guts: and the chief use of these vesicular bodies seems to be, that the slow moving lymph may receive a greater velocity from the elastic contraction of their membranous cells, as well as from the new lymph immediately derived from the arteries. If the lymph be chemically examined, it will be found to contain a great deal of volatile, but no fixed salt, some phlegm, some sulphur, and a little earth.

The use of the lymph may be gathered from the consideration of the

the parts into which it discharges itself. That which comes from the head, neck, and arms, is thrown into the jugular and subclavian veins. All the *lymphatics*, which the parts in the cavity of the thorax send out, empty themselves into the thoracic duct, and the lymph from all the rest of the body flows to the common receptacle; so that there can be no doubt, but that its chief use is to dilute and perfect the chyle before it mixes with the blood. Now the whole lymph, which is separated from the blood, being requisite for this use, it is plain, that there could be no glands in the abdomen appropriated for the separation of the whole lymph, but what must have had a very great share of the blood, which passes through the aorta, in order to separate so great a quantity of lymph. But the liver and kidneys requiring likewise a great quantity of blood, and which could not be avoided, nature chose to separate the lymph from the blood, which goes to all the parts of the body, rather than appoint particular glands for it in the abdomen, which would have been more at hand, but would have robbed the other parts of a large quantity of blood, and occasioned a very unequal distribution of it.

Thus far Dr. Quincy relates; but a more satisfactory account of these vessels will be met with in the writings of Hunter, Monro, Hewson, or Sheldon.

Lymphatics, (*Superficial*.) The superficial set of *lymphatics*, consists of those that lie between the skin and the muscles, and belong to the surface of the body or the skin, and to the cellular membrane which lies immediately under it.

Lynceus, from *lynx*, a creature of a quick sight; is used by some for a collyrium to strengthen the eyes; and hence also a person is said to be *lynceus*, or lynx-eyed, who hath a quick strong sight.

Lyncourion, from *λυξ*, a lynx, and *ουρον*, urine. Various are the opinions of writers concerning this substance; but the most probable is, that of Dr. Watson, viz. that it is *Tourmaline*.

Lyngodes, the hiccuping quotidian fever.

Lypiria, or *Leipiria*, is used by some for that kind of burning fever, which is more commonly called a *Causus*.

Lyra. Thus the ancients called the inferior surface of that part of the brain which is called the *Fornix*, because it is full of medullary lines, resembling the strings of the lyre.

Lyfimachia, loose-strife, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species and one variety.

Lyfimachia. So many writers call the *Epilobium*. It is also a name for a species of *Nummularia*, of *Cassida*, and several other plants.

Lyssa, *λυσσα*, or *λυττα*, strictly signifies the madness of a dog, which is communicable by his bite, but is more laxly applied to the bite of any venomous creatures; whence the *Pulvis Antilyssus* in the *London Dispensatory*, takes its name, as being accounted good against such evils.

Lythargyrus. *Lytharge*.

Lythophyton Nigrum, black-coral.

Lythron, dust mixed with sweat; but Hippocrates occasionally expresses by it, the menstrual blood.

Lythrum, willow herb, or purple loose-strife, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-two.

M.

THIS letter in prescription is frequently used to signify an *handful*, and is sometimes also put at the end of a recipe for *misce*, *mingle*, or *mixtura*, a mixture.

Thus *m. f. Julapium*, signifies, mix, and make a julep.

Maba, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Macaleb, the rock cherry.

Macapatli, i. e. *Sarsaparilla*.

Macer, Grecian macer. It is brought from Barbary; its thick yellow bark is astringent, as is also the dried root. Its fruit is called *Macre*. M. Jussieu thinks that the *macer* of the ancients is the *finarouba* of the moderns.

Maceration, is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

Macerona, i. e. *Alexanders*.

Mace Tree, i. e. *Myristica*.

Macha Mona, a sort of calabash in Africa and America; the pulp of it is agreeable, and serves instead of rennet for curdling milk with.

Machæria, peach-kernels.

Machaon, is the proper name of an ancient physician, said to be one of the sons of Æsculapius; whence some authors have fancied to dignify their own inventions with his name, as particularly, a collyrium described by Scribonius, intitled, *Asclepias Machaonis*: and hence also, medicine in general is by some called *Ars Machaonia*.

Machine, from *machina*, an engine, is applied frequently to such con-

trivances with which surgeons assist their operations, chiefly in reducing dislocated bones. It is a term in mechanics, where it is divided into simple and compound; the first is the balance, lever, &c. and the latter is made of the former in an infinite variety: hence also;

Machinulæ, a diminutive of the same word, is sometimes used by physical writers to express those little compositions, which are parts of more compound bodies, and which, by their peculiar configuration, are destined to particular offices. Thus in *Anatomy*, the various textures, combinations, and decussations of the fibres compounding the muscles, nerves, or membranes, often are expressed by this term.

Macia, i. e. *Anagallis*.

Macies, diseases in which the body, or particular parts, waste or wither.

Macis, mace. It is the middle bark of nutmegs. It is of a lively red colour when fresh, but grows paler with age; it envelops the shell which contains the nutmeg. Its qualities are similar to those of nutmeg, both as the subject of medicine and of pharmacy; but the *mace* sits easier on the stomach.

Macocki, the Virginian pom-pion.

Macouna, a species of kidney-bean in Brasil.

Macow, a name of the ebony-tree.

Macrocephalis, the long-heads, from *μακρος*, long, and *κεφαλη*, the head. They seem to have been a nation

nation in some part of Cappadocia. Hippocrates says in his treatise on air, &c. that the length of their heads was at first owing to a law or custom, which arose from an opinion that those who had the longest heads were the most noble; whence, as soon as the child was born, they fashioned its tender head with their hands, and by the use of bandages, &c. forced it to grow lengthwise: thus the natural spherical figure of the head was perverted, and the length increased. He adds, that in time nature conformed to the custom, but in a farther period, nature had again recovered her usual mode.

Macrocosm, from the same as the first part of the foregoing, *κοσμος*, *mundus*, the world, expresses the whole world, or visible system.

Macropiper. Long-pepper.

Macropnoea, } from *μακρος*, long,

Macropneus, } and *πνέω*, to breathe.

It is one who fetches his breath at long intervals.

Macula, a spot, a blemish, a cutaneous efflorescence, which changes the colour of the cuticle. *Macula Lata*, a name for the shingles. *Maculae*, a name for the *nævi materni*, or *macula matricis*, or the spots or marks supposed to be impressed by the mother's imagination on the fœtus. *Maculae Albæ*. See *Albugo*. *Maculae Hepaticæ*, hepatic spots, proceeding from an ichoreference in the blood, attended with a sort of coagulation. *Maculae Oculorum*, a cataract or suffusion. *Maculae Pestilentes*, pestilential spots. *Maculae Volaticæ*, volatic, or soon-vanishing spots, such as are often seen in children.

Mad Apple, *Melongena*.

Madarosis, from *μαδος*, without hair, a falling off of the hair from the eye-lids, from a defluxion of acrid humours there.

Madder. See *Rubia*; also a name of several species of *Galium*.

Madder, (*Field*.) See *Sherardia*.

Madder, (*Petty*.) See *Crucianella*.

Madefaction, is properly receiving so much moisture, that a body is quite soaked through by it; whence *madida* is said by some of any thing made tender by infusion or decoction.

Madelion, bdellium.

Madiffs, baldness.

Madness. See *Mania*.

Mador, such a sweat as arises during faintness.

Madrepora. It is distinguished from coral only by several perforations in its branches, which are often disposed in the form of a star.

Madrotes. Baldness.

Madwort. See *Alysson*.

Madwort, (*German*), a species of *Asperugo*.

Mæmaeylon, the fruit of the arbutus.

Magalaize. See *Manganese*.

Magdaleones, masses of plaster, or of other compositions, reduced to a cylindrical form; they are also called *Cylindri*.

Magellanica Aromatica Arbor. See *Winteranus Cortex*.

Magellanicus Cortex, i. e. *Cortex Winteranus*.

Magia, *μαγία*, magic, anciently expressed only an uncommon extent of knowledge in natural things; as the distinctions of Magician, Brachman, Druid, and Prophet, were ascribed, by different nations in the same sense, to persons supposed to excel in it; but chemistry and enthusiasm have latterly much corrupted this term by calling in the assistance of some supernatural power, and commonly that of an evil spirit, for the obtaining such acquirements; and chiefly Paracelsus, Crolius, and Helmont, have treated

it in this manner, alledging much to be done in medicine by *magic*, or enchantment: and hence arise likewise our modern legends of witchcrafts, and exorcisms, which it is to be feared have not a little been encouraged by priestcraft.

Magisterial Remedy, is sometimes retained in the cant of empirics, more for its great sound than any significancy.

Magistery, is a term made use of by chemists to signify a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bisinuth, lead, &c.

Magistery of Lead. If to a solution of lead, fixed alkali be added, it seizes on the acid, taking the place of the lead, which falls down in a white powder, named thus. Beaumé.

Magistralis, when applied to medicines, it is the same with *Medicamenta Extemporanea*.

Magistrantia, master-wort.

Magma, expresses the dregs or residuum after infusion or distillation.

Magna Arteria, i. e. *Aorta*.

Magnes, the load-stone, the wonderful properties of which have greatly puzzled and employed the enquiries of many great men; but their opinions thereupon are of no great use in medicine. It is an ore of iron.

Magnes Albus, white load-stone. It is a sort of rocky marle.

Magnes Arsenicales, arsenical magnet. It is a composition of equal parts of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic, mixed and melted together, so as to become a glassy body.

Magnes Epilepsiae, i. e. *Native Cinnabar*.

Magnese, i. e. *Manganese*.

Magnesia, i. e. *Manganese*.

Magnesia Alba, or muriatic earth. It is real earth; rarely found pure,

but for the most part a constituent of a great variety of fossil bodies; the sea is its chief source; in the sea-salt it is united with the marine acid. After separating the salt for our tables from that of the sea, the *magnesia* is found in the residuum, from which by a farther process is obtained what is called *Sal Catharticum Amarum*; and from this last named salt, the *magnesia* is precipitated by addition of a fixed alkaline salt, both being first in a state of solution. It is highly probable, that Dr. Lewis's opinion is just, respecting the origin of *magnesian-earth*, viz. that it is the earth of vegetables. See a paper on the *Natural History*, &c. of *Magnesian-Earth*, by Tho. Henry, F. R. S. &c. in the first vol. of *Memoirs of the Literary Society of Manchester*.

Magnesia Opalina. In making the hepar antimonii, some add to the antimony and nitre, decrepitated sal ammoniac, and thus make the opalin. It is a weaker emetic than the liver of antimony.

Magnetism, and

Magnetical Virtues, are much used by some who find their account more in amusement than in useful knowledge; and some affect to explain or recommend, by such terms, those remedies, for the application and operation of which they have no better reasons at hand.

Magnolia, laurel-leaved tulip-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Magnum Dei Donum. So Dr. Mead calls the *Cort. Peruv*.

Magnum Os. Thus the third bone of the second row in the wrist is named. It is the largest of all the bones there.

Magnus Morbus, the great disease. So Hippocrates calls the epilepsy.

Magudaris, the root of silphium.
Maguci,

Maguel, an American name for some species of *Aloe*.

Mahaleb, perfumed cherry, a species of *Prunus*, or a variety of *Cerasus*.

Mahernia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Mahmoody, i. e. *Scamonium*.

Mahogany, i. e. *Swietenia*.

Maianthemum, lily of the valley.

Maiden-hair. See *Adiantum*.

Maiden-hair, (*Black*.) See *Adiantum Nigrum*.

Maiden-hair, (*Common*.) See *Trichomanes*.

Maiden-hair, (*Great Golden*.) i. e. *Polytrichum*.

Maiden-hair, (*True*.) See *Capillus Veneris*.

Maiden-hair, (*White*.) See *Ruta Muraria*.

Maiden-pap, a species of spherical spar, of a globular figure, of a hard and compact structure, of a whited-brown colour. Edwards.

Maitbes, (*Red*.) i. e. *Adonis*.

Maize, i. e. *Zea*.

Majorana, sweet majorum, a species of *Origanum*.

Mala, from a resemblance to *μαλον*, Doric, or rather *malum*, apple, according to Martinius, the prominent part of the cheek.

Mala Assyria, the citron.

Mala Æthiopica, a species of *Licopersicon*.

Mala Aurantia, the orange.

Mala Aurea, the orange, also the amoris poma.

Mala Cotonea, the quince.

Mala Infana Nigra, the fruit of the black-fruited night-shade. See *Melongena*.

Mala Punica. See *Granata Mala*.

Malabar Nut. See *Adhatoda*.

Malabathrum, } i. e. *Folium*.

Malabathrum, }

Malaca Radix, i. e. *Sagittaria Alexiph*.

Malacca Schambu, a species of *Jambos*.

Malacensis Lapis, the porcupine bezoar.

Malachites, a variety of the green species of *Copper flos*. It is hard and compact, admitting of a fine polish, glossy, and of an elegant green colour. Edwards.

Malacia, is a depraved appetite, when such things are coveted as are not proper for food; but the etymology of the term seems doubtful, unless it be from *μαλασσω*, *mollio*, to soften, because too lax a tone of the stomach is generally the occasion of indigestion, and unusual cravings.

Malachra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Malacodendron, a species of *Stewartia*.

Malacoides, Mauritanian bastard-mallow. Tournefort gives this name to the *Malope* of Linnæus.

Malacosteon, a softness of the bones.

Malaclics, emollients.

Malagma, from *μαλασσω*, to soften. It is synonymous with cataplasma, from the frequency of making cataplasms to soften; but formerly, *malagmas* were made of many other ingredients.

Malagreta, or *Malagueta*, grains of Paradise.

Malamiris, a species of *Piper*.

Malanders, } are cracks or chaps

Malenders, } in the bending of

Mallenders, } a horse's knee, that discharge a sharp indigested matter, and are often the occasion of lameness, and stiffness before, as the fallenders are the like distemper situate on the bending of the hough, and occasion a lameness behind.

Malankua, zedoary.

Malarum Ossa, the cheek-bones. They are the irregular square bones placed

placed on the outside of the orbis.

Malaviscus, a name for the marsh-mallow.

Malax, } the softening of any
Malaxatio, } thing, from μαλασσω, to soften.

Malazissatus, one whose testicles are concealed in his belly.

Male, the arm-pit.

Malicorium, *Mala Granata Corium*, is the pomegranate-peel.

Malignant, from *malignus*, signifying such a disease as is greatly aggravated, and is generally applied to such fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and are attended with spots and eruptions of various kinds. See *Poison*. Those disorders in general may be called *malignant*, which suddenly destroy the strength of the patient, and in which the flame of life seems at first to be almost quenched.

Malis, a purulent ulcerous tumor, with pain from an insect in it, or a pungent pain from an insect lodged in a part without ulcer or tumor.

Malleable, from *malleus*, a hammer, signifies any thing that is capable of being spread by beating; and is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, that being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. It depends upon a particular configuration of parts, and in many instances is not unlike what is described under *Fibre*, which see.

Mallei Musc. Extern. vel Superior, i. e. *Tensor Membrana Tympani*.

Malleoli, the ankles.

Malleolus, a mallet. In Botany, the cutting of vines, which are taken with joints of the old wood to their bottom, so as to resemble a little mallet, are thus termed.

Malleolus, by some taken for the talus, or ankle-bone, where it means the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula, or the protuberances there.

Malleolus Internus Musc. i. e. Musc. Externus auris du Vernii.

Malleus, signifies a hammer, or mallet, and is applied to one of the bones of the ear, for its resemblance thereunto.

Mallow. See *Malva*.

Mallow, (*Bastard*.) See *Malope*.

Mallow, (*Indian*.) See *Sida*, and *Abutilon*.

Mallow, (*Indian Vervain*,) a species of *Pentapetes*.

Mallow, (*Jew's*.) See *Corchorus*.

Mallow, (*Syrian*.) See *Hibiscus*.

Mallow, (*Venetian*,) a species of *Hibiscus*.

Mallow-tree, (*Sea*,) a species of *Lavatera*.

Malope, bastard mallow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Malpighia, Barbadoes cherry, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species.

Maltha, a genus in the class of inflammables. It is soft, pliable, unctuous, and coarse. Edwards.

Malthæorum, i. e. *Sal Gem*.

Malum, an apple.

Malum Mortuum, a malignant species of *lepra*, or scab, which renders the body livid, with crusty ulcers, void of fancies and of pain.

Malum, a disease. In a strict sense, it is the disease called *Procedentia Oculi*; it is when the eyes exceed the bounds of the eye-lids.

Malum Terræ, i. e. *Rad. Arisfol. R.*

Malus, the apple-tree. It is a species of *Pyrus*.

Malus Agrestis vel Sylvestris, the crab-

crab-tree, the welding, or wilding.
It is the *Pyrus Malus* of Linnæus.

Malus Adami, a species of Lemon.

Malus Indica. See *Bilimbi*, and *Carambola*.

Malus Malabarica, the nux vomica fruit.

Malus Medica, the citron, lemon, and peach.

Mulus Persica, the lemon and peach.

Malus Punica, the pomegranate.

Malva, of *μαλαχη*, from *μαλασσω*, to mollify, the mallow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-three species and nine varieties.

Malva Betonica Folio, i. e. *Malacoides*.

Malva Verbenacea, vervain mallow.

Malva Viscus, marsh-mallows.

Malvasia Malmsey. It is a generous kind of wine. It is supposed to be the arvisium of the island of Scio.

Mamma, the nipple.

Mammæ. See *Breasts*.

Mamanga Frutex, an arboreſcent shrub in Brasil. Its leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers.

Mammea, the mammee-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Mammæe, i. e. *Memmoa*.

Mammiformis Processus, the mastoid, or breast-like process. See *Mastoides*.

Mananaog, the plant which bears the St. Ignatius's-bean.

Manatea Lapis. See *Manati*.

Mancanilla, i. e. *Mancinella*.

Manchineel Tree, i. e. *Mancinella*.

Mancinella, manchineel-tree, a species of *Hippomane*.

Mancoron. According to Oribasius's account, it is a kind of sugar which is found in a sort of cane.

Mancurana, marjoram.

Mandibula, from *mando*, to chew, a jaw. See *Maxilla*.

Mandioca, *mandiboca*, *mandiiba*, *mandiibabura*, *mandiibparata*, *mandiibumana*, *mandiipeba*, *mandiipuca*, *mandioca*, *mandiopiba*. All these are names for the preparations of the root of the cassada-plant, in order to make it into bread.

Mandragora, common mandrake, a species of *Atropa*.

Mandragorites, the mandrake-wine, or wine in which the bark of the roots of the male mandrake are infused. Half a pound of this bark is put to nine gallons of wine, and are to stand together during three months.

Mandrake, (Common.) See *Mandragora*.

Manducation, signifies the action of the lower jaw, in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach.

Manducatorii Musculi, are the same as the *Masseters*, which see.

Mangaiba, a genus of plum-tree in Brasil.

Manganese. Bergman considers it as a genus of metal; others speak of it as a species of iron-ore, which is in part decomposed; others again consider it as a particular kind of earth. Its texture is striated, or with concentric fibres, or indeterminate. It is of a dark-grey, black, red, or white colour.

Mangaratia, ginger.

Mangha, a species of *Cerbera*.

Mangifera, mango-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Mangle, a species of *Rhizophora*.

Mangostena, the bay-leaved mangosteen-tree, a species of *Garcinia*.

Mango Tree. See *Mangifera*.

Mania, madness. This is a delirium without a fever; whence it is necessary also to explain what a delirium is. To which purpose it is, therefore,

fore, proper to observe, that as often as the species of things, where-with we have been acquainted, are hurried together, we may be said to dream; and thence in sleep they are added with other things, and variously confounded, from the manifold repercussions of the animal spirits, which arise from the cause producing sleep, and pressing the nerves so as to revert the fluctuations of their juice. A delirium is therefore the dream of waking persons where-in ideas are excited without order or coherence, and the animal spirits are driven into irregular fluctuations. If therefore the cause, inducing a delirium, be of that nature, that it can excite ideas or motions of a considerable impetus, without any manner of certainty or order; such a delirium will be attended with boldness and rage, and violent motions of the body; that is, a *madness* will be produced. Now it is plain, that all the known causes of this distemper give a greater disposition to the blood for motion, and render it fluxile, but not consistent and uniformly thick enough: and therefore that they dispose persons likewise to continued fevers; since they occasion the blood to be thrown out of the heart, with an increased force; unless some other cause intervenes, whereby the efficacies of these are interrupted in disposing the blood into febrile motions; and the blood is so disposed, as often as it can be rarefied into its minutest parts; that is, so uniformly rarefied, that it can easily, with any force, by the motion received from the heart, go into parts divisible at the occurrences of those orifices, into which it ought to be distributed; for then the cohesion of the parts which can be but very small, will not be any obstruction to the increase and pro-

pagation of the blood's velocity. But if it happens, that the efficient cause or the heart throws the blood with a greater force, or that the blood can the more easily be propelled in any given time, it will occasion at the same time, that some parts of the blood be more nearly united, so as to form *moleculæ*, consisting of cohering particles; which *moleculæ* will cohere to one another, and not so easily obey the direction of the heart's propelling force. The blood hereupon cannot be uniformly rarefied, nor enter so easily into the small orifices of the vessels, and so soon travel through them, and therefore there will no fever arise, but a delirium without a fever, wherein the heat of the blood will be greater, and the pressure in the brain uncertain: whence uncertain recursions of the spirits, inordinate undulations, confused vibrations of the nerves, and a remarkable energy of imagination; whence will proceed audacity and passion beyond measure. The cure of this is in refrigerating diet, evacuation, and especially by strong emetics and cathartics.

Manica Hippocratis, Hippocrates's Sleeve, which see.

Maniguetta, grains of paradise.

Manihota, i. e. *Cassava*, a species of *Jatropha*.

Maniodes, maniacal.

Manipulus, a handful.

Manna, the produce of the *fraxinus Calabrienfis*; but according to some, of the *fraxinus ornus*; it is a sweet juice obtained from ash-trees, in the southern parts of Europe, particularly in Calabria and Sicily; exuding from the leaves, branches, or trunk of the tree, and either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art. It is a safe, mild, and agreeable laxative.

Manna Grass, the *festuca fluitans* is so called in Germany, because its seed has a sweet and agreeable taste, particularly before it comes to its full growth. *Manna-grass* is also a name of the *Panicum Sanguinale*.

Manna Grout, the seeds of the manna-grass.

Manforii Musculi, from *mando*, to eat, the same as *Masseters*, which see.

Mantile, the name of a bandage.

Manulea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species.

Manus Christi Simples, a name given to certain troches made of the sugar of roses.

Manus Christi Perlata. When pearls are added to the manus Christi simplices, they are thus named.

Manus Dei, an epithet for opium, and a name for a resolvent plaster which is described by Lemery.

Manzizanion, a name for the *Colocasia*.

Maon, a species of African marigold.

Maple. See *Acer*.

Mappa, a species of *Ricinus*.

Maranda, a species of myrtle in the island of Zeylon.

Maranta, Indian arrow-root, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Marasmodes, from *marasmus*, a consumption, and *ἔδος*, formæ, shape; is used by some for such fevers as leave the body greatly wasted.

Marasmus, from *μαραίνω*, *marcesco*, to grow lean, is for that reason used for a consumption, where persons waste much of their substance.

Marathrites, wine impregnated with fennel.

Marble. See *Marmor*.

Marble, (*Egyptian*), a kind of marble of a greenish colour, with a

mixture of white; its substance is not uniform, some part of it not being calcareous. Edwards.

Marcasite, a genus in the class of metals: it is a compound metal, consisting of one or more metals, and sulphur, with the assistance of moisture and air, spontaneously and readily decomposing into a metallic earth, and a metallic vitriolic salt; and striking a purple colour, when kept moistened with the tincture of galls, and exposed to the air a certain time. It is perhaps difficult to give the just characters of *marcasite*, and it may yet remain a desideratum. However *marcasites* do contain iron and sulphur, or copper and sulphur, or both iron and copper with sulphur: they not unfrequently contain arsenic, also any other metal, lead excepted, along with iron, copper, and sulphur. Edwards.

Marcasite, (*Blistered*), a variety of the species of *marcasite* that is in planes laid over one another; it consists of small tubercles, composed of little thin planes, of a yellow colour.

Marcgravia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Marchantia, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *algas*, or *Thongs*. He enumerates seven species and two varieties.

Marched, i. e. *Litharge*.

Marchionis Pulvis, the marquis's powder. It is designed as an antiepileptic, and consists of peony, missero, and elks-hoofs, &c.

Marcoff, i. e. fixed vegetable alkaline salt.

Marcot, a preternatural drowsiness.

Marcores, diseases in which the body wastes considerably. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class of *Cachexiæ*.

Mare's Tail. See *Hippuris*.

Marga, marble. It is an earth com-

composed of different proportions of argillaceous and calcareous earths.

Margaritæ, pearls. They are small morbid excrescences, of a calculous kind, formed on the inside of the shell of the concha margaritifera, or mother-pearl-fish, and other shell-fish. The oriental are the best, and have a shining silver-like hue.

Margaritaria, a genus In Linnaeus's botany. He hath but one species.

Marginatus, bordered. The seeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them, are said to be marginated, as those of the stock-gilly-flower.

Marigold. See *Calendula*.

Marigold, (African and French.) See *Tagetes*.

Marigold, (Bastard.) See *Silphium*.

Marigold, (Corn.) See *Chrysanthemum*, and *Segetum*.

Marigold, (Marsh.) See *Caltha*.

Marine Acid. It is obtained by decomposing sea-salt, by means of the vitriolic acid. It is always fluid, and cannot be procured under a concrete form. The most concentrated weighs nine drachms and a half, in an ounce measure of water. Beaumé. Or, according to Dr. Farr, its specific gravity is to water, as 12 to 10. The vapours which fly off from this acid, are white.

Marinus Platyphyllos, oyster-green.

Marinum vel *Marinus Sal*, sea-salt.

Maripendam. It is a plant in the island of St. Domingo; its tops are distilled, and thus a water is obtained, which is much esteemed against pains in the stomach.

Marisca, an excrescence about the anus, the piles in a state of tumor, the *Hæmorrhoids tumens* of Cullen.

Mariscus, long-rooted bastard-cyprus, a species of *Schænus*.

Maritus. Authors who have writ about the philosopher's-stone, call sulphur the *Maritus*, or husband, and mercury the *Uxor*, or wife.

Marjoram. See *Origanum*.

Marjoram, (Pot.) See *Onites*.

Marjoram, (Sweet.) See *Majorana*.

Marle. See *Marga*.

Marle, (Stone.) It differs from the earthy marle only in the properties that characterize stones as differing from earths.

Marmalade, is the pulp of quinees, oranges, or any other fruit, boiled into a consistence with sugar.

Marmaroproseron, a genus of *Petra*, of a fine and close structure, of elegant colour or colours, admitting a degree of polish, never or very seldom striking fire with steel, and generally scraping pretty easily with the knife. Edwards.

Marmoryge, a variety of the *Pseudoblepsis Imaginaria*, in which sparks and flashes of fire are supposed to present themselves.

Marmolaria, i. e. *Branca Ursina*.

Marmor, marble, a genus of calcareous stone: it is neither transparent nor figured, but capable of a fine polish, and is beautifully coloured. Edwards.

Marmor Metallicum, varieties of different species of *Fluor*. Edwards.

Marmorata cereum, ear-wax.

Marmoreus Tartarus, the hardest species of *Human Calculus*.

Masmoracea Venerea. Such poisonous substances are thus named which are fatal in doses not exceeding the quantity of a grain of wheat.

Marallium, lettuce.

Marrow. All the bones of the body, which have any considerable thickness, have either a large cavity, or they are spongy, and

full of little cells. In both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance called *marrow*, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, like the fat. In the larger bones, this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some of the canals excavated in the substance of the bone, according to its length; and from these, other cross passages, (not directly opposite to the former, lest they should weaken the bone too much in one place,) carry the *marrow* still farther into more longitudinal canals placed nearer the surface of the bone. All this contrivance is, that the *marrow* may supple the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. This term, and *medulla*, the Latin for it, are frequently used in a figurative sense, to signify the internals, or principle of any thing; as the *marrow*, by the ancients, was judged a main principle of life.

Marrubiastrum, Bohemian lion's-tail, a species of *Leonurus*.

Marrubium, horehound, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and two varieties. Tournefort describes eleven species more.

Marrubium, a name for a species of *Sage*, of *Bastard-dittany*, of *Motherwort*, and of several other plants.

Mars, denoted by this character, ♀, amongst the chemists, signifies iron, because imagined under the influence of that planet. Naturalists abundantly inform us concerning the production of this metal; and physical writers sufficiently prove how much it is preferable, for all medicinal purposes, to steel, which is only a more hardened compact iron, made so by art; whereby it

is rendered more unfit to yield those principles, or parts, in preparation, which the physician requires to be drawn out. And because this has so great a share in medicine, it is worth explaining by what manifest properties this metal comes to afford so much of moment for such uses. And to this purpose, thus far in common may be concluded, as from all other metalline particles. That such as can be mixed with the blood, and made part of the circulating fluid, must of course, by the necessary laws of motion, from their superior gravities, be of great force to break their way, where particles of less gravities cannot get through: for mechanics teach nothing more plainly, than that "the momenta of all percussions are as the rectangles under the gravities and celerities of the moving bodies." The more gravity then a metallic particle has, beyond any other particles in the blood, if their celerities are equal, so much the greater will the stroke of the metalline particle be against every thing that stands in its way, than of any other not so heavy; and therefore, will any obstructions in the glands and capillaries be sooner removed by such particles than by those which are lighter. This is a way of reasoning, that is plain to the meanest capacity; and although it may be called mathematical, a name shocking to some in physic, yet it has no conjuration in it, unless to force assent by demonstration. But, if steel or iron has this property, by virtue of the solidity and specific weight of its particles, in common with some other metals, it has also somewhat farther of an advantage of being a very powerful de-obstruent, from the shape of its component parts: for both our sight and taste.

taste convince us of their pointed angular figure, especially if we view them in their shoots into crystals, in making the vitriol, or salt of iron. For another reason therefore, that is, the sharp and pointed figures of the particles of iron, will they be efficacious to cut their way through many hindrances: so that upon a double account we see how this metal deserved its esteem of being a noble deobstruent. What has been observed likewise concerning fermentation, or intestine motion being increased by particles elastic, does also plainly account how this medicine comes to heat the blood: for the resiliency of an elastic particle, upon its occurrence against any thing that stops it, contributes to increase another kind of motion in a circulating fluid than that which is parallel to the axis of the vessel through which it is propelled; and it is this mixed motion upon which the heat and fluidity of the blood depends. So that the chalybeate particles being also elastic, they do heat and thin the blood, by promoting its intestine motion, as well as help it through passages, by increasing its weight and force against them.

There is another obvious property of *iron*, and many of its preparations, which we have never yet had tolerably accounted for, and that is, its astringency in the bowels, and its promoting of urine: which may to some, at first sight, seem to be different effects from the same cause. But this will not appear strange, when we consider its styptic corrugating taste upon the tongue, which cannot but arise from the points and angles of its particles. When, therefore, it comes into the bowels, as often as those particles touch any of the fi-

bres of their inner coat, those fibres by the same mechanism, will contract; and so, by the passage of a chalybeate through the intestines, will they be gently drawn into such corrugations, as to retain their contents longer, by the passages being rendered straiter. And, that these medicines have this effect in the bowels, by this means, is farther evident from the twitches they give the stomach sometimes at their first admission, insomuch as to draw it frequently into a general contraction, and occasion their ejection by vomit.

Upon another account also, does *iron* astringe in those parts, and that is, by hardening the faeces themselves, whereby they are longer retained. In the crude contents of the bowels there are many particles gross and large in their surfaces, which may be the fibrous part of food not digested enough to go off any other way but by stool. Now these filaments, or little shreds of fibres, though in themselves inanimate, are capable of contraction, or rather corrugation, upon the contact and impulse of a sharp-pointed particle; as we see in leather, vellum, or any membranous substances, how they will shrink up, at the contact of particles of fire, or any subtle acid. So that, besides hardening the coats of the intestines, the particles of a chalybeate medicine astringe; that is, occasion more consistent and less frequent stools by hardening the contents of the bowels, and rendering them more slow of expulsion. But the case is very different when these particles are strained into a fluid as fine as themselves, and are propelled in canals with a great velocity. The smart and frequently repeated vibrations of an artery prevent any

such contact as was admitted of in the bowels, and only serves to forward their motions; so that they can do nothing here but go on with the current, until their force strikes them through some secretory outlet: but by their rapidity and more forcible resistions upon all occurrences, they cannot, in this scene, but greatly contribute to thin the fluid of which they make a part; and dispose it more to supply the thinner secretions, of which that by urine is chief: as also does the gravity of their parts, so far as the circulating force will admit its influence, more dispose them to go off that way, as it does most of a saline nature, and such as are a-kin thereunto.

After this, there can need but little to explain, how chalcate medicines answer so effectually that known intention of promoting the menstrual discharges: for, by heating the blood, that is, rendering it more swift and fluid, the blood must take up more room and press harder against the sides of the vessels; and, by increasing its quantity of impulse, it also presses or strikes harder against whatsoever opposes it, inasmuch as sometimes to break the vessels themselves. And these effects it is most likely to have, of breaking the vessels, where their contortions or obliquities are greatest, in proportion to their capacities and distances from the heart. Wheresoever, therefore, the vessels turn off nearest to right angles, and their capacities are greatest, at such a place the blood is most likely to break through: and such is the contexture of the urefine blood-vessels.

Marsuo, bonduch.

Marsk Moss, mniium.

Marsilea, a genus in Linnæus's

botany, of the order of *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates two species.

Marsupiales. i. e. *Obturator Externus* and *Internus*; though by some the two *Gemini* are so named, as they resemble *marsupium*, a purse.

Martagon, a species of *Lilium*.

Martagon, (*Canadian*), a species of *Lilium*.

Martial, is sometimes used to express preparations of iron, or such as are impregnated therewith; as the *Martial Regulus* of antimony, &c.

Martianum Pomum, an orange.

Martiatum Unguentum, soldier's ointment.

Martis, (*Essentia*), i. e. *Lixivium Martis*.

Martis, (*Ol. per Deliq.*) i. e. *Lixiv. Martis*.

Martynia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Marum, the name of some species of *Teucrium*.

Marum, Cretan marum, a species of *Origanum*.

Marum Syriacum, i. e. *Marum Creticum*, or Cretan marum.

Marvel. See *Mirabilis*.

Marvel of Peru. See *Mirabilis*.

Maschale, the arm-pit.

Maschalister, a name for the second vertebra of the back.

Maslach, a medicine of the opiate kind in use among the Turks.

Maspeta, or *Maspetum*, the leaves, or, according to some, the stalks of *Silphium*.

Massa, signifies paste, and is therefore applied generally to the compositions out of which pills are to be formed. It is likewise, in a figurative sense, applied to some collections of fluids, and particularly that of the blood; for which it is frequently used.

Masalis,

Massalis, and *Massariam*, mercury.

Masseter, from *μασσωμις*, *manduco*, to chew; because it is a muscle that helps to pull the jaw upwards, in eating. It is thick and short, arising from the zygoma, and from the first bone of the upper jaw, and is inserted into the lower edge of the lower jaw, from its external angle to its middle. Its fibres run in three directions; those from the zygoma obliquely to the middle of the jaw; and those from the first bone of the upper jaw cross the former, and run to the angle of the lower jaw: and the fibres, that are in its middle, run in a perpendicular from their origin to their insertion.

Massicot. Lead exposed to the fire enters into fusion long before it is red-hot; when melted, its surface acquires a pellicle, which is reproduced as fast as it is taken off. This pellicle is called the *Calx of Lead*. This calx exposed to a red heat, is more and more calcined, acquires at first a pale yellow colour, and at length becomes of a deep aurora yellow. In this state it is called *Massicot*. Beaumé.

Massonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Massoy, a species of bark mentioned by Ray. It is gratefully fragrant and healing.

Master-wort. See *Imperatoria*.

Master-wort, (Black.) See *Astrantia*.

Mastication, or chewing, is the action whereby the aliment is broke and divided into small pieces by the teeth, and mixed with the spittle or saliva, in order to its being more easily digested in the stomach. And,

Masticatories, are such medicines as are intended for chewing, in order to evacuate more than ordinary by the salival glands.

Mastichina, i. e. *Marum*.

Mastich, (*Brasilian*), a species of *Schinus*.

Mastich, (*Indian*.) See *Schinus*; also a species of *Schinus*.

Mastich, (*Syrian*), a species of *Teucrium*.

Mastich Tree. See *Lentiscus*.

Masticot, a yellow species of lead earth. Edwards.

Mastodinia, from *μασος*, a nipple, or breast, and *οδυνη*, pain, sore or pained nipples; but more commonly pain in the breast from inflammation, and terminating in abscess. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of *Phlogosis Phlegmone*.

Mastoidæus Musculus, the mastoid muscle. Dr. Hunter calls it *Sternomastoides*, and says it rises by two distinct portions from the sternum and that part of the clavicle which is articulated to the sternum, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

Mastoidæus Lateralis, i. e. *Musculus Complexus Minor*.

Mastoidæus Foramen, i. e. *Stylo-Mastoidæus Foramen*.

Mastoidæus Processus. See *Temporum Ossæ*.

Mastoides, from *μασος*, *mamma*, a breast, or dug, or nipple, and *ειδος*, *forma*, *shape*, are processes so called from their figure; and also, for the same reason, *Mamillares*, or *Mammiformes*.

Mater, *ματηρ*, (so the Doric,) or *μητηρ*, which some derive from *μαω*, to desire earnestly, another. In *Anatomy*, two membranes take this name, viz. the dura and the pia mater. They were so called by the Arabians, because they thought them the origin of all the other membranes of the body. In *Botany*, the herb *artemisia* is called *Mater Herbarum*. In *Chemistry*, quicksilver is known by the name of *Mater Metallorum*.

Mater Perlarum. See *Margaritæ*.

Mater Tenuis. So called from its thinness, i. e. *Pia Mater*.

Materialista, signifies a druggist, or any person dealing in drugs; but is a term not much used by late writers.

Materia Medica, the whole collection of remedies; in a more limited sense, it is the pharmaceutic remedies commonly called *Drugs*.

Materia Perlata. If instead of crystalizing the salts contained in the liquor separated from diaphoretic antimony, an acid be poured into it, a white precipitate is formed, which is nothing else but a very refractory calx of antimony. Beaumé.

Materiatura. Castellus explains *morbi materiaturæ* to be diseases of intemperance.

Matfellon. See *Jacca*, and *Sca-biosa*.

Matrass, is the name of a chemical glass vessel, made for digestion, or distillation, being somewhat bellied, and rising gradually taper into a conical figure.

Matrella, a species of *Agrostis*.

Matricalia, medicines appropriated to disorders of the uterus.

Matricaria, feverfew, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and seven varieties.

Matrisylvæ, woodbine.

Matrix, the womb of a female. Some chemical philosophers thence figuratively apply it to any thing that gives nourishment and increase to any bodies: so the earth is a *matrix* to the seed sowed in it. It is also the same as *Gangue*, which see.

Matronalis, dames-violet, a species, and also several varieties of *Hesperis*.

Matter, or *body*, is an impenetrable, divisible, and passive substance, extended in length, breadth, and thickness. This, when considered in general, remains the same in all various motions, configurations, and

changes of natural bodies, being capable of putting on all manner of forms, and moving according to all manner of directions and degrees of velocity. The quantity *matter* in any *body*, is its measure, as to its absolute weight.

Matter, subtle. This is a figment of the Cartesians, to avoid the inconveniences which they thought themselves incumbered with, in allowing a vacuum, for that was what they thought nature had an abhorrence to; and because, without this refuge, they had no other way to account for motion, and many phenomena, upon the supposition of a plenitude. But it is easy to shew their mistake therein: for, were there any such *matter*, and the air full therewith, the density of air would be equal to the density of quicksilver, and it would as much resist the motion of a piece of iron downwards, as quicksilver itself; and therefore, could neither iron, or any other body fall through it, which is contrary to all experience. But yet to make this *matter* more clear, it is worth taking notice that there is in every body a power of resistance, whereby as much as possible, it preserves itself in its present state of rest, or an uniform direct motion. By this natural property it becomes a difficulty either to put a body into motion when at rest, or to stop it when in motion. Hence we find, that a sphere of lead upon a plane, will, in some measure, resist being put into motion. And whereas a motion parallel to the horizon, towards the east, for instance, is not opposite to that towards the centre, i. e. its gravitation (for a body may be moved either way), that resistance cannot arise from its gravitation; therefore, since nothing else is in this sphere of lead, to which can be

be attributed its power of resistance, but the quantity of *matter* contained therein, that must be accounted the cause of resistance. Now, if two bodies, which have equal quantities of *matter*, be moved horizontally, in directions opposite to one another, and meet with equal velocities, they stop together, or the moment of their resistance is equal, so that they must be equally heavy. Whence it follows, that such bodies are equally heavy, that have equal quantities of *matter*. And, if there be no vacuities, all bodies under equal superficies (as for instance, all spheres of equal diameters) will also contain equal quantities of *matter*; and therefore, from the foregoing, will be equally heavy; that is, a sphere of lead would be no heavier than a sphere of wood of equal bigness, if there were no vacuities in the sphere of wood, which is contrary to all experience: and therefore there can be no such thing as a *subtile matter* filling the pores of all bodies.

Matthiola, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Maturation, is most properly said of the ripening of fruit, but by some physical writers is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. Medicines thus procuring *maturation*, are generally called *Rifeners*, which see.

Mat-weed, (*Hooded*.) See *Lygeum*.

Mandlin, (*Sweet*.) i. e. *Ageratum*.

Maura, a species of *Antholyza*.

Mauritia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Maurocenia, the Hottentot cherry-tree, a species of *Cassine*.

Mauromarson, a name for horehound, most probably the black fort.

Maro Seeds, a name of the seeds of the papaver.

Maro Weed, (*Stinking*,) i. e. *Cotula*.

Max, square-stalked Ceylon kidney-bean, a species of *Phaseolus*.

Maxilla, from *μασσω*, to *chew*, the cheek, or the jaw.

Maxilla inferior, the lower jaw, is made of one bone, the fibres of which at the chin do not ossify in children, till they are about two years old. It is composed of two tables, which are pretty hard and smooth; but betwixt these laminæ it is porous, and full of little cavities. Its figure resembles the letter U. At each extremity it has two processes; the uppermost is called *Corone*; it is thin and broad at its beginning, but it ends in a sharp point, which passing under the processus zygomaticus, has the tendon of the crotaphite muscle inserted into it. The other, which is shorter and lower, has a round head, lined with a cartilage, which is articulated into the sinus of the os petrosum; but, betwixt the cartilage which lines the sinus, and that which covers the head of this process, there is a third, which adheres to the ligamentum annulare, which surrounds this articulation. The motion of the jaw sideways, absolutely necessary in chewing, is much facilitated by the loose intervening cartilage. The lower edge of this jaw is called its *basis*, and each end of it called the *angle* of the lower jaw. This jaw has four holes; two on its inside near its processes, and two on its outside near its middle. By the internal holes enter a branch of the fifth pair of

of nerves, an artery from the carotids, and a vein from the jugulars, whose branches are spread in the roots of the teeth. By the external holes these vessels pass, and are distributed upon the chin. It has also sixteen sinuses, into which the teeth are set.

Maxilla Superior, the upper jaw. The bones of this jaw are two, common to it and the skull, called *Os Mali*, which see under *Cranium*; and eleven proper, that is, five on each side, and one in the middle. They are joined to the bones of the skull by the three common sutures, and joined to one another by a fine but true suture. The first of the proper bones in the *os mali*, or zygoma, which is of a triangular figure. Its upper side makes the lower and external part of the circumference of the orbit, where it joins the *os sphenoides*. Its internal side joins the *os maxillare*. Its external has a long process, which, joining that of the *ossa temporum*, forms the *processus zygomaticus*. It joins the *os frontis* at the little angle of the eye. It is concave within, and sticks out a little forwards, making the highest part of the cheek. The second is the *os maximum*, or *maxillare*, so called, because it is the principal bone of this part, and hath set in it all the teeth of the upper jaw. It is of a very irregular figure. On its inside it joins the *os mali*. Its upper sides make the lower and internal part or circumference of the orbit. At its great canthus it joins the *os unguis* and *frontis*. The lower side of the *os nasi* is joined to it. Under the upper lip it joins with its fellow on the other side, and both, joined together, make the fore and greatest part of the roof of the mouth. It is very thin, and between its two laminæ it has a large cavity, which

opens by a small hole into the nostrils. In its lower end it has sixteen sinuses or sockets, in which the teeth are set. It has a small hole called *Orbiter externus*, in that part of it which makes part of the orbit, through which the nerves of the fifth pair, which come from the teeth, pass. Behind the *dentes incisivi*, where it joins with its fellow, it has another, which comes from the nostrils. The third is the *os unguis*. It has a little thin bone which lies in the great angle of the orbit, and has a hole in which the lachrymal bag lies. There does not appear any good reason for accounting this a bone of the upper jaw, because it lies entirely in the great angle of the orbit; and there is more reason to call it a lamina of the *os spongiosum*, than the *os planum*. The fourth is the *os nasi*: this is a thin but solid bone, which makes the upper part of the nose. Its upper part is joined to the *os frontis* by the *futura transversalis*. One of its sides joins its fellow, where they are supported by the *septum narium*. Its other side joins the *os maxillare*. Upon its lower end the cartilages of the nostrils are fastened. Externally it is smooth, but internally rough. The fifth bone of the upper jaw is the *os palati*. It is a small bone almost square, and it makes the posterior part of the roof of the mouth. It is joined to that part of the *os maxillare*, which makes the fore-part of the palate; it is also joined to its fellow, and to the *processus pterygoideus*. It has a small hole through which a branch of the fifth pair of nerves goes to the membrane of the palate. The last is called the *Vomer*, and is situated in the middle of the lower part of the nose. It has a cleft in its upper side, in which it receives the lower edge of the *septum nasi*.

nasi. In its farther end it receives a small apophysis of the os sphenoides, and its under-side joins the os palati.

Maxillary Glands. See *Mouth*.

Maxillariæ Arteriæ, maxillary arteries.

The external *maxillary artery*, is a branch from the external carotid artery. It runs to the basis of the lower jaw, just close to the upper attachment of the masseter; it gives a branch to the maxillary glands; it passes over the lower jaw, it goes up upon the buccinator, it gives off a branch to the lower lip, which anastomoses with the other on the other side, and is continued to the upper lip, where it anastomoses likewise; there they are called *Labial Arteries*; it then gives off branches to the nose, goes to the inner canthus of the eye, is lost on the forehead, and communicates with the temporal artery.

The internal *maxillary*, is a branch from the external carotid; it rises there from just at the origin of the temporal, and is distributed to both the jaws; it is very much convoluted, and gives branches to all the deep-seated parts: one branch of it runs through the lower jaw, which is called the *Inferior Maxillary Artery*, whilst the main trunk of it runs up to the bottom of the orbit, to the foramen orbis lacerum inferius, winds about the antrum, and sinks into the nose behind the the upper *maxillary bone*, and before the pterygoid process of the os sphenoides, to be spent upon the inside of the nose.

The inferior *maxillary artery*, is a branch of the internal *maxillary artery*.

Maxillaris Inferior Nerv. The lower maxillary nerve is the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves which pass from the head. It passes through the foramen ovale of

the os sphenoides, where it gives off several branches to the muscles of the lower jaw, then throws a remarkable branch through the lower jaw, to supply the teeth, which comes out at the anterior part of the channel, and branches upon the lip, from this a capital branch is detached to the tongue, called the *Lingual*, which runs between the two pterygoid muscles, and passes to the top of the tongue, going along with the duct of the maxillary gland. It is this which gives off the chorda tympani.

Maxillaris Superior Nerv. The upper maxillary nerve. It is the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which pass from the head. It passes through the foramen rotundum of the os sphenoides, where it throws off a branch to the palate, but the trunk passes on in the sulcus of the upper maxillary bone, and goes to the upper jaw, and to the antrum there, when, having given off these branches, it comes out below the orbit, and is diffused upon the face, particularly upon the nose, the upper lip, and cheek.

Maxy, marcasite.

May Apple, a species of *Podophyllum*.

May Weed. See *Cotula*.

Mayz, a kind of Indian wheat.

Meadia, a species of *Dodecatheon*.

Meadow Rue. See *Thalictrum*.

Meadow Sweet. See *Ulmaria*.

Mean, expresseth the middle of any two extremes.

Meatus, a passage, is used for any outlet, as

Meatus Auditorius, opening of the ear. See *Auditorius Meatus*.

Meatus Urinarius, the passage of the urine, &c.

Mecapatti, a species of *Sarsaparilla*.

Mecaxochitl. It is the small American long-pepper.

Meccha, (*Ralf.*) balm of Gilead.

Meccha-

Mechanical, from *machina*, an engine, is a term much of late introduced into physics and medicine, to express a way of reasoning conformable to that which is used in the contrivance, and accounting for the properties and operations of any machine. And this seems to have been the result and consequence of rightly studying the powers of a human mind, and the ways by which it is only fitted to get acquaintance with material beings: for, considering an animal body as a composition out of the same matter from which all other material beings are formed, and to have all those properties which concern a physician's regard only by virtue of its peculiar make and construction, it naturally leads a person, who trusts to proper evidences in such affairs, to consider the several parts according to their figures, contexture, and use; either as wheels, pulleys, wedges, levers, screws, chords, canals, cisterns, strainers, and the like; and throughout the whole of such enquiries to keep the mind close in view of the figures, magnitudes, and *mechanical* powers of every part or movement, just in the same manner, as is used to enquire into the motions and properties of any other machine. For which purpose it is frequently found helpful to decypher or picture out in diagrams, whatsoever is under consideration, as it is customary in common geometrical demonstrations; and the knowledge obtained by this procedure, is called *Mechanical Knowledge*, for which, see *Introduction to Sanctorius explained*.

Mechanic Powers. These are the balance, the lever, the wheel, the pulley, the screw, and the wedge.

To which some add the inclined plane.

Mechanics, is a science which teaches the proportion of the forces, motions, velocities, and in general, the actions of bodies upon one another; or, is a science that shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines; and these are the lever, &c. which see in the article *Mechanic Powers*.

Mechanical Affections, are such properties in matter or body, as arise from its figure, bulk, and motion: and

Mechanical Causes, are used in the same sense: and

Mechanical Solutions, are accounts of things upon the same principles.

Mecchoacana Alba. It is the *Convolvulus Mecchoacana*, Linn.

Mecon, the Greek name for a poppy.

Meconium, from *μῆκων*, *papaver*, a poppy, is properly the condensed juice of poppies, or opium: but it is used also for the excrements of a foetus which adhere to the intestines after birth, because they have been imagined to have some resemblance to opium in colour.

Medena. In Paracelsus it is a species of *Ulcer*.

Medena Vena. According to Castellus, it is the same as *Vena Medinenfis*.

Medeola, asparagus, (*Climbing African*.) A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Media Substantia vini Beccheri, i. e. *Tartar*.

Mediana, a vein of the cubit is thus called; from its situation in the middle between the cephalic and basilic.

Medianum, i. e. *Mediastinum*.

Medianus, the median nerve. See *Cervicales*.

Medi-

Mediastina, inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mediastinæ Arteriæ, the arteries of the mediastinum. They arise from the subclavian arteries, and are spread about the mediastinum.

Mediastinæ Venæ, the veins of the mediastinum. The right comes out from the trunk of the superior vena cava anteriore, a little above the azygos; the left from the subclavia.

Mediastinum, *quasi mediò stare*, to stand in the middle. This is a double membrane, formed by the continuation of the pleura, which comes from the sternum, and goes straight down through the middle of the thorax to the vertebræ, dividing the cavity in two. It contains in its doublings, the heart in its pericardium, the vena cava, the œsophagus, and the stomachic nerves. The membranes of the *mediastinum* are finer and thinner than the pleura, and they have a little fat. The *mediastinum* receives branches of veins and arteries from the mamillary and diaphragmatic, and one proper, called *Mediastina*; its nerves come from the stomachic; it has also some lymphatics, which open into the thoracic duct. The *mediastinum* divides the thorax into two parts, to the end that one lobe of the lungs may officiate, if the other be hindered by a wound on the other side. Sometimes there is a matter contained betwixt its membranes immediately under the sternum, which may occasion the trepanning of this place.

Mediastinum Cerebri, is the same as *Septum transversum*, which see.

Medica, medic fodder. The French call it *Saint Foin*. Pliny says it is called *Medica*, because it came from Media into Greece, when Darius Hystaspis invaded it.

Medicago, medick, a genus in

Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and thirteen varieties.

Medicago Arabica, heart trefoil, or clover, a species of *Medicago*.

Medicamentaria, pharmacy. It is the art of making and preparing medicines. In an ill sense of the word, it is the art of preparing poison.

Medicaster, a false pretender to the knowledge of medicine; the same as *Quack*.

Medic Grass, (*Ciliated*), a species of *Melica*.

Medicine. The ordinary use of this term needs no explanation: but it is also frequently used to express the whole art of healing, and includes all the parts belonging thereunto. By the schools it is divided into, 1. *Physiologia*; 2. *Pathologia*; 3. *Semiotica*; 4. *Hygieina*; 5. *Therapeutica*; which see under their respective names.

A general idea of the operation of medicines, Dr. Keil has given, in his *Account of Animal Secretions*, to the following effect. A few different sorts of particles variously combined, will produce great variety of fluids; some may have one sort, some two, some three, or more; and perhaps the aqueous fluid is the common base of all secretions. If we suppose only five different sorts of particles in the blood, and call them *a, b, c, d, e*, their several combinations, without varying the proportions in which they are mixed, will be these following:

<i>a b</i>	:	<i>a c</i>	:	<i>a d</i>	:	<i>a e</i>	:
<i>b c</i>	:	<i>b d</i>	:	<i>b e</i>	:	<i>c d</i>	:
<i>c e</i>	:	<i>d e</i>	:	<i>a b c</i>	:	<i>a d c</i>	:
<i>a b d</i>	:	<i>a b e</i>	:	<i>a c e</i>	:	<i>a d e</i>	:
<i>b d c</i>	:	<i>b d e</i>	:	<i>b e c</i>	:	<i>d e c</i>	:
<i>a b c d</i>	:	<i>a b c e</i>	:	<i>a c d e</i>	:	<i>a b d e</i>	:
<i>b c d e</i>	:	<i>a b c d e</i>	:		:		:

but whether more or less, need not be

be determined. No theory of secretion has hitherto been able to give any tolerable account of the operation of such *medicines* as promote evacuation. For if the humours are equally mixed with the blood, that is, if the blood is in every part of the body the same, and its particles are not more apt to form certain humours, in some certain parts of the body than in others; or if they are not forced by the power of some medicine to form such humours, then the quantity of humour, separated in equal times, will always be as the velocity of the blood: but the velocity of the blood is doubled by any medicine; and never tripled by the most acute fever. The quantity of humours, however, drawn off by evacuating *medicines*, is often twenty times greater than the natural quantity; and therefore upon supposition that the humours are every where equally mixed with the blood, the operation of evacuating *medicines* can never be accounted for.

Though this argument has the strength of a demonstration, yet there are some who explain the operation of purgative and other evacuating *medicines*, by a stimulating faculty, whereby the sluggish juices are not only forced out, but the obstructed canals opened, and the motion of the blood quickened. But though such a power be allowed, it would remain to be explained, why certain *medicines* do only stimulate certain glands? For it is evident, that evacuating *medicines* have some other power besides that of squeezing out stagnant juices, because when they are all squeezed out, they still evacuate as much, if they are repeated, as they did before; as is plain by continuing a salivation for many days. Second-

ly, We cannot suppose that all bodies have every where, and at all times, juices stagnating; but these *medicines* constantly produce their effects, more or less, at all times. Thirdly, If the vessels be supposed to be obstructed, an evacuating *medicine* could but double the quantity that was evacuated before it was taken. Fourthly, If these *medicines* operate only these ways, then in an healthy body, where there were no obstructions, they would have no effect at all. Fifthly, If the removing obstructions were the cause of a greater quantity evacuated, then the evacuation should still continue in a greater degree than before the obstruction was removed; whereas, in fact, we constantly find it less, as the *medicine* works off. Sixthly, Though a *medicine* by stimulating a vessel may quicken the motion of a fluid in that vessel, yet it can never increase the quantity of fluid running through it in equal spaces of time, because it quickens the motion of the fluid only by contracting the vessel; and therefore the faster the fluid is made to run through the vessel, the less fluid the orifice of the vessel admits: and consequently, after the vessel is contracted by the stimulating *medicine*, the secretion will be less instead of being greater. That a stimulus causes the part upon which it acts to contract, is matter of fact, and that purgative *medicines* do stimulate the bowels; but likewise it may perhaps be said they stimulate the heart and arteries, and increase their force, seeing they not only quicken, but raise the pulse: so that a greater quantity of blood is sent to the glands of the guts. This may be granted, but not that it is the principal action of purgative *medicines*, because that by the same force,

force a greater quantity of blood is sent to all the other glands of the of the body, whose fluids are not however sensibly increased; and the glands of the intestines receive a less quantity in proportion than any others, because they cannot be so much dilated by the greater force of the blood, as others which are not so much stimulated by the *medicine*.

There are others who will have evacuating *medicines* endued with an attenuating quality, by which they dissolve all the cohesions of the particles of the blood, and so set the several humours at liberty to pass through their proper glands: but if these *medicines* have a power universally to dissolve all the cohesions of the blood, then every evacuating *medicine* would equally and indifferently increase the quantity of every secretion. Mercury would as constantly purge as salivate, and nitre promote perspiration as well as it does urine; but this is repugnant to experience. If they have a power to dissolve certain cohesions, and not others, this is but setting certain particles at liberty to pass through their proper glands, which were not so before, and is a preparing the humours, in order to increase the quantity of secretion. Evacuating *medicines* must therefore have a power to affect some particles and not others; that is, to repel some, and attract, retain, and alter others; and this is what may be assumed to be in all *medicines*, and is what a thousand chemical experiments demonstrate.

The several humours then being formed by the different cohesion of the particles of blood, the quantity of humour secreted by any gland, must be in a proportion compounded of the proportion that the num-

ber of the particles cohering in such a manner as is proper to constitute the humour, which passes through the gland, bears to the mass of blood, and of the proportion of the quantity of blood that arrives at the gland. And hence it follows, that where there is a determinate quantity of a certain humour to be separated, the number of particles proper to compose the secreted liquor, must be reciprocally proportional to the quantity of blood that arrives at the gland: and therefore, if the quantity of secretion is to be increased, the number of particles is to be increased; if the secretion is to be lessened, the number of particles proper for such a secretion is to be lessened in the same proportion. *Medicines* therefore which can alter the cohesions and combinations of the particles, can either increase or diminish the quantity of any secretion. Thus, suppose the humour which passeth through the glands of the intestines to be composed of three or four several sorts of particles; that *medicine* which will easily cohere to those particles, and cohering, increase their mutual attractions, so as they unite in greater numbers, at or before they arrive at the intestines, than they would have done, if the *medicine* had not been given, must necessarily increase the quantity of humour which passes through the glands of the intestines, if the quantity of blood which arrives at the glands is not diminished in the same proportion as the number of particles increased. After the same manner do diuretics, sudorifics, and *medicines* which promote all other secretions, operate.

Why increasing the quantity of some secretions should diminish that of others, is not easy to explain
upon

upon any other foot: for if the blood be equally mixed in every part of the body with all the humours which are separated from it; that is, if the mixture of the blood is every where alike, so that every humour bears the same proportion to the rest of the arterial blood, in one part of the body that it does in another; and if every humour has its own proper gland through which it is separated, then what is separated by one gland is not subtracted from another, and consequently does not diminish the quantity of humour which flows to this other, but does, indeed, rather increase the quantity of this other secretion: for the more any one humour is carried off, the greater proportion any other, remaining in the blood, bears to the remaining blood; and therefore the more any one secretion is increased, the more all the rest should be increased likewise. But if all the humours are composed by a combination of a few different sorts of particles, then the more apt these particles are to run into any one sort of combination, the less all other combinations must be; and consequently the increasing any one secretion must necessarily diminish the quantity of all others; but more especially, of that which has the most of the same sort of particles.

Medicina Tingenda apta. i.e. *Bixa Orellana*, Linn.

Medicina Trisfitiæ, an epithet given to saffron, on account of its chearing effects.

Medicinal Days. Such are so called by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines, in order to wait nature's effort, and therefore require all assistance

from art to help forward, or prepare the humours for such a crisis: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is most conveniently complied with.

Medicinal Hours, are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken to the greatest advantage, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and at going to bed; but in acute cases, the times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.

Medick. See *Medicago*.

Medinensis Vena. So the Arabians called the worm which is known by the name of *Dracunculus*. They called it *Vena*, because they doubted its being a living animal, and *Medinensis*, from its being frequent at Medina. It is the *Gordius Medinensis*, or muscular hair-worm, of Linnæus.

Meditullium, is that spongy substance between the two plates of the cranium, and in the interstices of all laminated bones.

Medium, signifies that particular space or region through which bodies move, as air, water, &c. And whatever density or tenacity there is in the parts of the *medium*, whereby bodies move in it are retarded or stopped, is called the *Resistance of the Medium*. This Dr. Wallis has asserted to be always as the square of the velocity of the moving body; but in a very dense *medium*, it must be in a less ratio. For in the former computation it is considered, that by the action of a swift body, there is communicated to the same quantity of the *medium* a greater motion in proportion to that greater velocity. As to the different resistances resulting from the different figures of moving bodies through

the same *medium*, they are too various to be here recited: for which, therefore, consult the works of mathematicians on that head. See also *Projectiles*.

Medium Cœrulea, blue Canterbury-bell-flower, a species of *Campanula*.

Medium Testæ, i. e. *Bregma*.

Medius Lapis. It is a gem brought from Media. It is black, with a gold-coloured vein, and yields a juice of the colour of saffron, and the taste of wine.

Medius Venter, the middle venter, is the thorax, or chest.

Medlar. See *Mespilus*.

Medlar Tree, (*Mexican*.) a species of *Chrysophyllum*.

Medulla. See *Marrow*.

Medullæ Cassiæ, the pulp of the cassia fistularis.

Medulla Cerebri, is the white soft part of the brain, covered on the outside with the cortical substance, which is of a more dark or ashy colour. See *Brain*.

Medulla Oblongata, is that part within the skull which is the beginning of the spinal marrow; it is about three or four inches in length within the skull, and then it descends to the os sacrum, through the hole of the hinder part of the head and the vertebræ: it sends out ten pair of nerves to the chest, the abdomen, and the limbs. This is accounted the common sensory, or seat of sensation, whereunto all the impressions made upon the nerves, by external objects, are returned.

Medulla Spinalis, or the spinal marrow, is the continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata*, without the skull, and which passing through all the vertebræ of the back, ends in the os sacrum. It is the origin of most of the nerves of the trunk of the body, sending out thirty pair

on each side to the limbs, to the great cavities, and other parts. By a nice hand it may be severed into many small fibres, which may be traced up to its original, the *Medulla Oblongata*.

Medulla, in *Botany*, signifies the pith or heart of the tree or plant.

Medullary Oil. The finer and more subtle part of the marrow of the bones is thus called. Dr. Clopton Havers, in his *Osteology*, says, it passes not into them by ducts, but by small pores formed into the vesicles or glandules, which are conglomerated into distinct lobules, contained in several membranes investing the whole marrow; all which vesicles or bags are propagated from the outward coat of the arteries; and by which it passes from one to another till it arrives at the sides or extreme parts of the bones. That part of it which is supplied to the interstices of the joints, goes into them by passages penetrating through the bone into those cavities, and formed for that end. The use of this *oil* is either common to all the bones, whose temper it preserves and keeps from being too brittle; or more peculiar for the joints, where it is very serviceable, 1. To lubricate the bones at their extremities, that they may move more easily and free. 2. To keep the ends of the articulated bones from growing hot with motion. 3. To preserve the joints from wearing by attrition, and rubbing against one another. And 4. To preserve the ligaments of the joints from dryness and rigidity; and lubricate those parts which slide upon the bones, and keep the cartilages, which are joined to them, flexible.

Megrim, i. e. *Hemicrania*.

Meibomius's Glands, i. e. *Ciliary Glands*.

Melæna, } black bile, or the dis-
Melaina, } ease the matter of
 which is black bile. The same as
Melaina Nofos, or *Morbus Niger*.

Melaina Nofos, the black disease. Hippocrates applies this name to two diseases. In the first the patient vomits black bile, which is sometimes bloody and sour; sometimes he throws up a thin saliva; and at others a green bile, &c. In the second the patient is as described in the article *Morbus Niger*.

Melampodium, black helebore. So called from Melampus, who first used it in medicine.

Melampodium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Melampyro, a species of *Eryngo*.

Melampyrum, from *μελας*, black, and *πυρος*, wheat, because it resembles wheat, cow-wheat, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are five species and three varieties.

Melanagogues, are such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler, from *μελας*, niger; black, and *αγω*, duco, to lead; but there is no such distinction of choler now much regarded, and consequently this term is but little used.

Melanchlorus, livid colour of the skin, the black jaundice.

Melancholy, from *μελας*, niger, black, and *χολη*, bilis, choler, thus called, because supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid a blood, which permits not a sufficiency of spirits to be separated in the brain to animate and invigorate the nerves and muscles. Its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli.

Melanium, a species of *Lytbrum*.

Melanopiper, black pepper.

Melanthium, a genus in Linnæus's

botany. He enumerates eight species.

Melas, black, an epithet applied to the colour of the skin, and also to some particular medicines. So the *Vitiligo* is called when of a dark black colour.

Melas Icterus, the black jaundice.

Melasma, an ecchymosis when black, a bruise that turns black, black blotches on the legs or other parts not exposed to the air.

Melastoma, American gooseberry, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties fifteen.

Melca. Galen says it is a Roman word; and Constantine, lib. xviii. *de Agricultura*, says it is nothing but milk reposed in an earthen pot, first well seasoned with boiling hot vinegar, by which means there was a separation of the thicker substance of the milk from the whey.

Melcagris, a species of *Fritillaria*.

Melegeta, } grains of Paradise.

Meleguetta, }

Melcios, a species of alum, which is made in the island of Melos.

Melia, the bead-tree, or bread-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Melicanthus, from *μελι*, honey, and *ανθος*, a flower, because in Africa it transudes honey; the honey-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Melica, melic-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Meliceriola, a small meliceris.

Meliceris, from *μελι*, mel, honey, is a tumor inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way to pressure, but returns again. It is to be cured by warm discutients.

Meli-

Melicocca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Meligeion. Blancard says it is a fetid oleous humour, of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers, complicated with a caries of the subjacent bone.

Melilotus, from *μελι*, honey, and *λωτος*, a kind of lotus; melilot. It is the *Trifolium Melilotus*, of Linnæus.

Meliphyllon, baum.

Melissa, from *μελι*, honey, because bees gather much honey from it; balm, or baum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and two varieties.

Melissa Turcica, Turkey, or rather Canary baum, commonly called *Balm of Gilead*.

Melissophyllum, bastard-balm, balm-leaved archangel, a species of the *Melittis*.

Melitæa, or *Melitea Terra*, earth of Malta. It is a kind of white marle.

Melitismos, a linctus prepared with honey.

Melittites, honey-stone. It differs from the galactites only in sweetness and colour.

Melittis, balm-leaf, or bastard-balm, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Mellago. Any medicine is thus called which hath the consistence and sweetness of honey.

Mellego, was formerly much used for any juice or liquid that was boiled up to the consistence of honey.

Melleguetta, grains of Paradise.

Mellifavium, i. e. *Meliceris*.

Mellifolium, baum.

Mellilotus, bird's-foot trefoil.

Melo, the melon, a species of *Cucumis*.

Melocæsus, the great melon thistle, a species of *Cæsus*.

Melochia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and one variety.

Melocarduus, i. e. *Melocæsus*.

Melodinus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Melon. See *Melo*. It signifies an apple, the cheek, or a sheep. It is also a disorder of the eyes, and is when it protuberates out of the socket.

Melongena, egg plant, or mad-apple, a species of *Solanum*.

Melon, (*Sicilian-water*.) See *Citrullus*.

Melon, (*Water*.) See *Anguria*.

Melopepo, buckler-gourd, or squash, a species of the *Cucurbita*.

Melosis, *μελωσις*, is a term which frequently occurs in Hippocrates, *De Capit. Vulner.* for that search into wounds which is made by surgeons with the specillum, or probe.

Melotbrio, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Melotbrum, i. e. *Bryonia Alba*.

Melotis, *μελωτις*, is used for the lesser specillum, and often for that particular instrument contrived to search or cleanse the ear with, more commonly called *Auriscalpium*.

Membrane. This is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts. The fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. In their texture there is a number of small glands, which separate an humour fit for moistening the parts which they contain.

By reason of the thickness and transparency of the *membranes*, the ramifications of the blood-vessels are more apparently to be seen in them than in any other part of the body; here the innumerable divisions, windings, and turnings, serpentine progressions, and frequent inosculation together, but also of veins with veins, and arteries with arteries, make a most agreeable embroidery, and delicate network, covering the whole *membrane*. Nor is nature always constant to the same disposition, but delights in variety here as well as in the disposition of the branches and leaves of plants and trees. Those that cover the solid parts are properly called *membranes*; and they have their particular names, as the *Peritonæum*, which wraps up all that is contained in the abdomen; the *Pleura*, that which is in the thorax; the *Periosteum*, the bones; and the *Pericardium*, the heart. Those which form the coats of vessels, and which contain the humours, as those of the veins and arteries, stomach, bladder, intestines, testicles, &c. are called *Tunics*, or coats: and those which cover and embrace the brain, as the *dura mater*, and the *pia mater*, are called *Meninges*. Of all these kinds of *membranes*, some are thin, and some are thick; and the same *membrane* is thick in some places, and thin in others, as in the *membrana adiposa*, which is thicker in the neck than in any other part of the body. The use of the *membranes* is to cover and wrap up the parts, and strengthen them, to save them from external injuries: to preserve the natural heat; to join one part to another; to sustain small vessels, and the nerves which run through their duplicatures; to stop the re-

turning of the humours in their vessels, as the valves stop the returning of the blood in the veins and heart; of the chyle in the lacteal and thoracic duct; and of the lymph in the lymphatic vessels. By the *membrana adiposa* is most commonly understood that part of it only which lies next the flesh, and which contains but little fat in its cells; and, therefore, appearing more membranous than the rest, is said to be the basis of the *cellulæ adiposæ*. And even some part of this hath been taken by anatomists for the *membrana carnea*, on the account of its redness; for here the blood-vessels lie very thick, the vesicles not being distended with fat. Anatomists do generally assert, that there is a *membrana communis musculorum*, being led into that mistake by the aponeurosis of several muscles; whereas upon stricter observation, there is no such thing to be found. The *membrana propria musculorum*, is that which immediately covers all and every one of the fibres of a muscle, and is closely tacked to them. There is another called *membrana communis vasculorum*, which is a thin *membrane*, and accompanies almost all the vessels of the body. All these *membranes* receive veins, arteries, and nerves from the parts which are nearest to them.

Membrana Adiposa. See the preceding, and *Adiposa Membrana*.

Membrana Carnosa, the same as *Panniculus carnosus*.

Membranacei, inflammation of membranous parts.

Membrana communis musculorum. See *Membrane*.

Membrana propria musculorum. See *Membrane*.

Membranologia, membranology. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

Mem-

Membrana Tympani. See *Ear*.

Membrana Urinaria, i. e. *Alantois*.

Membranofus Musculus, is a muscle of the leg, so called from the large membranous expansion it is continued with, inclosing all the muscles of the tibia and tarsus; whence it is also called *Fascia lata*. It hath a sharp fleshy beginning from the fore-part of the spine of the os ilium, between the origination of the *saftorius*, and tendinous beginning of the *glutæus magnus*; and being dilated to a fleshy belly, which fills the interstice made by the first of the two last named muscles, and upper part of the *rectus*, and fore-part of the *glutæus medius*, in its oblique descent becomes tendinous, four fingers breadth below the great trochanter, whence it passes directly over the *vastus externus* to its proper termination at the superior appendix of the fibula: but in its progress thither, it is conjoined with the tendinous expansion of the *glutæus magnus*, which ariseth from the spine of the ilium, covering the external part of the *glutæus medius*, and all the external muscles of the tibia, as those of the thigh-bone; and descending over the patella, comprehends all the muscles of the tarsus, and joins with the *ligamentum annulare*, which retains the tendons of the toes and feet. When this muscle acteth, the leg and thigh are drawn outwards.

Membrum, a member, or limb.

Memory, is that faculty whereby the mind repeats things received by former sensations; or is the calling to mind known and past things; as when we conceive heat or light, sweet or bitter, &c. when the object is removed; and it is in a manner the store-house of our ideas. Many philosophers, as well as physicians, have been at great

pains to give some intelligible account of this power, but without any farther success than to puzzle themselves and others more than they were before.

Memecylon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Menagogues, are such medicines as promote the flux of the menses.

Menais, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Mendofus, is used by some in the same sense as *spurious*, or *illegitimus*; *Mendosæ Costæ*, false or spurious ribs; *Mendosa Sutura*, the squamous suture in the skull, or bastard suture, from *mendax*, counterfeits.

Meninges, } meninges, or matres,

Meninx, } from being the supposed origin of all the other membranes, and *meninx*, a membrane. Both these words are used particularly for the dura and pia mater.

Meningæ Arteriæ, i. e. *Arteriæ Dura Matris*.

Meningophylax, from *μνηξ*, a membrane, and *φυλασσω*, to guard, is an instrument used in wounds of the head, largely described by Celsus, but more accurately, with its use, by Scultetus, *Arm. Chirurg.* part i. tab. 2. fig. 10. Gorræus takes notice of somewhat like it under the name *Veſis*, the same as the *Mochlion* of the Greeks.

Menispermum, moonshied, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Menorrhagia, excessive or extraordinary discharge of the menses. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Hæmorrhagiæ*. He distinguishes six species, 1. *Menorrhagia Rubra*. See *Menses Excessivæ*. 2. *Menorrhagia Abortus*, when floodings happen to pregnant women, or miscarriage. See *Abortus*. 3. *Menorrhagia Lochialis*. See *Lochia*. 4. *Menorrhagia*

gia Vitiorum, when the appearance of the menses are unusual, as by an ulcer, &c. 5. *Menorrhagia Alba*. See *Fleur Albus*. 6. *Menorrhagia Nabothi*, when there is a ferous discharge from the vagina, or the whites in pregnant women.

Menorrhagia Difficilis, difficult menstruation, as when attended with pain.

Menorrhagia Gravidarum, flooding, miscarriage.

Mensa Jovic, i. e. Verbena.

Menses. These are the monthly evacuations of women from the uterus; and as nice an affair rightly to understand, as any thing that concerns the human mechanism. In order hereunto therefore, besides what was said before under *Generation*, parts of peculiar to women, which see, it may be necessary farther to observe, 1. That the vagina, or passage to the womb in women, as well as the whole body, is perpendicular to the horizon, whereas in all brutes it is in a parallel situation. 2. That the membrane covering the womb on the inside, as well as the vagina, and into which there are diffused a great number of veins and arteries, is very thin, and and without fat; so that these vessels are less guarded than in other parts, where they are inclosed with muscles and fat. 3. That the blood-vessels in this part are prodigiously numerous, and particularly in the womb; where also their large ramifications inosculate with one another, the arteries with the arteries, and the veins with the veins; and likewise the branches of one side of the womb with those on the other, which meet not one another, in straight lines, but are folded and curved into a multitude of serpentine windings. Which construction is necessary at the time of being big, else the vessels would be so

pressed as to burst or obstruct; whereas this contrivance helps them to give way, and keep always the passage of some free. 4. That the descending trunk of the aorta is much larger in women than in men. And 5. That the uterine veins have no valves.

Now, in order to know why these vessels are so frequently broke through, it is of consequence to premise, that women are of a more tender frame than men, and that therefore, when they are at, or near full growth, the quantity taken in by diet is not digested, and broke enough to go away in a due proportion by evacuation; and therefore in the vessels there is an accumulation of humours, or a plethora. But then to understand how this overplus is carried off by this discharge, it will be needful also to attend to these following propositions, which mathematicians teach us.

Prop. 1. The moment of every body, or that force by which every body endeavours to press forward, is increased by increasing the velocity or quantity of matter, or both.

2. If the moment of any body is greater than the impediment in its way, it will remove that impediment.

3. In all percussions the stroke is proportional to the force lost.

4. The force lost is as the resistance.

5. If a body is projected against any impediment with a given force; the stroke will be as the sign of the angle of incidence.

6. In every fluid there is not only a pressure downwards, but every way.

7. A fluid presses upon inclosing bodies on every side, with a force equal to that by which its parts

parts endeavour to recede from one another.

6. The lateral pressure is as the height of the incumbent fluid.

9. The direction of such pressure is perpendicular to the sides of the vessels which are pressed upon,

The two first propositions shew why the blood breaks through the vessels in a plethora; and the rest, why through the uterine vessels. Nothing is more plain than that the moment of the blood is increased in a plethora, if its velocity continues the same, because its quantity is increased. To which, if an increased velocity be added, its moment will be still much greater. And, in a plethora, both the quantity and velocity of blood is increased, if there is no lentor, or viscosity; for, in a blood rightly digested, the quantity of spirits concerned will be as its quantity; and the more they are separated, the more forcibly will the heart contract, and consequently throw the blood with greater force against any impediment: for, in this case, the blood-vessels are looked upon to be such, and will continue to be so, as long as their resistance is greater, or equal to the blood's moment; but when that moment exceeds such resistance, the blood will break through them. And the uterine vessel, because they are not guarded with muscles or fat, are the most easy to be thus broke through.

Because by *prop. 3.* the stroke in all percussions is as the force lost, let it be examined, whether there is any diminution of velocity in the uterine vessels, and which may easily be deduced from the structure of those vessels already taken notice of: for they go on not in straight lines, but in

various windings over the whole uterus. And therefore, since by *prop. 4.* the diminution of velocity is as the resistance, if in them there is a greater resistance, the stroke upon them will be the greater. And, that there is a greater resistance in those vessels, may be thus demonstrated: if a fluid be propelled in a straight canal, there can only be a lateral pressure, so far as the fluid thrusts against the sides of the vessels, by *prop. 7.* for the sides oppose not its direct motion. But if a fluid be propelled through a curval canal, it then not only presses against the sides of the canal, but its moment, as much as can be, bears against them; and by how much the greater this impediment is, by so much the more will be the stroke upon them. And the greater the curvity is of such a vessel, that is, the more opposite it is to the direction of the fluid, the greater will be its resistance; and consequently, will the fluid be propelled against it with the greater force, or the greater will its stroke upon it be; and by this means will the fluid have a greater advantage in breaking through it.

From the fabrick of the womb, as to its perpendicular position to the horizon, it will also farther appear what necessity there is for the blood to break through the vessels there, rather than any where else, in these circumstances. as also from the same position of the great artery, which carries the blood to the womb: for by *prop. 7.* the pressure of a fluid upon its containing vessel, is not only downwards, but against its sides; and by *prop. 8.* such lateral pressure is as its altitude; and therefore the whole column of blood in the descending ar-

tery will press upon the uterine vessels ; and because that pressure is by *prop.* 9. perpendicular to their sides, it will distend them. And, if such distension be joined to the advantage which the blood has against the uterine vessels, by means of their inflections, it can be no wonder why the blood breaks through them sooner than any where else. For, by reason of the plethora, and the weight of a fluid pressing perpendicularly against the sides of the vessels, the sides of those vessels become stretched so that their constituent fibres are at greater distances from one another ; and by how much the more they are so divided ; by so much the easier will any force break quite through them. And hence arises very naturally the reason why brutes, which have the same fabric of parts, have not these discharges, because their situation, with regard to their principal canals, are parallel to the horizon, which entirely takes away all that perpendicular pressure against the sides of the vessels from the column of blood in the descending trunk of the aorta, and which is none of the least causes of its happening to women.

The want of valves to these vessels is also another argument for their being fitter for this discharge than any other ; because all that force which the blood has from the heart, remains without any check, which it has from them in other parts. What farther relates to this curious mechanism of nature, and the accounting for the periods from a plethora, and for that plethora, from a defect in evacuation, and chiefly perspiration ; may be met with at large, treated of in a manner uncommonly elegant, and demonstrative, in Dr. Friend's *Emmenologia*. See also *Mars*.

Menses, Deficient, } See *Amenorrhœa*.
Menses, Difficult, }
Menses, Suppressed. }

Mensis Philosophicus, a philosophical or chemical month. According to some, it is three days and nights, others say it is ten, and there are who reckon it to be thirty or forty days.

Menstrua, the menses in women, and the bleeding piles in men.

Menstrual Discharge, the same as *Menses*.

Menstrua Alba, i. e. *Fluor Albus*.

Menstruum, all liquors are so called, which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues or ingredients by infusion, decoction, &c. The principal *menstrua*, made use of in *Pharmacy*, are water, vinous spirits, oils, acid, and alkaline liquors. Water is the *menstruum* of all salts, of vegetable gums, and of animal jellies. Of the first it dissolves only a determinate quantity, though of one kind of salt more than of another ; and being thus saturated, leaves any additional quantity of the same salt untouched. It is never saturated with the two latter, but unites readily with any proportion of them, forming with different quantities, liquors of different consistencies. It takes up likewise, when assisted by trituration, the vegetable gummy resins, as ammoniacum and myrrh ; the solutions of which, though imperfect, that is, not transparent, but turbid and of a milky hue, are nevertheless applicable to valuable purposes in medicine. Rectified spirit of wine is the *menstruum* of the essential oils and resins of vegetables ; of the pure distilled oils of animals, and of soaps, though it does not act upon the expressed oil and fixed alkaline salt, of which soap

soap is composed. Hence, if soap contains any superfluous quantity of either the oil or salt, it may, by means of this *menstruum*, be excellently purified therefrom. It dissolves, by the assistance of heat, volatile alkaline salts; and more readily the neutral ones, composed either of fixed alkali and the acetous acid, as the sal diureticus or of volatile alkali and the nitrous acid. Oils dissolve vegetable resins and balsams, wax, animal fats, mineral bitumens, sulphur, and certain metallic substances, particularly lead. The expressed oils are, for most of these bodies, more powerful *menstrua* than those obtained by distillation; as the former are more capable of sustaining without injury a strong heat, which is in most cases necessary to enable them to act. All acids dissolve alkaline salts, alkaline earths, and metallic substances. The different acids differ greatly in their action, upon these last; one dissolving some particular metals; and another, others. The vegetable acids dissolve a considerable quantity of zinc, iron, copper, and tin; and extract so much from the metallic part of antimony as to become powerfully emetic: they likewise dissolve lead, if previously calcined by fire; but more copiously if corroded by their steam. The marine acid dissolves zinc, iron, and copper; and though it scarce acts on any other metallic substance in the common way of making solutions, may nevertheless be artfully combined with them all except gold. The corrosive sublimate and antimonial caustic of the shops, are combinations of it with mercury and the metallic part of antimony, effected by applying the acid in the form of fume, to the subjects at the same time strongly

heated. The nitrous acid is the common *menstruum* of all metallic substances, except gold and the antimonial semi-metal, which are soluble only in a mixture of the nitrous and marine. The vitriolic acid easily dissolves zinc, iron, and copper; and may be made to corrode, or imperfectly dissolve most of the other metals. Alkaline lixivia dissolves oils, resinous substances, and sulphur. Their power is greatly promoted by the addition of quicklime, instances of which occur in the preparation of soap and in the common caustic. Thus acuated, they reduce the flesh, bones, and other solid parts of animals, into a gelatinous matter. Solutions made in water and spirit of wine, possess the virtue of the body dissolved; whilst oils generally sheathe its activity, and acids and alkalies vary its quality. Hence watery and spirituous liquors are the proper *menstrua* of the native virtues of vegetable and animal matters. Most of the foregoing solutions are easily effected, by pouring the *menstruum* on the body to be dissolved, and suffering them to stand together, for some time exposed to a suitable warmth. A strong heat is generally requisite to enable oils and alkaline liquors to perform their office; nor will acids act on some metallic bodies without its assistance. The action of watery and spirituous *menstrua* is likewise expedited by a moderate heat, though the quantity which they afterwards keep dissolved, is not, as some suppose, by this means increased. All that heat occasions these to take up more than they would do in a longer time in the cold, will, when the heat ceases, subside again. The action of acids on the bodies which they dissolve, is generally accompanied with

with heat, effervescence, and a copious discharge of fumes. The fumes which arise during the dissolution of some metals in the vitriolic acid, prove inflammable: hence in the preparation of the artificial vitriols of iron and zinc, the operator ought to be careful, especially where the solution is made in a narrow-mouthed vessel, lest, by the imprudent approach of a candle, the exhaling vapour be set on fire. There is another species of solution in which the moisture of air is the *menstruum*. Fixed alkaline salts and those of the neutral kind, composed of alkaline salts and the vegetable acids, or of alkaline earths, and any acid except the vitriolic, and some metallic salts; on being exposed for some time to a moist air, gradually attract its humidity, and, at length, become liquid. Some substances, not dissoluble by water in its grosser form, as the butter of antimony, are easily liquified by this slow action of the aerial moisture. This process is termed *Deliquation*. The cause of solution assigned by some naturalists, namely, the admission of the fine particles of one body into the pores of another, whose figure fits them for their reception, is not just or adequate, as Dr. Shaw very well remarks, but hypothetical and ill presumed; since we find some bodies will uniformly dissolve their own quantity of others, as water does of Epsom salt, alcohol of essential oils, mercury of metals, one metal of another, &c. whereas the sum of the pores or vacancies of every body, must be necessarily less than the body itself, and consequently those pores cannot receive a quantity of matter equal to the body wherein they reside. See the articles *Affinity*, *Dissolution*, *Extraction*, *Fusion*, &c.

How a *menstruum* can suspend bodies much heavier than itself, which very often happens, may be conceived by considering, that the parts of no fluids can be so easily separated, but they will a little resist or retard the descent of any heavy bodies through them: and that this resistance is, *cæteris paribus*, still proportionable to the surface of the descending bodies. But the surface of bodies do by no means increase or decrease in the same proportion as their solidities do: for the solidity increases as the cube, but the surface only as the squares of the diameter; wherefore it is plain, very small bodies will have much larger surfaces, in proportion to their solid contents, than larger bodies will, and consequently, when grown exceeding small, may easily be buoyed up in the liquor.

Mensura, a measure, in *Botany*. Plants are generally so various in their dimensions, that their parts can only be measured relatively to each other; Tournefort, however, introduced positive geometrical *mensuration*: but Linnæus, thinking it inconvenient for a botanist to carry an artificial scale in his pocket, makes a natural scale of the human body, the degrees of which are these, *capillus, linea, unguis, pollex, palmus, dodrans, spithama, pes, cubitus, brachium, orgyæ*.

Mensurable, or

Mensurability, is when a body is reducible to any certain measure.

Mentagra, a name for the *Musculus Pulmonarius*. Wendelin Hoek gives this name to the venereal disease.

Mentales, alienation of the judgment, in which the functions of the mind are disturbed.

Mentastrum, horse-mint, the *Mentha Sylvestris* of Lin.

Mentha,

Mentha, mint, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species and sixteen varieties.

Mentha Spicata, i. e. *Mentha Viridis*, Lin.

Menthastrum, a name for the red water-mint.

Mentula, a name for the penis, because it often plucks a man by the chin, from more serious business, to venerous embraces.

Mentula Alata, a sub-marine production. It is met with on rocks, and resembles a bird's wing.

Mentulagra, a disorder of the penis, induced by a contraction of the erectores musculi, and causing impotence. It is the same as Paulus Ammianus explains of the spadones. Joseph Grundpeckius calls the venereal disease thus.

Mentum, is so much of the lowest part of the face, as we distinguish by the name of *Chin*.

Mentzelia, a plant so called by father Plumier, in honour of Mentzelius. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Menyanthes, bog-bean, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and two varieties.

Mephites, and

Mephitical Exhalations, are poisonous or noxious steams, issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever. The most remarkable place of this kind is in the Grotto del Cani, near Puzzuoli, about two miles from Naples, in Italy, the steams of which kill dogs or other animals, when brought within its reach. A very curious account of which, and the manner of its efficacy, is given by Dr. Mead, in his Essay on Poisons. See *Poisons*. The word *mephiticus*, signifies stinking, particularly such a smell as arises from brimstone and water, or from corrupt water mixed

with earth and brimstone. It is applied to fixed air also.

Mercurialis, mercury, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Mercurialis, a species of *Tragia*.

Mercurialis Mas, i. e. *Mercurialis Annuæ*. Lin.

Mercurialis Sylvestris, i. e. *Mercurialis Pernensis*, Lin.

Mercurius, quicksilver, i. e. *Mercury*.

Mercury, with the chemists, is the third hypostatical principle, and seems not to differ from what is called *Spirit*. They also talk much of the

Mercuries of Metals: but they conceal their notions in such a peculiar cant and jargon, as to run no hazard of being contradicted, by being understood. Mr. Boyle, indeed, speaks of a running *mercury*, which he obtained from antimony; but that must be a mercury in a much grosser sense than these obscure philosophers seem to aim at.

Mercury. See *Mercurialis*.

Mercury, properly so called, or quicksilver, is an opaque silver-coloured metallic fluid, appearing to the eye like melted lead or tin, about fourteen times heavier than an equal bulk of water; not congelable by the greatest known degree of natural cold: totally exhaling, by a heat below ignition, in subtle fumes, which condense into running *mercury* again. This fluid supposed by the Greeks to be poisonous and corrosive, was introduced into medicine by the Arabians, as an ingredient in external applications against different cutaneous maladies. It is now regarded as a specific in venereal distempers, and is used with success in sundry other complaints,

But

But though this metal has long had a share in medicine, yet it seems not rightly to have been understood, either as to the true manner of its preparation, or its operation, in a human body, till of late. The following remarks will set both in a clearer light. The fluidity of *mercury* is easily understood from the sphericity of its parts, which makes them so readily roll over one another; and its gravity, from the solidity of those parts, containing so much matter in proportion to their surfaces; for a sphere of all figures has the least surface with respect to the matter it contains. The only difficulty, therefore, is to know how it comes about, that a body so extremely heavy, should be sooner raised by fire, than those which are much lighter. And this we are soon taught to understand, from the help which *Geometry* affords, teaching us, that upon the division of solid spheres, their gravities decrease in a triplicate proportion of their diameters; but the superficies only in a duplicate. So that a body circumstanced as *mercury*, if it be divisible into very small parts, may be rendered prodigiously light, i. e. specifically so; for the farther it is divided, it grows comparatively lighter, as the same quantity of matter, which determines its absolute weight, comes to exist after such division under much more surface; which determines its relative weight; and if this division is continued till it is specifically lighter than air, then will it rise in air by the known laws of nature. Because therefore, the sphericity of mercurial particles gives them less contact with one another; and that by the force of so minute, though active an agent as fire, its globules

are to be broken into almost an infinite number of more globules, their specific gravities will soon be rendered so much less than those of air, that they cannot but fly upwards in imperceptible vapour: when other bodies specifically lighter in larger coalescencies, because they are not so divisible, and their figures admit not of such a decrease of substance so much faster than their surfaces, as those of *mercury* do, cannot be rendered so much specifically lighter, and therefore, cannot so soon rise in vapour.

But this solution is much more to our purpose, as it gives great light into some effects of this metal; when it comes into medicine. For which very reason it may be also necessary to examine into those properties which arise from its gravity; and whereby it occasions such prodigious alterations, in rendering the animal fluids thinner, and breaking open the secretory passages. But what it does by its gravity, in common with other metalline substances of the like properties, may be collected from what has been said concerning chalybeates under the word *Mars*, which see. But here on that account, it may be convenient to add, that the same reasons which make it so powerful a deobstruent, give us certain rules wherein to avoid its use, as in hectic, and all cases where the constitution is drawn low by too large evacuations, because *mercurials* will keep up the excess of impetus in the fluids, and that over-capacity in the secretory orifices, on which such an extreme of constitution depends.

To understand more distinctly the manner of operation, and particularly how a metal of no remarkable efficacy is changed into a violent poison, in making it into the

the common sublimate, and again into a safe cathartic, in the *mercurius dulcis*; it is necessary diligently to attend to the procedure in those processes. In the first the *mercurial* globuli are, as it were, stuck full of sharp salts from aquafortis, so that each particle comes to be like a ball stuck round with sharp needles. The first manifest quality, or alteration made hereby, is the loss of fluidity in the *mercury*; for, their rolling about in such an acid menstruum, until they become full of spiculæ, changes their smooth surfaces into very unequal ones, whereby they will not slide over another, but become permanent and fixed. In this, therefore, these two circumstances seem to concur, to change those things into mischievous dispositions, which separately had none. The salt being drove into the mercurial globules, gives them points which they had not before; and the mercurial globules add to the saline particles a gravity and force, which they had not without them: that is, crude *mercury* by its weight, when in circulation in the juices, would strike hard upon whatsoever it met with, but for want of angles, or points, could not vellicate the parts: and the saline particles, though they had points, have not force enough to drive them into the membranes, so as to do much harm. But when, by this process, they are joined together, the weight of the *mercury* drives in the saline spiculæ like wedges, and makes them cut and tear to pieces whatsoever comes in their way. So that those crystals, or armed balls, as so many knives and daggers, wound and stab the tender coats of the stomach and guts, and all parts they pass through, whereby they abrade their

natural mucus, tear off the extremities of the vessels, and draw blood itself.

This being the nature of sublimate, from such a contexture of parts; it will not be difficult to apprehend, how in making it into *mercurius dulcis*, the same re-sublimed with fresh live *mercury*, especially if it be repeated three or four times, loses its corrosiveness to that degree, that it not only becomes a very safe, but in many cases an excellent medicine. To this end it is to be considered, that the action of these saline spiculæ, depending upon their gravities and largeness, they must necessarily by every subsequent sublimation be broken into smaller and smaller parts; whereby those points, which were before so sharp, will be almost lost, so as not to make wounds deep enough to be mischievous and deadly; and therefore will only vellicate and twitch the sensible membranes of the stomach to that degree, as to excite them to an excretion of their contents and glandulous juices, upwards or downwards, according as the force of the irritation is greater or less. The few salts remaining in these *mercurial* globuli, may, perhaps, be much taken off in their passage through the *primæ viæ*, but not altogether; so that when these globules get into the blood by their motion and weight, they must necessarily dissolve the preternatural cohesions of all the liquors: particularly of those which circulate in the smallest canals, and are more viscid and tenacious, making them more fluxile and thin, or of more easy secretion; whereupon all the glands of the body are set to work, and scoured of their contents: but the salival ones, especially, being many in number, very large

large and wide, and the juice they separate, of a tough and ropy consistence, so that a considerable quantity of it is accumulated, before it is forced out of the orifices of the ducts; these effects will be most remarkable in them, and a salivation or spitting must continue so long, till the active mineral particles are through these and other passages discharged quite out of the body. See *Salivation*.

Mercurials, are all things prepared with quicksilver.

Mercurius Mortis, } i.e. *Algarothi*

Mercurius Vitæ, } *Pulvis*.

Mercury, (*Common English*.) See *Bonus Henricus*.

Mercury, (*Threc-seeded*.) See *Acalypha*.

Merger, coral.

Meriana, a species of *Antholyza*.

Merianella, a species of *Antholyza*.

Meridian, is a great circle passing through the poles of the world; it crosseth the equinoctial at right angles, and divideth the sphere into two equal parts, one east and the other west; and has its poles in the east and west point of the horizon. It is called *meridian*, because, when the sun cometh to the south part of this circle, it is then *meridies*, mid-day, or high noon; and then the sun hath its greatest altitude for that day, which is therefore called the *Meridian Altitude*. The *meridians* change, and are various according to the longitudes of places; so that they may be said to be infinite in number, for that all places from east to west, have their several *meridians*; but there is, or should be, one fixed, which is called the *First Meridian*.

Merocle, the femoral rupture.

Meron, the thigh.

Merus, is applied to several things in the same sense as *genuine*, or un-

adulterated; as *merum vinum*, *neat wine*.

Mesaræum,

Mesaraica Vasa, and

Mesenteriacæ Vasa, all signify the same thing, from μέσον, *medium*, the middle, and αἶον, *tenuis*, *slender*, or *thin*; from the situation and fabric of those parts.

Mesaraica Minor Vena, i.e. *Hæmorrhoidalis Interna*.

Mesembryanthemum, fig-marygold, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates sixty-six.

Mesenteritis, inflammation of the mesentery. It is a species of *Peritonitis*, in Cullen's *Nosology*.

Mesenterium, the mesentery, from μέσον, *medium*, the middle, and ἐστέον, *intestinum*, a gut, because it is in the middle of the guts: for all the guts lying in a little space, they are kept from entangling with one another by the *mesentery*, which is a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied. It is about four fingers breadth and a half in diameter; its circumference, being full of plaits and foldings, is about three ells in length. The intestines, which are tied like a border on this circumference, are about eight or nine ells long; so that to every inch of the circumference of the *mesentery*, there are three inches of the intestines fastened. The *mesentery* itself is strongly tied to the three first vertebræ of the loins. It is composed of three laminæ; the inner, upon which the glands and fat lie, and the veins and arteries run, is its own proper membrane; and the other two, which cover each side of the proper membrane,

brane, come from the peritonæum. Between the two external laminæ of the *mesentery* run the branches of the arteria mesenterica, superior and inferior, which bring the blood to the intestines, and the venæ mesaraicæ, which, being branches of the portæ, carry the blood back to the liver. Here all the large branches, both arteries and veins, communicating with one another, march directly to the guts, where, with the nerves from the plexus mesentericus, they divide into an infinite number of small branches, which spread themselves exceeding finely upon the coats of the intestines. The venæ lactæ and lymphatic vessels run likewise upon the *mesentery*, in which there are also several vesicular glands, the biggest of which, in the middle of the *mesentery*, is called *Pancreas Asclii*. These glands receive the lymph and chyle from the *Lacteal Veins*, which see.

Meso-Pleuri, from μέσον, *medium*, the middle, and πλευρά, *latus*, the side, are the same as in the *Intercostal Muscles*, which see.

Mesire, a disorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied with a sense of heaviness, tumor, inflammation, pungent pain, and blackness of the tongue.

Mesocolon. It is that part of the mesentery which belongs to the great guts.

Mesogastrium. It is the substance on the concave part of the stomach, between the orifices, which attaches it to the adjacent parts.

Mesoglossi, the muscles called *Genioglossi*.

Mesomeria. So Rufus Ephesus calls that part of the body which lies between the thighs.

Mesomphalion, from μέσος, *middle*, and ομφαλόν, *navel*, the middle of the navel.

Mesophryon. So Rufus Ephesus calls that part of the face which lies betwixt the eye-brows:

Mesopleurios, an epithet of the intercostal muscles.

Mesorectum. It is a production of the peritoneum which invests the intestinum rectum. About the middle of the fore-side of this intestine it forms a semicircular fold, which appears when the intestine is empty, but it is lost when it is full.

Mesothenar. It is a flat, and near a triangular muscle, lying between the first phalanx of the thumb and the bottom of the palm of the hand. It is inserted into the ligament which connects the os magnum of the carpus to that which supports the thumb, and it is inserted too into that bone of the metacarpus which supports the middle finger, as well as to that which answers to the index; from thence the fibres, contracting to an angle, form a tendon, which is inserted into the head of the first phalanx of the thumb.

Mespilus, the medlar, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species and five varieties.

Mespilus, a name of the white boam-tree, and of the service-tree.

Messerschmidia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Mesua, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Metabasis, and *Metabole*, μεταβάσις, μεταβολή, signifies any change from one thing to another, either in the curative indications, or the symptoms of a distemper.

Metacarpus, a fleshy muscle, situated obliquely between the large internal angular or transverse ligament of the carpus, and the whole inside of the fourth metacarpal-bone. It is fixed by a tendon to the os orbiculare, and to the neighbouring part

part of the large ligament of the carpus, and at its other end is fixed in the outer edge of the fourth metacarpal bone.

Metacarpus, the outer wrist; and

Metacarpium, from *μετα*, *post*, *behind*, and *καρπῶς*, *manus*, *the hand*, is made up of four bones, which answer the four fingers; that which sustains the four fingers is the biggest and largest; they are round and long, a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, and concave and plain towards the palm. They are hollow in the middle, and full of marrow; they touch one another only at their extremities, leaving spaces in the middle, in which lie the muscoli interossei. In their upper end there is a sinus which receives the bones of the wrist, and their lower extremity is round, and is received into the sinus of the first bones of the fingers.

Metacinema, a removal of the pupil of the eye from its proper situation.

Metacondyli, from *μετα*, *after*, and *κονδύλος*, *a knuckle*, the last joints of the fingers next the nails.

Metals. They form a class amongst fossils. *Metals* are the heaviest bodies in nature; they are always opaque; they all have a brilliancy and splendor peculiar to themselves, which chemists have termed *Metallic Lustre*; they are ductile and malleable; they resist the action of fire, without being dissipated or volatilized; they are fusible in the fire, and after being cooled, they concreate in the same form as before.

Metals are divided into *metals* and *semimetals*; the *metals* are subdivided into the perfect and imperfect. The perfect *metals* are so called, because they undergo the utmost violence of fire, without suffering any alteration. The imperfect *metals* are duc-

tile as well as the perfect *metals*, but they are destroyed and converted into earth by the action of fire. The *semimetals* are void of ductility, are volatilized by fire, and undergo calcination like the imperfect *metals*. The imperfect *metals* and *semimetals* have one property in common, which is to emit an odour when rubbed, or when only warmed by the hand. Beaumé. The ancient chemists, or rather the alchemists, who fancied a certain relation or analogy between *metals* and the heavenly bodies, bestowed on the seven *metals*, reckoning mercury one of them, the names of the seven planets of the ancients, according to the affinity which they imagined they observed between those several bodies; which names, though chimerical at first, are still met with in the writings of the best chemists. There is another kind of metallic substance, which has obtained the name of *semimetals*, and may be defined *metallic fossils*, fusible by fire, but not malleable in their purest state; such as antimony, bismuth, cobalt, &c.

Metalline Particles, how they operate in human bodies, see *Mars*.

Metallurgy, stands for the art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

Metals, (*Unnamed Colour of*.) There is a colour frequently occurring in *metals* and their ores, which has never yet been named. It is not blue, it is not white, it is not black. Its different shades sometimes nearly approach to the different shades of the three colours above mentioned, but they really are perfectly distinguished and separated from them. This colour is present in lead, whose colour cannot be said to be black, blue, or white. The *unnamed colour of metals* on exposure to the air, fre-

frequently becomes tarnished, but re-appears upon cutting afresh. Edwards.

Metallum Fluidum, i. e. *Argent. Viv.*

Metamorphosis, is applied by Harvey, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like.

Metapedium, i. e. *Metatarsus*.

Metaphrenon, the back, properly the part betwixt the shoulders.

Metaptosis, μεταπτώσις, is said of the change of one disease into another; and is distinguished into a *diadoche*, when the translation proves salutary, as of congested matter from the nobler parts to those which it can do no harm to, but be critically excremented; and a *metastasis*, which is a change for the worse, or without any such advantage.

Metastasis, from μεταστροφή, *transfere*, to change, or translate, signifies the removal of a humour from one part to another, which is most commonly known in nervous cases; and it is sometimes also in grosser humours, the reflux blood taking up digested matter from one part, and depositing it upon another. It is a species of the *Metaptosis*, which see.

Metasynerisis, from μετασύνεσις, *importing change*, and συγκεῖνω, to collect, or mix together. The word is applied differently by different authors, but they all mean a change in the part to which the word is applied. Asclepiades thought every thing was formed by concurrence of atoms, for which reason he called all bodies *Syncremata*, or *Syncreseis*, mixtures; and alterations in the congeries of atoms, he calls *Metasynereseis*.

Metatarsus, a fleshy mass lying under the sole of the foot; it is fixed by one end in the fore part of the great tuberosity of the os calcis, and running forward from thence it terminates in a kind of short tendon, which is fixed in the tuberosity and posterior part of the lower side of the fifth bone of the *metatarsus*. It moves the last bone of the *metatarsus*, and draws the fourth bone along with it, and contracts the sole of the foot, increasing the convexity of the upper side.

Metatarsus, from μετα, *post*, behind, and ταρσῶ, *crates*, or *tarsus*, the foot. This part consists of five bones; that which sustains the great toe is the thickest, and that which sustains the next toe is the longest; the rest grow each shorter than another. They are longer than the bones of the metacarpus. In other things they are like them, and they are articulated to the toes, as those of the metacarpus are to the fingers.

Metel, a species of *Datura*.

Meteorismus, i. e. *Tympanites*.

Meteoros, from μέλα, and ἀνω, to elevate, elevated, suspended, erect, sublime, tumid. Galen expounds pains of this sort, as being those that affect the peritoneum, or other more superficial parts of the body: these are opposed to the more deep-seated ones.

Methemerinos, a quotidian fever.

Methodica Medicina, signifies that practice which was conducted by rules, such as are taught by Galen, and his followers, in opposition to the empirical practice; and therefore,

Methodici methodists, were those who followed such rules; and

Methodus, method, was the means such rules directed to.

Methonica, the superb lily.

N n

Meth,

Metl; a name for a species of American aloes.

Metapion, or *Metopium*, American sumach, a species of *Rhus*. It is a name of the bitter almonds, also of an oil, or an ointment made by Dioscorides, which was thus called, because it had galbanum in it, which was collected from a plant called *Metopium*.

Metopon, or *Metopum*, the forehead.

Metosis, a kind of amaurosis, from an excess of short-sightedness.

Metra, the womb.

Metrenchytes, from *μετρα*, the uterus, and *εγχυω*, to infuse, or pour into, injections for the uterus.

Metrenchytes, a womb-syringe.

Metritis, inflammation of the womb.

Metroclides, from *μετην*, a mother, and *χρῆς*, a spot, or mole, a mole or mark impressed upon the child by the mother's imagination on the fœtus.

Metro mania, a rage for reciting verses. In the *Acta Societatis Medicæ Harniensis*, published 1779, is an account of a tertian attended with remarkable symptoms; one of which was the *metro-mania*, which the patient spoke extempore, having never before had the least taste for poetry; when the fit was off, the patient became stupid, and remained so till the return of the paroxysm, when the poetical powers returned again.

Metropolis, signifying properly a chief city, castle, or the like, is, by some, applied to the head, as the principal part of an animal.

Metropoptosis, from *μετρα*, the womb, and *ποπινω*, to fall down, a descent of the uterus; and whence a plaster, formerly in the Dispensatory of the college, against such an inconvenience, had its name.

Metrorrhagia, excessive menses.

Meu. See *Meum*.

Meum, from *μεν*, less, because of the extreme tenderness of the leaves, common spignel, meu, bald, or hawd-money, a species of *Athamanta*.

Meum, a species of *Æthusa*.

Mexicanum Balf. i. e. *Balf. Peru.*

Mezercon. See *Daphne*, and *Mezerium*.

Mezerium, *mezercon*, a species of *Daphne*.

Miasm, from *μῑσμῶ*, inguino, to infect, is made use of to signify such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrescing, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.

Mica, a genus of laminated stone, in the form of thin plates, of great splendor and glitter, not scraping with the knife. Edwards.

Mica Argentea, a variety of the white species of *Mica*, in the form of small flakes, of a silver colour, whence its name. Edwards.

Mica Aurea, a variety of the yellow species of *Mica*; it is found in small flakes. Edwards.

Mica Thuris small bits of frankincence, or of olibanum, are thus called.

Micbelialia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Micranthus, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Microcosm, from *μικρος*, parvus, little, and *κοσμος*, mundus, the world. Man is thus called, in regard to the excellency and symmetry of his make, bearing as great and remarkable testimonies of the wisdom of his Maker, as does the whole visible world, called the *Macrocosm*, or greater world.

Micrography, from *μικρος*, parvus, little, and *γραφω*, scribo, to write, is the description of the parts of such very small objects, as are discernible only with a microscope.

Mi-

Microcneum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Microcos, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Micropus, bastard cud-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Microleuconymphaea, frog-bit.

Microscope, an optic instrument, contrived various ways to give a large appearance to the eye, of many objects, which could not otherwise be seen.

Micrometer, is a term invented by Dolæus, in his *Encyclopædia*, for an universal spirit in nature, of which every animal life had some participation: but it is now chiefly used to signify an instrument applied to telescopes, in order the more exactly to take the angular measure of remote objects.

Midriff. See *Diaphragm*.

Mitio, or

Mitus, signifies excretion by urine, from *mingo*, to make water.

Mignonette, a species of *Reseda*.

Milfoil, i. e. *Yarrow*.

Milfoil, (*Hooded*.) See *Utricularia*.

Milfoil, (*Water*.) See *Hottonia*, and *Myrophyllum*.

Miliacem, a millet, a species of *Panicum*.

Miliary Glands. See *Cutis*, and *Sebaceous Glands*.

Miliaria, } miliary fever.

Miliaris, }

Miliaris Gland: sebaceous glands.

Miliaris Nautica, a kind of typhus, called by Huxham, *Febris nautica pestilentialis*.

Miliaris Purpurata. It is a kind of typhus.

Miliolum, a small tumor in the eye-lids; of the size of a millet-seed.

Militaris Herba, i. e. *Millefolium*.

Milium, millet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Milium, a name of the lachryma Jobi, and of the lithospermum.

Milium. So Tournefort calls the *Holcus* of Linnæus.

Milk. See *breasts*.

Milk-wort. See *Polygala*.

Milk-wort, (*Sea*.) See *Glauæ*.

Millefolium, common yarrow, or milfoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Milleonorbia, i. e. *Scrophularia*.

Millet. See *Milium*, and *Holcus*, also *Miliacem*.

Millingtonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Millstone, a variety of the coloured species of *Crystalline Saxum*, consisting of granules, transparent, of rather a large size, and blended with some smaller and opaque granules, of a brown colour. Edwards.

Milky Parsley. See *Selinum*.

Milphosis, a Greek primitive, a baldness of the eye-brows; also an increase of the flesh in the corners of the eyes.

Mimosa, sensitive plant. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates forty-four species. To these may be added the *Mimosa Japonica*, from which the terra japonica is obtained:

Mimosa Japonica. This species of *Mimosa* was unknown to Linnæus. It is produced in the East Indies, and now cultivated in several botanic gardens. The natives of Bihar province call it *Caira*, and *Coira*. The natives of Pegu call it *Khadira*, and *Kbeir*. From the interior coloured wood of this plant is produced the extract erroneously called

Terra Japonica. Lettsom's *Fothergill*.

Mimulus, bastard fox-glove, a genus in Linnæus botany. There are two species.

Mimulus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Minera, is properly a mine, from whence is dug the ore of metals; and from hence, in a figurative sense,

Minera Argenti Cornea, horn silver ore, a species of *Silver Flos*. It is a compound of silver and the muriatic acid, frequently semi-transparent, and having a resemblance to horn. It is of various colours, as whitish, greenish, red, brown, and purple. Edwards.

Minera Argenti Grisea, grey silver ore.

Minera Morbi, the seat or source of disease.

Mineral Crystal, nitre exposed to the fire, melts before it comes to be red-hot. If, in this state, it be poured into a flat vessel, it fixes, and is then thus named.

Minerals, are hard bodies dug out of the earth or mine, (whence the name,) being, in part, of a metal-line and in part of a stony substance; though in a more lax signification, some include under it all that is dug out of the earth.

Minima Naturalia, is by some made use of to express the last possible divisions of matter, and out of which all bodies are compounded: the same as *Atoms*.

Minium, read lead.

Minium, massicot, calcined in a reverberatory furnace, with a heat not sufficient to melt it, has its colour continually heightened, and acquires at length a fine red, approaching to that of vermillion. It is then called *Red Lead*, or *Minium*. Beaumé.

Minium Græcorum, native cinnamon.

Minorativa, are the lesser or weaker purges, such as manna, lenitive electary, and the like.

Mint. See *Mentha*.

Mint, (*Ceylon*), a species of *Ocimum*.

Minuartia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Minuta, an epithet for a violent fever, accompanied with a syncope, which is said to reduce the patient so that he cannot support it more than three days.

Mirabilis, marvel, or marvel of Peru, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates twelve.

Mirabilis (*Sal*), i. e. *Glauber's Salt*.

Mirach, an Arabian name for the abdomen, or at least the external part of it.

Miserere mei. This is applied to some colics, where the pains are so exquisite as to draw compassion from a by-stander; the term importing so much.

Misochymicus; thus some were called, who professed themselves enemies to the chemists, and their enthusiastic conceits.

Missickel, a species of *Arsenic*. It is found in various forms, in rude pieces, and in both regular and irregular figures; and is mineralized by iron. It is also found of a white colour, and mineralized with sulphur.

Missel, i. e. *Misseltoe*.

Misseltoe, i. e. *Viscum*.

Mistura, a mixture. It differs from juleps in not being transparent, having some powders, or other substance, dissolved or mixed with it, as a part of the whole.

Misj. It is a metallic recrement, not much unlike the chalcitis.

Mitchellia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Mi-

Mitella, the bandage called a *Scarf*.

Mitella, bastard American fanicle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Mitella Americana, i. e. *Bixa Orellana*.

Mithridate, i. e. *Thlaspi*.

Mithridate Mustard, several species of *Thlaspi*.

Mithridatum, the electary called *Mithridate*, from Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, who experiencing the virtues of the simples separately, afterwards combined them; but then the composition consisted of but few ingredients, viz. twenty leaves of rue, two walnuts, two figs, and a little salt: of this he took a dose every morning, to guard himself against the effects of poison.

Mitra, a species of *Elvela*.

Mitrales Valvulæ, the mitral valves. See *Heart*.

Mitreola, a species of *Ophiorrhiza*.

Miva, is an ancient term for the form of a medicine, not unlike a thick syrup, now called *Marmalade*.

Mixtio, mixture. Stahl used this expression to signify the union of the first principles in the most simple compounds. In the English language those principles of bodies are emphatically called a *Mixt*, which are so intimately united to each other, as hardly to manifest themselves on the severest trials, (as in case of alkaline salt in glass, acid in flint, &c.) to distinguish them from aggregates or compounds, where the texture is loose, and the parts more easily separated.

Mniarum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Mnium. It is a fertile kind of moss, called *Marsb Moss*. It is a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Mochlia, *μοχλία*, is used by the Greek writers for the reduction of dislocated bones, from the name of an instrument much used therein, called by the Latins *Veſtis*, a lever. Whence also *Hypomochlion*, which see,

Mochlica, violent purges.

Mocoa Stone, a species of *Agate*, interspersed with arboreſcent delineations.

Moderns. The revival of learning in Europe was caused by the destruction of the Greek empire at the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet the Great; for on that occasion, many learned Greeks retired from that city, and brought with them the sciences into Italy. The day therefore in which Constantinople was taken, may be called the birth-day of learning, with respect to the western parts of Europe, and this was on the 27th of May, 1453. All before this are *ancients*, all since are *moderns*.

Modiolus. is that part of the trepan which cuts the bone circularly, and is distinguished into male and female, as it hath, or hath not, a point in the middle, to fix it the better in its operation. Its description and use is given by Scultetus, *Arm. Chir.* part i. tab. 2. fig. 3, 4, 5, and tab. 27. fig. 6.

Moehringia, mountain-chickweed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Mogilalia, from *μογος*, difficulty, and *λαλεω*, to speak, a difficulty of speech. It is the *Psellismus Acheilos* of Dr. Cullen.

Moisture. See *Water*.

Mola, a name for the knee-pan, for the dentes molares, and for the jaws. It also signifies a grinder.

Mola, a mole, a formless concretion

tion of extravasated blood in the uterus, without a placenta. It hath a fibrous appearance on its outside, from the compression of the womb, but this fibrous appearance is not within also.

Molago-Codi, black pepper.

Molares, grinders, from *molaris*, a grind-stone. See *Teeth*.

Molares Glandulæ. They are two glands, nearly of the same kind with the sublingual glands, each of them being situated between the masseter and buccinator, and in some subjects they may be easily mistaken for two small lumps of fat. They send out small ducts, which perforate the buccinator, and open into the cavity of the mouth, almost opposite to the last dentes molares, and from thence Heister, who first described them, called them thus.

Moldavica. So Tournefort calls the *Dracocephalum* of Linnæus.

Moldavica Alba, white Moldavian balm, a species of *Dracocephalum*.

Molecules, little masses of matter, formed by the attraction termed *Cohesion*.

Molle, Indian mastic.

Mollities, the same as

Mollities Ossium, a softness of the bones.

Mollificatio, a barbarous term for a palsy of the muscles in any particular part.

Mollugo, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Mollugo, wild madder, or great bastard madder, a species of *Galium*.

Mollugo, a species of *Pharnaceum*.

Molucca. So Tournefort called the *Moluccella* of Linnæus.

Moluccella, Molucca balm, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Moly, a name of several species of *Allium*.

Moly, (*Broad-leaved Yellow*,) a species of *Allium*.

Moly, (*Dwarf*,) i. e. *Chama-moly*.

Molybdæna, i. e. *Black Lead*.

Molybdos, lead.

Molyza, a head of garlic, or garlic which hath a head not divisible into cloves.

Moments, in the mathematical acceptance, are such indeterminate and instable parts of quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual flux, i. e. continually increasing or decreasing, and they are looked upon as the generative principles of magnitude; and are, in themselves, supposed to have no magnitude, but to be inceptive only of it. And because it is the same thing, if, in the room of these *moments*, the velocities of their increases or decreases are made use of, or the finite quantities proportionable to such velocities; this method of proceeding, which considers the motions, changings, or fluxions of quantities, hath come to be called *Fluxions*. *Moments* also, in a physical sense, as they are used in reference to the laws of motion, signify the quantities of motion in any moving body, and sometimes simply the motion, itself; and they define it to be the *Vis insita*, or power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places: and, in comparing the motions of bodies, the ratio of these *moments* is always compounded of the quantity of matter, and the celerity of the moving body: so that the *moment* of any such body may be considered as a rectangle under the quantity of matter into the celerity. And, since it is certain, that all equal rectangles have their sides reciprocally proportionable, therefore,

if the *moments* of any moving bodies are equal, the quantity of matter in one to that of the other, will be reciprocally as the celerity of the latter to the celerity of the former: and, on the contrary, if the quantities of matter are reciprocally proportionable to the celerities, the *moments* or quantities of motion in each will be equal. The *moment* also of any moving body may be considered as the aggregate or sum of all the *moments* of the parts of that body: and, therefore, where the magnitudes and number of any particles are the same, and where they are moved with the same celerity, there will be the same *moments* of the whole.

Momentum. Some writers on mechanics use this word for *Motion* (*Quantity of*;) which see, and *Moments*, above.

Mombin, a species of *Spondias*.

Momifcus, the part of any of the dentes molares next the gum. The dentes molares are themselves called *Momifci*.

Momordica, balsam apple, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Monadelphia, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the sixteen'h in order, so called from the numerical term *μνος*, *unicus*, *one only*, and *ἀδελφος*, *frater*, which signifies *a brother*. This relation is employed to express the union of the filaments of the stamina, which, in this class, do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance, out of which they proceed as from a common mother; and the title of the class expresses a single brotherhood, meaning that there is but one set of stamina so united; which distinguishes the class from the seventeenth and eighteenth.

Monandria, in Botany, from *μνος*, *unicus*, and *ανης*, *maritus*, a class of

plants, the first in order, having only one stamen or male part in each flower.

Monarda, lion's-tail, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Monbin, the hog plum-tree.

Monelli, a species of *Anagallis*.

Moneres. It is properly a boat with a single oar; but it is figuratively applied to a melancholy person, because of his love of solitude.

Money-wort. See *Nummularia*.

Money-wort, (*Bastard*;) See *Sibthorpia*.

Monk's-hood, i. e. *Aconitum*.

Monnieri, a species of *Selinum*.

Monniera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Monocarpus, i. e. *Connarus*.

Monoceros. See *Unicornus*.

Monococcus Germanica, spelt-wheat.

Monocolon. In Paracelsus it is the *Intestinum Rectum*.

Monoculus, or *Monophthalmus*, a roller of ten or twelve feet in length, and two or three fingers in breadth. It retains the dressings on the eyelids or eyes. It also signifies a person with only one eye, or with one less than the other. See *Monopia*.

Monoccia, in Botany, a class of plants the twenty-first in order. The word here *ονος*, compounded with the numerical term, signifies *a house* or *habitation*, alluding to the circumstance that in this class the male and female flowers are found on the same plant.

Monomachon, the *intestinum cæcum*.

Monopagia, or *Monopegia*, a pain in the head which affects only one point.

Monopetalous, from *μνος*, *solus*, and *πτερον*, *folium*, *a leaf*, is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones;

and these fall off together. See *Petala*.

Monophyllon, one blade.

Monopia, from *μονος*, *alone*, or *one*, and *ὤψ*, *an eye*. The ancient Scythians were fabulously said to have only one eye; hence were called by the Greeks, *Monopia*; by the Latins, *Monoculi*; and in the Scythian language, *Arimaspes*. *Ari* in that language signifying *alone*, and *Maspe*, the *eye*. But these words are also used as expressive of those who have one eye less than the other.

Monops. Thus a person is called who hath but one eye, or one less than the other.

Monorchis, from *μονος*, and *ορχις*, a person who hath but one testicle.

Monorchis, musk, or yellow orchis, a species of *Ophrys*.

Monotropa, bird's nest, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Mons, is figuratively applied to many things by physical writers, and more especially to any prominent fleshy parts about the body; whence

Mons Veneris, the hill of Venus, is that little turgescency of flesh and fat that arises just above the vulva in women.

Monsonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Monsonia, a species of *Illecebrum*.

Monstrum, is generally applied to preternatural productions amongst animals, with instances of which some writers very much abound, as Schenckius, Parry, and others.

Montia, water-chickweed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Montinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Moonshed. See *Menispermum*.

Moonwort. See *Lunaria*, and *Osmunda*.

Moor-balls, i. e. *Conserva Capillaris*, a species of *Conserva*.

Moor-berries. See *Oxycoccus*.

Moræa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Morbī Organici, diseases of particular organs of the body. It is synonymous with Dr. Cullen's *Locales*.

Morbid, is rather said of an unsound constitution, or one inclinable to diseases, than of any actually under a distemper.

Morbilli, the measles. This is a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice, and bearing this name, which is a diminutive of *Morbus*, because it hath been accounted a species of such malignant or pestilential fevers, to which, comparatively, this is so in a much inferior degree. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease under the name *Rubeola*, and distinguishes two species. viz. *Rubeola Vulgaris*, that is, when the eruptions are unfluent, and hardly rise above the skin; and *Rubeola Variolares*, that is, when the eruptions are distinct and elevated. The small-pox, and the measles, appeared in Europe about the same time.

Morbillofa, i. e. *Morbilli*.

Morbus, a disease. Hippocrates says, "a disease is that which afflicts a man." Galen defines it to be "such a preternatural disposition or affection of the parts of the body, as primarily, and of itself, hinders their natural and proper action." But so various are the modes of defining *disease*, that much perplexity and uncertainty are met with on this subject.

Morbus Arquatus, the jaundice.

Morbus Attonitus, the epilepsy.

Mor-

Morbus comitialis, is the epilepsy, thus called by the Romans, because, when in any of their public assemblies, persons fell down with this distemper, they immediately broke up the *Comitia*, which was the common appellation for such courts.

Morbus Coxarius. See *Arthropodosis*.

Morbus Gallicus, the venereal disease.

Morbus Hercules, the epilepsy.

Morbus Hispanicus, the Spanish disease, i. e. the *Venereal Disease*.

Morbus Hungaricus, a kind of Tertian intermittent fever. Juncker calls it *Febris Hungarica sive Castrensis*, which is of the typhus kind.

Morbus Infantilis, the epilepsy.

Morbus Indicus, the Indian disease, the venereal disease.

Morbus Magnus, the epilepsy.

Morbus Naronianus. It is a kind of remitting tertian fever.

Morbus Niger, the black disease. So Hippocrates named it, and thus described it. This disorder is known by vomiting a concrete blood of a blackish red colour, and mixed with a large quantity of insipid acid or viscid phlegm. This evacuation is generally preceded by a pungent, tensive pain, in both the hypochondria, and the appearance of the disease is attended with anxiety, a compressive pain in the precordia, and fainting, which last is more frequent and violent, when the blood which is evacuated is fetid and corrupt. The stomach and the spleen are the principal, if not the proper seat of this disease.

Morbus Regius, the jaundice.

Morbus Sacer, the epilepsy.

Morbus Strangulatorius, i. e. *Cyananche Trachealis*.

Morbus Truculentus Infantum, i. e. *Cyananche Trachealis*.

Mordebi. Thus the East Indians call a disease to which they are subject. In it the stomach is disordered, whence arises a perpetual heat, copious sweats, and supervening cold, which weakens it still more.

Mordexyn. At Goa, in the East Indies, a disorder is very common, which seizes the patient suddenly and unexpectedly: it is attended with a continual nausea and vomiting, and often is fatal.

Morel. See *Pballus*.

Morgsana, a species of *Zygophyllum*.

Morina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and four varieties.

Morinda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Moringa, a species of *Guilandina*.

Morio, female fool-stones, a species of *Orchis*.

Morion Indicum, the black part of the onyx-stone.

Morisonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Moro, an abscess in the flesh, resembling a mulberry.

Morocco, (*Red*), i. e. *Adonis*.

Morochthus, French chalk, or white marking-stone. It is an indurated clay, of an olive-colour, clouded with white, is smooth and fattish.

Morosis, from *μωρος*, folly, stupidity, stupidity, idiotism, defect of imagination. The Greek word *morosis* corresponds most with our English word *foolishness*, which is, when reason is rendered somewhat defective. See *Amentia*.

Morositates, diseases which render it difficult to please, to gratify, or to satisfy. Dr. Cullen makes it synonymous with *Dysforexia*.

Mor-

Morphæa, morpew, is that freckle or scurf which breaks out sometimes on the skin, particularly about the forehead.

Morpiones, crab-lice. They are so called from their resembling crab-fish. They are in the armpits, eyelids, eyebrows, and pudenda of grown persons.

Morselli, and

Morsuli, are ancient names for those forms of medicines which were to be chewed in the mouth, as a lozenge, the word signifying *a little mouthful*.

Morsura, a venomous bite, as that of a viper, &c.

Morsus, a bite. Figuratively it is used to express a sort of pain resembling that which is excited by a bite, or by gnawing.

Morsus Diaboli, the devil's bit. In *Anatomy*, it is the jagged extremity of the Fallopian tubes of the uterus. In *Botany*, it is a species of *Scabious*, viz, the *Scabiosa Succisa*, Linn.

Morsus Gallinæ. See *Alfene*.

Morsus Ranae, frog-bit, a species of *Hydrocharis*.

Morta, i. e. *Pemphigus*.

Mortariolum. In *Chemistry*, it is a sort of mould for making cupels with; also a little mortar. In *Anatomy*, it is the sockets of the teeth.

Mortificatio, a mortification, from *mors*, death, and *facio* to make, is when in any part the natural juices quite lose their proper motions, so that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the texture of the parts.

Mortiferous, is said of any thing that forebodes death, as the *facies Hippocratica*, or the like.

Morum, an excrescence on the surface of the skin in any part of the body, resembling a mulberry: when it happens on the eyelids, the Arabians call it *Alchute*.

Morus, a name of *Ligum Flavum*.

Morus, mulberry-tree. a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and three varieties.

Moraxi, a pestilential distemper very common in Malabar and other parts of the East Indies.

Mofa, a sort of liniment used in some parts of Germany; it is made of wheat-flour and milk, and is of no greater consistence than what requires a spoon for eating it with.

Mosch. Castellus says, they are a sort of poriferous vessels, which Bilsius discovered in the kidneys.

Moschatellina, i. e. *Adoxa*. It is called *Moschatellina*, as a diminutive from *Moschus*; that is to say, it is a small plant which smells like musk.

Moscheutos, a species of *Hibiscus*.

Moschus, musk, an odoriferous grumous substance. The animal which affords it, is the *Caprolus Moschi* of Gesner, *Moschus Moschiferus*, Linn. The musk animal of Le Brun, &c. The best musk is brought from Tonquin, in China.

Mosch Arabum, i. e. *Abelmosch*.

Mosquitæ, a cutaneous disorder in the East Indies, which sometimes is produced by sweating, and sometimes by the bite of an insect; whence the name of the disease. When the pimples arise on the skin, an itching immediately follows, which if scratched, is soon followed by an ulcer.

Moss-berries. See *Oxycoccus*.

Morus Gallinæ. chick-weed.

Mosyleticus Blasius, the name of a species of *Cassia*, mentioned by Oribasius.

Mosyllon, an epithet for the choicest cinnamon.

Mother-waters. See *Eitern*.

Mother-wort. See *Cardiaca*.

Mother-wort, (*Siberian*), a species of *Leonurus*.

Mother-wort, (*Tartarian.*) a species of *Leonurus*.

Motion, is a continual and successive mutation or change of place. All *motion* may be considered either absolutely or relatively. Absolute *motion* is the change of place in any moving body, and therefore its celerity will be measured by the quantity of the absolute space which the moveable hath run through. But relative *motion* is a mutation of the relative or vulgar place of the moving body, and so hath its celerity accounted or measured by the quantity of relative space which the moveable runs through. All *motion* is of itself rectilinear, or made according to straight lines, with the same constant uniform velocity, if no external cause make any alterations in its direction. If a body moving uniformly, and with the same degree of velocity, pass over two spaces, the times of the *motions* will be as the spaces. If a body move through two spaces in equal times, those spaces will be to one another as the velocities of the *motions*. If two bodies move uniformly, but with unequal velocities, through the same space, the times will be as the velocities. If two bodies moving uniformly, go with unequal velocities, the spaces, which will be passed over by them in unequal times, will be to one another in a ratio, compounded of that of the velocities and that of the times. If any bodies are impelled upwards by different forces, they will be raised to different heights; which heights will be to one another as the squares of their velocities; and, if bodies fall from different altitudes, the celerities will be to one another as the squares of such altitudes.

No body, naturally, and of itself, can ever move in a curve line,

because all *motion* is originally and naturally in itself rectilinear; and therefore it is impossible for a body to move in a curve, or a line that is not straight of itself; for then it would continually, and of itself, alter the direction of its *motion*, which is contrary to the properties of *Matter*, and *Laws of Nature* (both which see.) And farther, as all effects are proportionable to their adequate causes, if any degree of any force will produce any degree of *motion*, a double degree of the same force will produce a double degree of *motion*, a tripple a tripple, and so on to any ratio whatsoever: and this *motion* must proceed on in the same direction with that of the moving force, because it is from that only that the *motion* arises; and bodies once in *motion* cannot change their direction of themselves. And, if any body be already in *motion*, the *motion* arising from a force impressed, if it be in the same direction of the former *motion*, it will increase in proportion to its power; but if it be impressed in a contrary direction, it destroys the former *motion*, either totally, or in part, that is, equally to the force of the impression. And, when it hath a direction any way oblique to that of the former *motion*, it is either added to, or subtracted from it, according as a *motion* arising from a composition of these two is determined.

The quantity of any *motion* is discoverable by the joint consideration of the quantity of matter in, and the velocity of, the moving body; for the *motion* of any whole, is the sum of the *motion* of all its parts. And consequently, if a body be twice as great as another, and be moved with an equal degree of velocity, the quantity of *motion* is double in the former; and if the velocity be also double, then the quantity

tity of the *motion* will be quadruple of that of the latter.

The quantity of *motion* which is found by taking either the sum of *motions* made the same way, or the difference of those which are made contrary ways, is not at all changed by the action of bodies upon one another. For action and re-action are always equal, and therefore, they must needs produce equal changes in the *motions* towards contrary parts; wherefore, if the *motions* be both according to the same directions, whatever is added to the body to be moved, or which is forced to give place, is subducted from the body which moves or drives away the other; so that the sum remains the same as before: but, if the bodies meet with contrary directions, there must be an equal subtraction of the *motion* of each; and consequently, the difference of the *motions*, made towards the contrary parts, will remain the same.

This may be more distinctly proved by these two theorems.

1. If one body strike against another, whether at rest, or moving more slowly, according to the same direction with the former, then will the sum of the *motion* in both bodies, towards the same parts, remain the very same as before such striking one against another.

2. If two bodies move towards each other with exactly contrary directions, the sum of their *motions* towards the same parts, (which is all one as the difference of them to contrary parts,) will continue the same after the shock as before it.

In *motions* which are accelerated or retarded, the impetus in each movement is to be esteemed that which agrees to the degree of celerity then acquired. But when a *motion* is made in a curve, that is,

to be accounted the line of direction of the *motion* in each moment, which is truly the tangent to the curve in that point. And if, when the *motion*, being either accelerated or retarded, is made in a curve line, as is the vibration of a pendulum, the impetus is to be estimated in each point, according to both the degree of acceleration, and the obliquity of the tangent there,

With regard to the quantities of *motion*, and the spaces passed over by moving bodies, the following theorems are demonstrated.

1. In comparing the *motions* of bodies, if the quantity of matter be the same, the movements or quantities of *motion* will always be as the velocities, and *vice versa*; if the movements are as the velocities, the quantity of matter in the moving bodies is always the same.

2. If the celerities are equal, the moments or quantities of *motion* will be as the quantities of matter; or, if the moving bodies are homogeneous, as their magnitudes: and, if the moments are as the quantities of matter, the velocities will be equal.

3. In comparing the *motions* of any bodies, the ratio of the moments is compounded of the ratios of the quantities of matter, and the celerities.

4. In comparing the *motions* of any moving bodies, the ratio of their celerities is compounded of the ratio of their moments directly, and of their quantity of matter reciprocally.

5. If the celerities of any moving bodies are equal, the spaces passed over will be directly as the times in which the *motions* are made; and consequently, if the times are as the spaces, the celerities must be equal.

6. If

6. If the times are equal, the spaces passed through will be as the velocities; and consequently, if the spaces are as the velocities, the times will be equal.

7. The distances or lengths run, are in a ratio, compounded of the ratio of the times and celerities; so that the spaces or distances moved through, may be considered as rectangles under the times and the celerities. Wherefore, if the spaces or distances run, be equal, the rectangle, under the celerity and time of one moveable, will be equal to that under the celerity and time of the other: and therefore, because equal rectangles, with unequal sides, have their sides reciprocally proportionable, as celerity is to celerity, so reciprocally shall time be to time; and consequently, when the spaces are equal, the times will be reciprocally as their velocities.

8. The ratio of the times is always compounded of the ratio of the spaces passed over directly, and of the celerities reciprocally.

These two last theorems are otherwise thus expressed:

When the celerity is given, the space passed through will be as the time; and the time being given, the space as the celerity: wherefore, if neither be given, the space will be as the celerity and time conjunctly.

When the celerity is given, the time is directly as the space moved through; and the space being given, the time is reciprocally as the celerity: wherefore, if neither be given, the time is as the space directly, and as the celerity reciprocally.

Hence it is plain, that the *motions* of all bodies are as the rectangles under the velocities, and the quantities of matter; where the matter and celerity of *motion* being given, the moment or quantity of

motion is given: and, if the moment and matter be given, the celerity is given, by dividing the moment by the quantity of matter.

Hence also may be concluded, that if two bodies are moved with equal velocities, the moments will be as the quantities of matter in each; and *vice versa*, the quantity of matter as the moments: wherefore, if bodies of equal bulk are found to have unequal moments or quantities of *motion*, the quantities of matter must be unequal; and consequently, that which hath the least moment, must have more pores or vacuities interspersed than the other. For instance, if two globes, one of lead, and the other of cork, having equal bulks, are moved with equal swiftness, since the quantity of *motion* in the former, or its force to move other bodies, will be much greater than in the latter; it is plain there must be many more pores or vacuities in this, than in that.

Motion, (The axis of.) It is the fixed axis that a body moves about.

Motion, (Centre of.) The centre of motion of a body is a fixed point, about which the body is moved.

Motion, (Direction of.) It is the way the body stands, or the right line it moves in.

Motion, (Perpetual.) This hath exercised the mechanical wits for many ages, but is a contradiction to the laws of nature. See *Nature, (Laws of.)*

Motion, (Quantity of.) It is the *motion* a body hath both in regard to its velocity and quantity of matter. Some call this the *Momentum* of the body.

Motion, (Voluntary.) See *Muscular Motion*.

Motorii. The third pair of nerves which pass to the eye are thus called, from their influence upon its motions.

motions. They are also called *Motores Oculorum*.

Motores Oculorum Externi. They are the sixth pair of nerves that go out from the head.

Motorii, diseases from clonic spasm.

Motrix. See *Vis Motrix*.

Motu Abnormi. In Dr. Cullen's *First Lines*, these words are said to signify a preternatural state of the contraction and motion of the muscular or moving fibres in any part of the body.

Mould. See *Mucor*.

Moul Ila, } the Indian lemon
Moul Elawou, } tree.

Moullava, the name of a podded Indian plant.

Mountain-cork. See *Suber Montanum*.

Mountain Poley, polium.

Moufe Ear, (*Common Creeping*.) See *Pilosella*.

Moufe Ear, (*Coddled*.) See *Thaliana*.

Moufe Tail. See *Myosurus*.

Mouth. This is divided, or made up of the lips, the gums, the palate, the uvula, and the surrounding glands. The lips are made up of several muscles: their use is to shut the mouth, and to articulate the voice. The gums, see under *Gingiva*. The palate, or roof of the *mouth*, is covered with a pretty thick membrane, which is continued to the tonsils: upon it there are a great number of little glands, whose excretory ducts, piercing it like a sieve, discharge a liquor for the moistening and dissolving the aliments. It is an error to think the palate tastes; for, by it, it is impossible to distinguish the most acrid substances. The uvula is a reduplicate or production of the internal membrane of the *mouth*; its substance is very lax, and it has a number of such glands as in the

palate; it is somewhat long, of a conic figure; it hangs from the roof of the mouth, at the extremity of the passage, which comes from the nose, above the larynx, between the tonsils. It is moved by two pair of muscles, the *Pterygostaphilinus Externus*, and the *Pterygostaphilinus Internus*, which see under those names.

The glands, which are the sources of the spittle; that discharges itself into the *mouth*, are in great number; of which the principal are the parotides, one on each side, situated under the ear, above the masseter muscle. They are of the conglomerate sort; being made up of a great number of smaller glands, each of which sends out a small excretory duct, and they all unite, and form one channel, called *Ductus Salivaris Superior*; which, running over the cheek, pierces the buccinator, and opens in the *mouth*. When the masseter acteth in mastication, it presseth the saliva into the *mouth*. The maxillares, which are situated with the under-jaw, one on each side, are also of a conglomerate sort; the excretory pipes of their small glands unite, and form two ducts, which both together open under the tip of the tongue, on the inside of the dentes incisivi, where they have each a small papilla at their orifice; when the muscles of the tongue or lower jaw act, they compress these glands. The sublinguals, are one on each side of the tongue; they have, sometimes two excretory ducts, as the former, formed by the union of that of each small gland; they run on each side of the tongue, near its tip, where they open into the *mouth*, just by the former, with which sometimes they join. Sometimes these are wanting, and then each little gland has a duct, which opens under the tongue: when

when the milohyoidæus acteth, it compresses them. The tonsillæ, or almonds, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the muscles of the œsophagus act, they compress the tonsillæ. Besides these, there are a great number of little glands spread upon the cheeks and lips, called *Glandulæ Buccales* and *Labiales*, whose excretory channels open into the mouth, and all of them separate a saliva or spittle, which conduces to the dissolution of the aliments. The tongue is connected in the mouth to the os hyoidæus, and to the larynx, by a membranous ligament, which is in the middle of its lower side. Sometimes this ligament is continued to the tip of the tongue, and then it hindereth children from sucking; therefore, in such cases, it should be cut. see *Lingua*.

Moxa, signifies a certain actual caustic, recommended chiefly in fits of the gout; though Dolæus would also have it applied in the apoplexy, epilepsy, mania, and convulsive asthma. The thing of itself, is no more than a dry, light, downy, vegetable substance, obtained from a certain plant, not unlike our common mugwort, which, being applied to the skin, is there set on fire, and suffered to act as a caustic. Mich. Bern. Valentin has given the history of *Moxa*, in a letter to M. And. Cleire. It is said to

come principally from China and Japan, and usually sold very dear. According to the Paris *Pharmacopœia*, it is the down of the *Artemisia Japonica*.

Mucago, mucilage.

Mucedo, a species of *Mucor*.

Mucharum, a barbarous word signifying an infusion of roses, made with warm water, and with sugar reduced to a syrup.

Mucifluxus Activus, i. e. *Blennorrhagia*.

Mucifluxus Passivus, i. e. *Blennorrhœa*.

Mucilaginous Glands. These are very numerous in the joints, and first taken notice of to any purpose by Dr. Clopton Havers, in his *Osteology*. He saith, there are two sorts; some are small, and in a manner miliary glands, being glandules placed all upon the same surface of the membranes which lie over the articulations. The other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected or planted one upon another, so as to make a bulk, and appear conspicuously; and these are considerable glands. In some of the joints there are several of them; in others there is a single gland. For the structure of these large glands, they consist of small vesicles, which are not gathered together into several lobes, or bags of glandule, but are disposed upon several membranes lying over one another, at which membranes there are several in every one of these glands, which appear evidently in them who are hydropical. They have their blood-vessels as other glands, but their veins have a particular texture in their course, for retarding the return of the blood from the glands, that the mucilaginous liquor, which is not separated with the greatest expedition, may have

have time to be separated, as is the contrivance wherever a thick fluid is to be secreted. (See *Animal Secretion*.) The large mucilaginous glands are variously situated: some in a sinus formed in the joint; others stand near, or over against the interstice, between the articulated bones; but, in general, they are so placed, as to be squeezed gently, and lightly pressed in the inflexion or extension of the joint, so as to separate a quantity of *mucilage* proportionate to the motion of the part, and the present occasion, without any injury. The design of all those glands is to separate a *mucilaginous* kind of liquor, that serves principally to lubricate the joints, to make them slippery. It serves likewise to preserve the ends of the articulated bones from attrition and heating. But all this it does in conjunction with the *Medullary Oil* (which see), with which together is made a composition admirably well fitted for those ends; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from growing too thick and viscous. The Doctor observes the same glands to lie between the muscles and tendons, and supposes that there is the same mixture of an oily and *mucilaginous* substance, the one being that fat which is found between the muscles, and is supplied by the glandulæ adiposæ; and the other being separated by the *mucilaginous glandules*, of which the common membrane of the muscles is every where full. This mixture in the interstices of the muscles lubricates them and their tendons, and preserves them from shrinking and growing rigid and dry. This term *mucilage* seems to be made of *mucus*, *slime*, and *ago*, to make; the thing expressed thereby being of a slimy nature.

Mucilaginous Ligamenta, i. e. *Lig. Capsulares*.

Mucilago, a mucilage. It is any viscid glutinous liquor made with warm water, as the *mucilage* of gum arabic, &c. which are made by dissolving the gum, or the soluble parts of the *mucilaginous* body in water. *Mucilage* is also that humour which is separated from glands about the joints, in order to the easy motion thereof.

Mucocarcus. In M. A. Severinus, it is an epithet for a tumor, or abscess, which is partly fleshy and partly mucous.

Mucor, mould, a genus in Linnaeus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates thirteen species.

Mucosæ Glandulæ, the glands discovered by Cowper in the penis, commonly called *Cowper's Glands*.

Mucosum Ligamentum. It is betwixt the nature of a ligament and a cartilage, and full of glairy matter. It is situated betwixt each of the vertebræ, and admits them to recede from, or approach nearer to each other. To this is owing, that at night a man is half an inch shorter than in the morning.

Mucro, signifies strictly the point of a spear; and therefore, figuratively,

Mucro Cordis, is the pointed end of the heart. Those leaves or fruits of plants which are terminated in a sharp point, are termed *mucronated*.

Mucronata Cartilago, and

Mucronatum Os, is the same as the *Cartilago Ensiiformis* (which see), because it ends in a point.

Mucus, is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over, and guards the bowels and all the chief passages

in the body: and it is separated by the *Mucilaginous Glands*, which see above.

Mucus Bags. See *Bursæ Mucosæ*.

Mugitus, strictly is the lowing of cattle; but by some physical authors, and particularly Bellini, is used to express that inarticulate sound of the voice which persons utter in apoplexies, and such like distempers.

Mugo, a name for the mountain pine.

Mugweld. See *Cruciata*, and *Valantia*.

Mugwort. See *Artemisia*.

Mulæ, pustules contracted either by heat or cold.

Mulberry. See *Morus*.

Mulc, a name of the double red sweet-william.

Muliebria, of, or belonging to women: it is sometimes used to signify the privities, or so much as is called *Cunnus*.

Mulla, a name of several species of jessamy.

Mullein. See *Verbascum*.

Mullen. See *Verbascum*.

Mullera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Mulo Medicina. See *Veterinaria*.

Mulsum, *Musus*, or *Mulse*, i. e. *Hydromel*; though sometimes it signifies wine sweetened with honey.

Multangular, from *multus*, many, and *angulus*, a corner, is any figure or body, which has many angles, or pointed corners.

Multicapsular Plants. They are such as have several pods of seeds succeeding each flower, as thecelandine, &c.

Multifidus Spinæ. This muscle lies under the spinalis. It rises from the roots of the transverse processes, and runs to the roots of the spinal processes: it is commonly

called *Transversalis*; and is distinguished into the *Transversalis Colli*, *Dorsi*, and *Lumborum*. The *transversalis lumborum*, is also called *Sacer*.

Multiformeos, i. e. *Os Cuboides*.

Multipede, multipeds. They are such as have more feet than four.

Multipes, a polypus.

Multifluous Plants. They are such as have after each flower many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases, or filiquæ, in which their seed is contained; and which, when they ripen, open of themselves, and let the seeds drop. Of this kind are columbines, &c.

Mumia, mummy. This name is variously applied. It is given to a human carcase that is dried by the sun and sands. *Mumia Medullæ*, is the marrow of bones. *Mumia Elementorum*, so Paracelsus and Helmont name a balsam, which is designed to be the balsam of the external elements. *Mumia Transmarina*, thus some have called manna, &c.

Mumps, i. e. *Cynanche Parotidæa*.

Munchausia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Mundicativa, } to mundify,
Mundificativa, } cleanse, de-
terge, or purify.

Mundification, from *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make, signifies the cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed.

Mundui-Guacu, the Barbadoes nut.

Mungo, a species of *Ophiorrhiza*.

Muntingia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Muoides, i. e. *Platyfma Myoides*.

Muralis, peltitory of the wall.

Murex, a species of *Pedaliium*.

Muria, brine. It is made of common salt, and is of the same nature

nature and use. An acrimony in the juices resembling that of brine, is called a *muriatic acrimony*.

Muria of Copper, a neutral salt of copper, formed with the muriatic acid. The smallest portion of this salt dissolved in water, makes a blue colour with volatile alkali.

Muria of Iron, a neutral salt of iron and the muriatic acid. It strikes a deep purple colour with an infusion of galls.

Muriatic, is whatsoever partakes of the taste or nature of brine, or any such like pickles, from *muria*, *brine*, or *pickle*.

Muriatic Earth, i. e. *Magnesia Alba*.

Murraya, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Musa, plantain-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and three varieties.

Musculi, sal ammoniac.

Muscari, the musk-hyacinth, a species of *Hyacinthus*.

Musci, mosses, one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, and by him thus characterized, having anthera without filamenta remote from the female flower; no pistillum, and seeds without either arillus or cotyledon. They constitute the second order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and comprehend eleven species.

Muscipula, red catch-fly, a species of *Silene*.

Muscle. It is called *μῦς*, by the Greeks (which word properly signifies a *mouse*,) and that perhaps from the likeness that some *muscles* have to a *mouse* when stripped of its skin: but others derive it from *μύειν*, *contrahere*, which is the proper action of a *muscle*.

A *muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads

of fibres, inclosed by one common membrane. All the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres. The fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane. The two ends of each *muscle*, or the extremities of the fibres, are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the *muscles* contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. When the *muscles* contract in length, they swell in thickness, as may be perceived by laying the hand upon the masseter, a *muscle* of the lower jaw, and pressing the grinders together: but this power of contracting or swelling is lost, when the nerve of the *muscle* is cut or tied; and therefore we conclude, that the contraction, swelling, or motion of the *muscles*, is performed by the influx of the nervous liquid or animal spirits. The illustrious Baron Haller has demonstrated that the arteries contribute nothing to muscular motion, but so far as they nourish and preserve the natural state of the parts; as to the peculiar manner in which the nerves occasion muscular motion, it is so obscure, that we may almost despair of ever being able to explain it. This is the opinion of the same Baron Haller, the most accurate anatomist, and intelligent physiologist of the age. We shall insert what he says upon the subject in his *Primiæ Linæ Physiologiæ*, which may serve at the same time as a refutation of those elaborate hypotheses, which some writers have obtruded on the world for real knowledge.

The direct manner, says he, by which

which the nerves excite motion in the *muscles*, is so obscure, that we may almost despair of ever being able to ascertain it. As to the nervous vesicles swelling by a quicker influx of the nervous spirits, it is inconsistent with anatomical truth, which demonstrates the least visible fibres to be cylindrical, and in no part vesicular, and is likewise repugnant to the celerity, with which muscular motion is performed, and with the bulk of a *muscle*, being rather diminished than increased during its action. Again, the inflation of the rhomboidal chains in the fibres is equally repugnant, both to that celerity and to the evidence of anatomy. Finally, it is by no means demonstrable, that the fibres, from so few nerves, can be so numerous, or distributed in so many different transverse directions, with respect to the muscular fibres, as those hypotheses require to be allowed. The notion of nerves wove round the arterial fibres, so as to contract them by their elasticity, is founded upon a false structure of those fibres, supposing nerves to be distributed, where filaments of the cellular substance only can be traced. Moreover, instances of animals, which, having neither brains nor spinal marrow, are, nevertheless, very apt for motion, shew, that *muscles* may be so constructed, as to act without any nerves at all. Other explanations, derived from sphericles full of air in the blood, suppose a false nature of that fluid, namely, a repletion of it with elastic air, of which it has none.

This only we are certain of, that the nerves act not by their mechanical contraction, which is extremely weak, but by the power of an influent liquid, detached, or some way

actuated, with great celerity. That *muscle*, therefore, will be contracted, to which more nervous fluid arrives in a given time, whether that be from any impulse of the will, or other cause residing in the brain, or else from the power of some stimulus in the nerve itself. Now whether the nervous liquid only increases the irritable nature, or else augments barely the inherent corrugating force of the constituent parts in the moving fibre, after a manner unknown to us, we see, in either case, that the consequence is the shortening of the fibre or *muscle*. More than this I am not able to discover. The same *muscle* is again relaxed, when this additional celerity in the motion of the nervous fluid is abated, and sends it only in such a quantity as will make an equilibrium.

The effect of motion in the *muscles* is a contraction or shortening of them, by drawing their tendons almost quiescent each way, towards their middle or fleshy belly, as to the centre of motion; by which means the bones and other parts, in which the tendons are inserted, are brought together in the same manner, as when a *muscle* out of the body contracts or draws its two extremities towards the middle part or belly. But if one of these extremities be less moveable or more fixed, than that which is more moveable, approaches towards that which is more fixed in a proportion inversely as their mobility. If one end be immoveable, then the other, which is moveable, is alone brought towards it; and, in this sense only, the distinction of origin and insertion is allowable; otherwise, without this limitation, it may be frequently the cause of error.

The strength of this action in the

muscles is very considerable in all persons, but more especially in those who are phrenetic, and some strong men; since frequently, with the use of a few *muscles* only, they will easily raise a weight greater than that of the whole human body itself. Notwithstanding this, we see, that much greater part of the force or power, exerted by a *muscle*, is always lost without producing any visible effect. For all the *muscles* are inserted nearer the point or centre of motion than the weights they are applied to; and therefore their action is weaker, in the same proportion, as they move a shorter part of the lever, than that to which the weight is applied. Moreover, in most of the bones, especially those of the limbs, the muscles are inserted at very acute angles; whence again the effects which a *muscle* exerts in action, is proportionably less, the sine of the angle, intercepted betwixt the bone and the *muscle*, is less than the whole sine. Again, the middle part of the muscular force is lost, because it may be reckoned as a cord extended, and drawing an opposite weight to its fixed point. Again, many of the *muscles* are seated in the angles of the two bones, from one of which arising, they move the other; and therefore that bone being moved, they are bent, and of course, like an inflected cord, require a new force to extend them. Many of them pass over certain joints, each of which they bend in some degree, whereby a less part of their remaining force goes to bend the joint to which they are particularly destined. Even the fleshy fibres of the *muscles* frequently intercept angles with the tendon, in which they terminate; from whence a great part of their force is lost, as much

as is equal to the difference or deviation betwixt the sine of the angle of their insertion and their whole sine. Finally, the *muscles* move their opposed weights with the greatest velocity and expedition, so as not only to overcome the equilibrium, but likewise to add a considerable celerity to the weight.

All these losses of power being computed, make it evident, that the force exerted by *muscles* in their contraction, is exceeding great, beyond any mechanical ratio or proportion whatever; since the effect is scarce $\frac{1}{100}$ th of the whole force exerted by the *muscle*, and yet only a small number of those *muscles*, weighing but a few pounds, are able not only to raise some thousands of pounds, but also with a considerable celerity. Nor is this to be reputed any defect of wisdom in the Creator; for all those losses of power were necessary towards a just symmetry or proportion of the parts, with the various motions and celerities required by the *muscles* to act in different directions; all which have no share in the composition of engines mechanically. But we may however conclude from hence, that the action of the nervous or animal fluid is very powerful, since in an engine so small, it can exert a force equal to some thousand pounds for a considerable time, or even for many days together: nor does this seem to be otherwise explainable than by the incredible celerity, by which the influx of this fluid obeys the command of the will. But how, or from whence, it acquires such a velocity, is not in our power to say; it is sufficient, that we know the laws of its motion are such, that a given action of the will produces a new and determinate celerity in the nervous fluid or juice.

The easy and sudden relaxations of *muscles* in their motion, are assisted by the actions of their antagonist *muscles*; for in all parts of the body every *muscle* is counterpoised by some weight, elasticity, an opposite *muscle*, or a fluid acting against the cavity of a *muscle*, by which it is expelled. This opposite cause, whichever it be, continually operates as long as the *muscle* acts, and, so soon as the additional celerity, derived from the brain, abates, it restores the limb or other part immediately to its former easy state, in which there is an equilibrium betwixt the *muscle* and its opposing cause. Whenever the antagonist power is removed from the *muscle*, there are none of them but must contract, extending their opposites, by which the distended nerves excite an uneasy sense, and cause a stronger endeavour towards recovering the equilibrium. Hence one of the flexor *muscles*, being cut in two, the extensor contracts or operates even in a dead body, and the reverse.

But there are other means by which the motions of the *muscles* are rendered more safe, certain, and easy. The large long *muscles* by which the greater motions of flexure are performed, being included in a strong tendinous capsule, drawn and tightened by other *muscles*, are thus secured and strengthened; so that the *muscle* remains pressed against the bone in a state of contraction, while the limb is bent without any considerable diminution of its power. But the long tendons, which are incurvated or extended over joints in their motion, are received and confined by peculiar bands, which retain them within their slippery channels, and keep them from starting out under the

skin, and thus causing severe pain and loss of motion. The *muscles* which are perforated perform the same kind of office in other parts. Sometimes the tendons are either carried round certain eminences of the bone, in order that they may be inserted at greater angles into the bone which they move, or else they are inserted into another bone; from whence a different tendon descends under a larger angle into the bone to be moved. In other parts, nature has contrived that the *muscles*, which are derived from convenient situations, have their tendons carried round in a contrary direction, so that they pass into the part to be moved, as it were round a pulley. Nature has likewise surrounded the *muscles* on all sides with fat, which is spread also betwixt their bundles of fibres, and the small fibres themselves which lie contiguous together: which fat being pressed out by the turgescence of the *muscles* and the fibres, rendering them soft, flexible, slippery, and fit for motion.

Moreover, the power and action of one *muscle*, is determined by the co-operations and oppositions of others, which serve either to hold firm some part, from whence the *muscle* arises, or to bend it together with the *muscle*, or else to change its action from the perpendicular to the diagonal, by concurring to assist its force at the same time. Therefore the action of no one *muscle* can be understood from considering it alone, but all the others must likewise be brought into the consideration, which are either inserted into the *muscle* itself, or into any of the parts to which the said *muscle* adheres.

By these *muscles*, variously assisting and opposing each other, are

performed walking, standing, flexion, extension, deglutition, and all other offices of the several parts in the living body. But the action of the *muscle* contributes also to a more general use. They hasten the return of the venal blood, by pressing it out from the veins, both of the *muscles* themselves, as well as of the veins which lie betwixt them; for the blood in these vessels distributed betwixt the turgid bundles of a contracted *muscle*, is, by the valves determined towards the heart only: they likewise return the fat to the blood, shake, grind, or densify the arterial blood, and return it quicker to the lungs. Again, in the liver, mesentery, womb, &c. they promote the course of the contained blood, bile, and other juices, so as to lessen the danger of their situation: they serve also to increase the strength of the stomach, by adding their own strength to it, whereby digestion is promoted, in so much that all sedentary and inactive courses of life are contrary to nature, and pave the way to diseases, from a stagnation of the humours, or from a cor-

ruption or crudity of the aliments. But by too much exercise or action the *muscles* themselves grow hard and tendinous on all sides, render the parts, upon which they are incumbent, cartilaginous, or else change those which are membranous into a bony nature; at the same time they increase the roughness, protuberances, and processes of the bones, flatten their sides which lie next to them, and dilate the cells seated in the diploc or spongy heads of the bones themselves towards their stronger action.

The *muscles* are commonly distinguished into those which naturally are at rest, and are put i to action by an inclination of the will; such as operate spontaneously, and can neither be excited nor retarded by the will, as in the heart and intestines; and those which are subservient to a mixed power, as they act by a spontaneous motion, and are likewise governable by the will at the same time, as in the *muscles* of respiration. There have been various causes assigned for this difference; but this question, says he, is already discussed in a former section.

A T A B L E of the MUSCLES, from Dr. Kiel,

Frontales,

They pull the skin of the forehead upwards.

Occipitales,

They pull the skin of the hind-head upwards.

Attollens } *Auricularum,*
Deprimens }

Internus Malleoli,

It distends the tympanum.

Externus Malleoli,

It relaxes the tympanum.

Obliquus Malleoli,

It moves the stirrup.

Musculus Stapedis,

Corrugator Supercilii,

It lifts up the upper eye-lid.

Lectus Palpebræ Superioris,

It shuts both the eye-lids.

Orbicularis Palpebrarum,

Attollens

Attollens
Deprimens
Abductor
Adductor } *Oculorum,*
Obliquus Major,

Obliquus Minor,

Attollens
Dilatans
Deprimens } *Nares,*
Incisivus,
Triangularis,
Caninus,
Elevator Labii Inferioris,
Quadratus,
Zygomaticus,

Orbicularis,
Buccinator,

Temporalis,
Masseter, }
Pterigoides Internus,
Pterigoides Externus,
Quadratus,

Digastricus,
Pteristaphilinus Internus,
Pteristaphilinus Externus,
Styloglossus,
Genioglossus,
Ceratoglossus,
Geniohyoidæus,

Sternohyoidæus,

Mylohyoidæus,
Coracohyoidæus,
Stylohyoidæus,

Stylopharyngæus,

Oesophagus,
Sternothyroidæus,
Hyothyroidæus,
Cricothyroidæus,
Cricarytænoideus Posterior,
Cricarytænoideus Lateralis,

It pulls the eye forwards, and obliquely downwards.

It pulls the eye forwards, and obliquely downwards.

It pulls the upper-lip upwards.
 It pulleth it downwards.

They pull the lower lip upwards.

It pulleth it downwards.
 It draws both lips obliquely to either side.

It draws both lips together
 It thrusts the meat between our teeth.

They pull the jaw upwards.

It draws the jaw to either side.
 It draws the jaw forwards.
 It pulleth the jaw and the cheeks downwards.

It pulleth the jaw downwards.
 It pulls the uvula forwards.
 It pulls the uvula backwards.
 It draws the tongue upwards,
 It pulls it out of the mouth.
 It pulls it into the mouth.
 It pulls the os hyoides and the tongue upwards and forwards.
 It pulleth the os hyoides downwards.

It pulls it obliquely upward.
 It pulls it obliquely downwards.
 It pulls it to either side, and somewhat upwards.

It pulleth up and dilateth the pharynx.

It straitens the pharynx.
 It pulls the thyroides downwards.
 It pulls the thyroides upwards.

Thyroarytænoidæus
Arytænoidæus,
Splenius, {
Complexus, {
Rectus Major, }
Rectus Minor, }
Obliquus Inferior, }
Obliquus Superior, }
Mastoidæus, }
Rectus Internus Major, }
Rectus Internus Minor, }
Rectus Lateralis,
Intercostales Interni & Externi, }
Subclavius, }
Serratus Anticus Major, }
Serratus Posticus Superior, }
Triangularis
Serratus Posticus Inferior, }
Sacrolumbaris, }

Diaphragma,

Obliquus Externus, }
Obliquus Internus, }
Transversalis, }
Rectus, }
Pyramidalis, }

Longissimus Dorſi,
Transversalis Dorſi,

Interſpinalis,

Quadratus Lumborum,

Longus, }
Scalenus, }
Psoas Parvus,

Cremaster,

Erectores Penis
Transversalis Penis,
Acceleratores Urinæ,
Erectores Clitoridis,
Sphincter Vesiçæ,

Levatores Ani,

It dilates the glottis.
 It contracts the glottis.

They move the head backwards.

They nod the head backwards.

They perform the semicircular motion of the head.

They nod the head forwards.

It nods the head to one side.

They pull the ribs upwards in inspiration.

They make the motion of the ribs downwards in expiration the swifter.

Its use is both in inspiration and expiration.

They compress all the parts contained in the lower belly, assist the motion of the ribs downwards, in expiration, and help to bend the vertebræ of the loins forwards.

It keeps the body erect.

It moves the body obliquely backwards.

It draws the acute processes nearer one another.

It draws the vertebræ of the loins to one side.

They bend the vertebræ of the neck.

It helps to bend the vertebræ of the loins.

It draws up the testicles in the act of generation.

It contracts the neck of the bladder, that the urine may not run continually.

They draw up the anus.

Sphincter

Spinster Ani,
Seratus Anticus Minor,

Trapezius,

Rhomboides,
Levator Scapulæ,
Deltoides, }
Supra Spina'us, }
Coracobrachialis, }
Teres Major, }
Latissimus Dorsi, }
Pectoralis,

Infra Spina'us, }
Transversalis, }
Subscapularis, }

Biceps. }
Brachæus Internus, }
Longus, }
Brevis, }
Brachæus Externus, }

Anconæus, }
Rotundus, }
Quadratus, }

Longus. }
Brevis, }

Cubitæus Internus, }
Radiceus Internus, }
Cubitæus Externus, }
Radiceus Externus, }
Palmaris,

Palmaris Brevis,

Sublimis, }
Profundus, }
Extensor Digitorum Communis,
Lumbricales.

Interossei Interni,

Interossei Externi,

Flexor Pollicis Longus,
Flexor Pollicis Brevis.
Extensor Primi.

—— *Secundi.*

—— *Tertii interuodii Pollicis.*

Tenar,

It shuts the anus.

It draws the shoulder blade forwards.

It moves it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

It pulls it backwards.

It pulls it upwards.

They lift the arm upwards.

They pull the arm downwards.

It moves the arm forwards.

They draw the arms backwards.

They bend the fore-arm.

They extend the fore-arm.

They perform the motion of pronation, or they turn the palm of the hand downwards.

They perform the motion of supination, or they turn the palm of the hand upwards.

They bend the wrist.

They extend the wrist.

It helps the hand to grasp any thing closely.

It makes the palm of the hand concave.

They bend the fingers.

They assist in bending the first joint of the fingers.

They draw the fingers to the thumb.

They draw the fingers from the thumb.

It draws the thumb from the fingers.
Anti-

Antitenar,

Abductor Indicis.

Extensor Indicis.

Hypotenar,

Extensor Auricularis.

Psoas,

Iliacus,

Pectineus,

Glutæus major,

Glutæus medius,

Glutæus minor,

Triceps,

Pyramiformis,

Gemini,

Quadratus,

Obturator Internus,

Obturator Externus,

Seminervosus,

Semimembranosus,

Biceps,

Gracilis,

Rectus,

Vastus Externus,

Vastus Internus,

Crureus,

Sartorius,

Popliteus,

Membranosus,

Tibialis Anticus,

Peronæus Anticus,

Gastrocnemii,

Soleus,

Plantaris,

Tibialis Posticus,

Peronæus Posticus,

Profundus,

Sublimis,

Imbricatus,

Longus,

Brevis,

Flexor Pollicis.

Extensor Pollicis.

Tenar,

Antitenar,

Flexor Pollicis Longus.

Brevis.

It draws the thumb to the fingers.

It draws the little finger from the rest.

They bend the thigh.

They extend the thigh.

It pulls the thigh inwards.

They move the thigh outwards.

They help to move the thigh obliquely and circularly.

They bend the leg.

They extend the leg.

It makes the legs cross one another. It turns the leg somewhat inwards.

It turns it a little outwards.

They bend the foot.

They extend the foot.

It moveth the foot inwards.

It moveth the foot outwards.

They bend the four lesser toes.

They extend the four lesser toes.

It draws the great toe from the rest.

It draws it to the rest.

Abductor

Abductor minimi Digiti.

Interossei Interni,

Interossei Externi.

Transversalis,

They draw the toes to the great toe.

They draw them from the great toe.

It brings all the toes close to one another.

In all four hundred and forty-six *muscles* in the body.

Musco-fungo, a name of several species of *Lychnis*, and *Lychnoides*.

Muscovy Glass, a variety of the white species of *Mica*, consisting of laminæ, which frequently are very large, divisible to a great minuteness.

Muscularis Arteria, i. e. *Scapularis Externa Arteria*.

Muscularis Vena, the upper branches of the external jugular: it spreads in the muscles which cover the scapula and joint of the humerus.

Musculi Obliqui Superiores Nervi, i. e. *Pathetici*.

Musculo Cutaneus Nervus. See *Cervicales*.

Musculorum Communis Membrana, also called *Musculosa*. Winslow denies its existence. Others describe it as consisting of some small fibres glued together, a proper quantity of which is connected by the cellular membrane, which fills up the interstices of muscles.

Musculosi, external or muscular inflammation.

Musculus Anterior Mallei, i. e. *Musculus Externus Auris*.

Musculus Externus Auris du Vernii. Winslow calls it *Musculus Anterior Mallei*. It is placed in a fissure on the temporal bone, above the glenoid cavity, where the lower jaw plays, runs inward, and is inserted into the Ravian process of the malleus irregularly forwards from

the incus, and by taking off from the vibratory motion of the bones, it is supposed to fit the ear for recovering weaker sounds.

Musculus Externus Mallei, i. e. *Tensor Membrana Tympani*.

Musculus Internus Mallei, i. e. *Luxator Membrana Tympani*.

Musculus Superior Mallei, i. e. *Tensor Membrana Tympani*.

Musculus Tubæ Novus, i. e. *Circumflexus Palati*.

Muscus, moss. See *Musci*.

Muscus Arboreus, the hairy-tree moss. It is whitish, and composed of filaments.

Muscus Pixidatus, cup-moss. It is a species of *Lichen*.

Muscus Pulmonarius, oaklungs, or lungwort. It grows spontaneously on oak trees.

Mushrooms. See *Agaricus*.

Musia-Patræ, i. e. *Mosca*.

Music. Its effects upon human bodies, is to be understood by those only who are apprized of the structure of an animal fibre, (which see under *Fibre*.) For, according to that contexture, it is very plain, that the least stroke imaginable upon it, must move its component machinulæ in all their parts; every wave, therefore, or undulation of the air, which is made by the musical instrument, gives the fibres of the whole body, more or less, according to their degree of tension, correspondent concussions, whereby all the

ma-

machinulæ are successively moved, from one to another, throughout the whole thread: and, consequently, the spirits are not only raised, or made finer, but the other animal fluids are also more briskly agitated, and their preternatural cohesions and viscidities destroyed. And this advantage has *music* above any other exercise, that those concussions, made upon the fibres thereby, are short, quick, and easy; whereupon the nervous fluid is not only more briskly agitated, but also the natural contextures of all the animal threads are better preserved, by their being never overstrained hereby, as they frequently are by other exercises. And, upon this view, the the extraordinary effects of *music*, upon many distempers, ceases to be a wonder; and it is rather to be admired, that it is not much more brought into use.

Muscaenda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Mustard. See *Sinapis*.

Mustard, (*Bastard Tower*.) See *Arabis*.

Mustard, (*Buckler's*.) See *Biscutella*.

Mustard, (*Field Treacle*.) a species of *Iberis*.

Mustard, (*Hedge*.) See *Erysimum* and *Erysimum Officinale*. See *Trio* and *Sisymbrium*, of which it is a name of some species.

Mustard, (*Tower*.) See *Turritis*.

Mustard, (*Treacle*.) See *Clypeola*.

Mustardine. See *Cleome*.

Mustum, must. It is the saccharine juice of several fruits, susceptible of the spirituous fermentation, and particularly of grapes, before the commencement of this fermentation.

Mustus, the white calx of urine.

Mutellina, Alpine spiguel, a species of *Pbellandrium*.

Mutisia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Mutitas, dumbness. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dyscinesia*. He distinguishes three species; 1. *Mutitas Organica*, as when the tongue is taken away or injured. 2. *Mutitas Atonica*, as when the nerves of the tongue are wounded, or paralytic. 3. *Mutitas Surdorum*, as when children are born deaf.

Mutitas Glossolyss, a partial palsy.

Myacantha, butcher's-broom.

Myagro, a name for the rapistrum, and of the turritis.

Myagrum, gold of pleasure, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Myagrum, a name for a species of *Alysson*, and *Turritis*.

Myce, from *μωω*, to wink, shut up, or obstruct. It is a winking, closing, or obstruction. It is applied to the eyes, to ulcers, and to the viscera, especially the spleen, where it imports obstructions. In Botany, it is fungus. In Surgery, it is a fungus, such as arises in ulcers and wounds. Some writers speak of a yellow vitriol, which is called *Myce*.

Mychthismos, from *μωω*, to mutter, or groan. In Hippocrates it is a sort of sighing or groaning during respiration, whilst the air is forced out of the lungs.

Myconoides, an epithet for an ulcer which is full of mucus.

Mycter, the nose.

Mycteres, the nostrils; *μωκτωρ* is a Greek primitive.

Mydesis, from *μωδωω*, to abound with moisture. It imports in general, a corruption of any part from a redundant moisture. But Galen applies

applies it particularly to the eye-lids.

Mydon, fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer.

Mydriasis, a preternatural dilatation of the pupil of the eye. The same as *Amaurosis*, which see.

Myginda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Mylacris, the knee-pan.

Myle, the knee-pan, or a mole in the uterus.

Myoglossum, from *μύλη*, *mala*, or *dentes molares*, the grinders, and *γλῶσσα*, *lingua*, the tongue, a pair of muscles is thus called, because they arise about the back side of the grinding teeth, and are inserted into the ligament of the tongue; they help to pull it upwards. See *Tongue*.

Mylohyoides. These muscles rise with a large basis, from the inferior part of the lower jaw, and are inserted at the basis of the os hyoides.

Mylon. See *Staphyloma*.

Mylopharyngæi, from *μύλοι*, the *dentes molares*, and *φάρυγξ*, *guttur*, *fauces*. So Dr. Douglas calls the genio-pharyngæi. So also the cephalo-pharyngæi are called.

Myocephalum, from *μύα*, a fly, and *κεφάλαιον*, the head, a humour in the uvea tunica of the eye, which resembles the head of a fly.

Myocoilitis. So Vogel calls inflammations in the muscles of the belly.

Myodes Platysma, from *μύς*, a muscle, and *πλάτος*, broad, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Myologia, from *μύων*, *musculus*, a muscle, a λέγω, *dico*, to tell, is a description of the muscles.

Myopia,

Myopiasis, and

Myops, from *μύς*, a mouse, and *ὤψ*, *oculus*, an eye, mouse-eyed, or pur-blind, is when the eye is so convex, that the rays unite before they come to the retina, which

makes the eye also look small, whence the name.

Myorethalon, a growing of the tunica uvea over the sight.

Myositis. In Sagar's *Nosology*, it is the rheumatism, particularly when it affects the muscles of the limbs proceeding from the joints.

Myosotis, from *μύς*, a mouse, and *ος*, an ear, scorpion-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and three varieties.

Myosurus, mouse-tail, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Myotomia, from *μύων*, *musculus*, a muscle, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut, is a dissection of the muscles.

Myrepica Oleum, oil of ben-nut.

Myrica, a species of *Tamarisk*.

Myrica, candleberry-myrtle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and three varieties.

Myringa, or *Myrinx*, a barbarous word for the membrane of the ear, called the *drum*.

Myriophyllum, water-milfoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Myriophyllum, pond-weed.

Myristica, the nutmeg and mace-tree, a genus in the Linnæan botany. There is but one species.

Myristica Nux, nutmeg.

Myrmecium, a moist soft wart, about the size of a lupine, with a broad base, deeply rooted, and very painful. It grows on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

Myrobalanus, a species of *Spondias*.

Myron, an ointment, a medicated oil or unguent.

Myrosma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Myroxylon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Myrrhe,

Myrrhe, a gummy resinous concrete juice, of an oriental tree, of which we have no certain account. It is a warm corroborant, deobstruent and antiseptic. It is given from a few grains to a scruple and upwards, in uterine obstructions, cachexies, putrid fevers, &c. and often employed also externally as a vulnerary, and in cases of mortification. Like other gum-resins, it may be totally dissolved in proof spirits. These tinctures are much used for cleansing ulcers, and promoting the exfoliation of carious bones.

Myrrhis, (*Canadian*,) a species of *Sison*.

Myrsine, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Myrtidanon. By this Hippocrates means the berry of the indicum, which, he says, the Indians call *Pepper*. But Dioscorides means by it an excrescence which grows on the trunk of the myrtle, and which is more astringent than the myrtle itself.

Myrtiformes Glandulæ, from *myrta*, myrtle, and *forma*, shape, are already described. See *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Women*.)

Myrtillus, black whorts, whortleberries, or bilberries, a species of *Vaccinium*.

Myrtle. See *Myrtus*.

Myrtle, (*Candleberry*.) See *Myrica*.

Myrtle, (*Cape trifoliated*,) a species of *Myrica*.

Myrtle, (*Dutch*.) See *Gale*.

Myrtle, (*Oak-leaved*,) some species of *Myrica*.

Myrtocheilides, a name for the *Nymphæ* of the female pudenda.

Myrton, the clitoris.

Myrtus, the myrtle, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There are twenty-four species and ten varieties.

Myrtus Communis Italica, common myrtle. It is the *Myrtus Communis*, Lin.

Myrtus Brabantica, the gaule, sweet-willow, or Dutch myrtle.

Myxslax, i. e. *Hugonia*.

Myttotum, a kind of food made of garlic, onions, and cheese, bruised together.

Myurus, an epithet for a sort of sinking pulse, when the second stroke is less than the first, the third than the second, &c. Of this there are two kinds; the first is when the pulse so sinks as not to rise again; the other, when it returns again, and rises in some degree. Both are esteemed bad prefaces.

Myva, cultivated sebesten, a species of *Cordia*.

Myxosarcoma, a sort of tumor; also called *Mucocarneus*.

N.

N^o. In prescription is often used to signify the number of things, *Cariophyllorum* N^o vi. is six cloves.

Nabit, powdered sugar-candy.

Nacta, an apostemation of the breasts, particularly those of women.

Naducem. So Avicenna calls a mole in the womb.

Nævi, signify those marks that are made upon the foetus, by the imagination of the mother, in longing for any thing.

Nai Corona, cowhage, or cow-itch.

Nails. They seem to be of the same nature as the hoofs of other animals, which are nothing else but a number of small husks, which answer to so many papillæ of the skin. From whence may be concluded, that the nails are nothing but the covers or sheaths of the papillæ pyramidales of the skin on the extremities of the fingers and toes, which dry, harden, and lie upon one another. Their use is to defend the ends of the fingers in handling any hard and rugged bodies.

Nakir. According to Schenknius, it is a violent flatulency, which passes from one limb to another.

Nama, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Nana, or *Nanas*, the pine-apple.

Nap. See *Cataria*.

Nepeca, or *Nap*, a species of *Jujube*.

Napæa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Nepeca, long-fruited Ceylon jujube-tree, a species of *Rhamnus*, or a variety of *Zizyphus*.

Napellus, large blue aconite, a species of *Aconitum*.

Napha, orange-flower water.

Naphtha. It is the thinnest of the liquid bitumens; it is a perfectly fluid, thin bitumen, or mineral oil, clear and colourless as crystal, of a strong smell, extremely subtil, so light as to swim on all known liquors, spreading to a vast surface on water, exhibiting rainbow-colours, and is highly inflammable. This name is given to this kind of oil, whether separated by nature or by art from petroleum or other bituminous matter. Petroleum is a grosser oil of this kind.

Napifolia, boor-cole.

Napium, i. e. *Lampsonia*.

Napobrassica, turnep-rooted cabbage, a species of *Brassica*.

Napta. i. e. *Naphtha*, also the tumor called *Nata*, or *Natta*.

Napus, navew, a species of *Brassica*.

Napy, mustard.

Narce, from *ναρκεν*, the torpedo fish, which is said to stupify in its touching, whence *Narcotica*, a torpor, or dullness of sensation. It also signifies a stupefaction of the senses by medicines, in order to render a person less sensible of pain.

Narcisso-Leucojum. So Tournefort called the *Leucojum* of Linnæus.

Narcissus, daffodil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty-one.

Narcissus, (*Bastard*.) See *Narcissus Pseudo*.

Nar

Narcissus, (*Hoop Petticoat*.) See *Bulbocodium*.

Narcissus, polyanthos. See *Tazetta*.

Narcissus, (*Pseudo*,) bastard narcissus, or wild English daffodil, a species of *Narcissus*.

Narcosis, from *ναρκη*, *stupor*, numbness, a stupefaction.

Narcotics. Under this term is concluded all that part of the *Materia Medica*, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or *Hypnotics*, or *Opiates*. But although many of this tribe stand, with some authors, in the rank of poisons, yet we shall not here enter into the controversy, whether such things can be medicinal, or whether a medicine can poison; because it is certain, there is truth on both sides the debate. These are instruments, whose agency lie very remote from the reach of our senses, as wonderful effects are often produced almost from unheeded causes.

To understand the manner of operation of these medicinal simples, and to help us to ascertain their uses in many cases, we should be before-hand rightly apprised of their natures, and ways of acting. And, in order hereunto, it is necessary, besides some other præcognita, to define distinctly what sleep is, or rather, (to avoid confusion and dispute about words,) what difference there is between an animal body when asleep and when awake.

First then, there is no one but knows, that in sleep there is a cessation from action. When waking, we walk, dispute, move this, or that limb, &c. but in natural and undisturbed rest, there is nothing of all these: that is, whereas being awake, we do perform several motions by the voluntary contrac-

tions of our muscles; when asleep, those muscles only are contracted, whose action is, in a manner, involuntary, or to which the mind has so constantly determined the spirits, that it does it by a habit, without the intervention of the reasoning faculty. Such are those of the heart and breast. So that there is, at this time, a kind of relaxation, or looseness of the moving fibres of the several members; or, at least, such a quiet position and state of them, by which all the antagonist-muscles are in æquilibrium and equality of action, not overpowering one another. For this, indeed, seems to be one great design of sleep, to recover to the parts, over-stretched by labour, their former force: and, therefore, we do naturally, when composing ourselves to rest, put our body into that posture, which does most favour the particularly wearied limbs, and conduce to this end.

In the next place, it is very plain, that there is, in sleep, not only a rest, and a suspension from acting most of our bodily organs, but even of our thinking faculty too: that is, a ceasing from such thoughts, as, when waking, we are exercised about, which we do reflect upon, and will, to employ our mind with. For, though dreams are thoughts, yet they are imperfect, and incoherent ones; and are, indeed, either so faint and languid representations, as to be consistent with our sleep, as some may be; or else, if they be strong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the interruption and disturbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the motion of the arterial fluid must be, *cæteris paribus*, more sedate, even, and regular, in the time of sleeping, than waking. For, besides the various alterations, which

which, in the latter state, this receives from the several passions of the mind, the very contractions of the muscles themselves, in exercises of the body, do differently forward its course; whereas, in sleep, the force of the heart and pectoral muscles, being more constant and uniform, gives it a more calm and equally continued impulse. Hence also, it will come to pass, that the influx of the liquor of the nerves into the organs of the body, as also its reflux towards the brain, is, in sleep, either none, or very inconsiderable: that is, that this fluid has, at this time, but little or no motion. For it is muscular action and sensation that require it to be thus determined, this way, or that, which are now hardly any. And yet, by the arrival of blood at the brain, this juice will still be separated there, fit to be derived into its canals or tubes. So that by this means, there will be a kind of accumulation, or laying up in store, of spirits, for the offices and requirements of waking.

Thus we may, in short, look upon the time of watching, as the time of wearing out, or the destruction of the animal fabric; and the time of sleep as that in which it is repaired and recruited; nor only upon account of what we have just mentioned concerning the nervous liquor, but also, with respect to all other parts, as well fluid as solid. For, action does necessarily, by degrees, impair the springs and organs; and in motion, something is continually abraded, and struck off from the detracile fibres, which cannot otherwise be restored, than by their being at rest from tension. Besides, that such a regular and steady course of the blood, as has been observed to be in sleep, is, by far, more fit and proper for

nutrition, or an apposition of parts to the vessels, which an uneven hurry of it is more apt to tear off and wash away.

The case being thus, it is very plain, that whatsoever can induce such a disposition on the fluids and muscular parts of the body, as this we have described, will cause sleepiness. And, in like manner, when any thing interposes and hinders this composedness and tranquillity, the removing the impediment will be the cause of sleep; inasmuch as this is only reducing the animal œconomy to its right state, in which, by natural order, there must be a succession of sleeping and waking. Thus it appears, how necessarily continued exercises cause sleep, since these do exhaust the juice of the nerves, that is, both lessen its influx into the organs of motion, and incline the mind not to determine it any longer that way; upon the account of the pain, and uneasiness, with which too violent a tension of the part is always attended; which, therefore, we must desire to relax, or lay to rest.

That sleepiness which follows, upon a fullness of the stomach, after eating or drinking, is owing to a different cause; and does, indeed, so nearly fall in with the effects of opiate medicines, that it requires a particular consideration.

As hunger, or the emptiness of the stomach, is a painful sensation, so the satisfying or removing of this is a pleasing and agreeable one. Now, all pain is a stimulus upon the part affected; and this, we all know, being attended with contractions of the pained membranes, causes a greater afflux than ordinary of the nervous juice that way. On the other hand, pleasure, or a de-

lightful sensation in any part, is accompanied with a smooth undulation, and easy reflux of the liquor of the nerves towards the brain. This is, as it were, the entertainment of the mind, with which being taken up, it does not determine the spirits to the organs of motion: that is, there is such a relaxation of the muscular fibres, and such a disposition of the nervous fluid, as we have observed to be necessary to sleep. And this is the reason of that chilliness in the limbs, which is commonly complained of after a good meal.

If it seems strange that a pleasure in the stomach should so powerfully influence the mind, let it be considered, on the other hand, how violent effects an uneasy and disagreeable sense in the same parts does produce; what a terrible agony two or three grains of crocus metallorum throws the whole fabric into; how readily the fluid of the nerves is, with a more than ordinary impetus, determined, and commanded into the muscles of the stomach and abdomen, in order to throw off the enemy, and remove the ungrateful sensation.

Now, the consequences, which are ascribed to a pleasing sense of this part, are only just the contrary of these, which the opposite affection of pain induces. And, indeed, pleasure and pain are two great springs of action in the animal œconomy. The changes they make in the fabric, are the causes of many effects, which seem surprising, because we do not regard the mechanism by which they are produced: but, these must be more considerable in the stomach, than any where else; this part being, for many wise purposes, of so acute a feeling, that some philosophers

have, for this reason, thought it to be the seat of the soul.

Besides these considerations; it may be taken notice that the stomach, being distended with food, presses upon the descending trunk of the aorta, and thus causes a greater fulness of the vessels in the upper parts; whereupon the brain is loaded, or the derivation of spirits into the nerves diminished, upon which inactivity or drowsiness ensues. From hence proceed those flushings in the face, redness, &c. after plentiful eating and drinking, most visible in those whose vessels are lax and weak, as in exhausted and hectic persons they more especially are. Thus we may, without the assistance of the new chyle entering into the vessels, account for that inclination to sleep, which follows upon a full stomach: though we must also allow the distension, from this, to be a considerable cause of the same effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay, sometimes, perhaps, not within two or three hours after eating; and the sudden drowsiness must (as well as the present refreshment and reviving which meat gives) be chiefly owing to some more speedy alteration.

Now, to apply this more strictly, it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the effects of an opiate or *narcotic*; first upon the stomach, and afterwards when they have passed the primæ viæ, upon the arterial fluid itself.

An agreeable sensation produced in the stomach, together with a distension of its membranes, has been already observed to be the cause of that sleepiness to which we are so inclinable after eating. The one of these engages the mind, the other acts upon the body. For,
pleasure

pleasure amuses the soul, as it were, so that it does not think, or exercise itself about any outward objects; that is, it is inclined to rest, and the fulness of the vessels in the brain checks and hinders, in some measure, the derivation of the nervous juice into the organs. Now, they who take a moderate dose of an opiate, especially if not long accustomed to such things, are so transported with the pleasing sense it induces, that they are, as they often express themselves, in heaven; and, though they do not always sleep, (which proceeds from the presentation of pleasing images to the mind being so strong, that, like dreams, they do over-engage the fancy, and so interrupt the state of rest,) yet they do, however, enjoy so perfect an indolence and quiet, that no happiness in the world can surpass the charms of so agreeable an extasy.

Thus we have, from these medicines, but in a far more eminent degree, all those effects which were observed to follow upon that grateful sense in the stomach, which a moderate fulness produces. For no bodies are so fit and able, pleasingly to affect our sensible membranes, as those which consist of volatile parts, whose activity is tempered and allayed, by the smoothness of some which are lubricating and oily: for, they lightly rarify the juices of the stomach, and cause a pleasant titillation of its nervous coat, whereby there is induced an agreeable plenitude, and the mind is entertained with ideas of satisfaction and delight. And thus we easily see, upon what mechanism the other virtues of opiates do depend: for, their easing pains, checking evacuations, &c. proceed not only from the mind's being taken up with a pleasing sense, whereby it is di-

verted from a disagreeable one; but all pain being attended with a contraction of the part, the relaxation of the fibres, which they cause, eludes and destroys the force of the stimulus.

In like manner, in immoderate secretions, there is most commonly an irritation of the organs, the removal of which will abate the discharge. And herein lies the encreasing quality of these medicines, in that, the twitching sense upon the membranes of the lungs, bowels, &c. being lessened, the sharp humour is suffered to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is so troublesome, to be thrown off and expelled: it being all one, as if there were no irritation of the part, if the uneasy sense thereof be not regarded by the mind. These effects will be heightened by the mixture of the *narcotic* particles with the blood; which is hereupon rarefied, and distends its vessels, especially those of the brain: and thus does still, to a greater degree, lessen the influx of the nervous fluid to the parts, by pressing upon the tubuli, or little canals, through which it is derived. This is the reason of that difficulty of breathing, which they do, for a time, experience, who take these kinds of medicines; this symptom being inseparable from the rarefaction of the blood in the lungs.

From hence it appears, that the action of these medicines, and particularly that of *Opium*, is very analogous to that of other volatile spirits; only, that a small portion of the former has a force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident, in those who accustom themselves to take large doses of opium, as the Turks and Persians do, to that degree, that is no uncommon thing there

to eat a dram, or two, at a time ; for the effects of it, in them, are no other than downright drunkenness: upon which account, it is a common saying with them, and on the same occasion, *he has eat opium*, as with us, *he has drank too much wine*. Neither, indeed, do they bear such large quantities of it, otherwise than tipplers will a great deal of brandy ; that is, by habituating themselves to it, by degrees, beginning with small doses, and requiring still more and more, to raise themselves to the same pitch. Just as Galen tells us of a woman at Athens, who, by a gradual use, had brought herself to take, without any hurt, a considerable quantity of hemlock : which instance is the more to our purpose, because Nie. Fontanus knew one, who, being recovered of the plague, and wanting sleep, did, with very good effect, eat hemlock for some time ; till falling ill again of a fever, and, having left off the use of his remedy, he endeavoured to procure rest, by repeated doses of opium, which (nature having been accustomed to a stronger alterative) had no operation, until the help of hemlock was again called in, with the desired success.

It is a sufficient confirmation of all this reasoning, that Prosper Alpinus observed amongst the Egyptians, those who had been accustomed to opium, and were faint and languid, for want of it, (as drinkers are, if they have not their liquors,) to be recovered, and put into the same state of indolence and pleasure, by large doses of Cretan wine, made hotter by the infusion of pepper, and the like strong aromatics. Nor is it, perhaps, amiss to remark, that in maniacal people, as is frequently observed, a quadruple dose of an opiate will scarcely produce any

considerable effect. Now, in persons so affected, the mind is deeply engaged, and taken up with some images, or other, as love, anger, &c. so that it is not to be so easily moved or diverted, by those pleasing representations, which it would attend to at another time, and upon which the virtues of these medicines do, in a great measure, depend. Besides this, those who are maniacal, do, to a wonder, bear the injuries of cold, hunger, &c. and have a prodigious degree of muscular force : which argues the texture of their blood to be very strong, and the cohesion of its globules great : so that the spirituous parts of an opiate cannot make that disjunction and rarefaction of this fluid in them, which it does in ordinary bodies and constitutions.

How far this theory is improveable into practice, all such are judges who have a true acquaintance with the animal œconomy. And, because many medicinal simples, under this division, have often effects which are termed deleterious and poisonous, inasmuch as to kill, and that very suddenly, it may be worth while to inform ourselves, from the same instructor, who has conducted us hitherto on this head, how such instruments act, in bringing about those fatal consequences. For the most gentle of this tribe, in an over-dose, have the same effects as a poison, and prove equally destructive. Opium, in too great a quantity, will inflame the stomach, and rarefy the blood to such a degree, that the vessels cannot again recover their tone, whereupon apoplectic symptoms. &c. will ensue.

To be convinced of this, Dr. Mead tells us, that he forced into the stomach of a small dog about half

half a dram of crude opium, dissolved in boiling water. He quickly vomitted it up, with a great quantity of frothy spittle; but repeating the trial, by holding up his head, and beating him, the Doctor made him retain three or four doses, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When the dog had thus taken, as near as he could guess, about two drams, he watched him an hour, when he began to sleep; but presently started up with convulsions, fell into universal tremblings, his head constantly twitched and shook; he breathed short, and with labour; and, at length, lost entirely the use of his hinder-legs, and then of the fore ones, which were stiff and rigid like sticks. As he lay snorting, the Doctor, to hasten his end, was giving him more of the solution, but, on a sudden, his limbs grew limber, and he died. Upon opening his stomach, it was found wonderfully distended, though empty of every thing but some water and opium, together with some parcels of frothy mucus swimming in it: the inside was as clean as if scraped, and washed from all the slime of the glands, with some redness here and there, as in a beginning inflammation. The pylorus was contracted. The blood-vessels of the brain were very full; and he took out a large grume of concremented blood from the upper part of it, cutting into the sinus longitudinalis, as is not uncommon in apoplectic carcases; but found no extravasated serum in the ventricles, nor among any of the membranes.

And thus, from the effects of an over-dose of an opiate, may we conceive how many, under this class, are so powerful in their *narcotic* qualities, as to prove deadly, in very small quantities; and are,

therefore, not safely admitted into practice. Some of them consist of such hot, acid, and corrosive parts, as by rarefying the juices of the stomach, and wounding of its nervous membranes, are the cause of all those disorders, which do immediately follow. For, upon the sense of a violent irritation and pain, the fluid of the nerves is immediately, in large quantities, determined to the part affected: and this, if the stimulus is not over-great, will be only to such a degree as is sufficient, by contracting the fibres of the stomach, and muscles of the abdomen, to throw off the cause of the disagreeable sensation: but, the uneasy twitching being too terrible to be borne, the mind, by a kind of surprize, does, with haste and fury, as it were, command the spirits thither. Thus, the business is over-done, and the action of the fibres become so strong, that the orifices of the stomach are quite closed; so that, instead of discharging the noxious matter, the torment is made greater, and the whole œconomy put into confusion. The instance of the child in Wepfer, which, in such an agony, made water to the height of five or six feet, with a surprising strength and violence, is a demonstration of this forcible contraction of the muscles. Nor is it any wonder, if, in these circumstances, all sense be lost, blood gush out at the ears, nostrils, &c. the parts being all torn and broke, by the violence of the convulsions; which, though they begin in the muscles of the belly, must, at last, prevail in the members too, till the whole fabric is shocked and overturned; and some corrosive salts, perhaps, getting into the blood, and, by the rarefaction of it, distending the vessels, the membranous coats of

them being already over-stretched, will the more easily give way and let out their fluid.

And, besides the irritating saline particles in the composition of some of this kind, many of them abound with an extremely fœtid and offensive sulphur, which gives such a disagreeable and uneasy sensation to the nerves, as suffocates, in a manner, the spirits, and deadens their motions.

Narcotic Salt of Kitriol, i. e. *Sedative Salt*.

Nardus, mat-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Nardus, a species of *Andropogon*, Linn.

Nardus Indica, i. e. *Nardus*.

Nardus Celtica, i. e. *Valeriana Celtica*, Linn.

Nardus Italica, broad-leaved lavender.

Nardo Stachys, spikenard.

Naregam, a name of two sorts of Indian lemon-tree.

Nares, the nostrils. See *Nasus*.

Narifusoria, medicines which are instilled into the nostrils.

Narthecium, bastard asphodel. Hudson arranges this as a separate genus; but Linnæus places it under the *Anthericum*.

Nasa. See *Nata*.

Nasale, } an errhine.

Nasalia, }

Nasalis Arteria. See *Maxillaria Externa Arteria*.

Nasalis. This muscle rises fleshy from the extremity of the os nali, and adjacent parts of the os maxillare, and is inserted into all the cartilages of the ala. It dilates the nostrils.

Nasale, a sort of pessary made of wool, or of cotton.

Nascaphthon, i. e. *Cascarilla*.

Nasila, i. e. *Naphtba*.

Nasi Ossa, the bones of the nose. These are the two small bones which compose the upper part of the nose, and are supported by the septum nasi.

Nastitas, a defect of the voice, by its passing through the nose.

Naso Palatini Ductus, i. e. *Inci-sorii Ductus*.

Nastos, the walking-cane.

Nasturtium, *Quasi nasi tormentum*, to be the torment of the nose, because the acrimony of the seed whilst it is is bruising, excites sneezing, water-cresses. See *Sisymbrium*.

Nasturtium Hortense Vulgatum, i. e. *Lepidium Sativum*, Linn. garden-cresses.

Nasturtium Aquaticum, water-cresses, i. e. *Sisymbrium Nasturtium*, Linn.

Nasturtium. So Tournefort called the *Lepidium* of Linn.

Nasturtium. See *Tropæolum*.

Nasus, the nose. This may be divided into two parts, the external, and the internal. The external part is covered with the skin, and some muscles; which see under their proper names. Its upper part consists of two bones, closely joined together on their upper side. Its lower part is made of four cartilages, of which the first two are fixed to the lower ends of the aforesaid bones; they are also joined together on the upper side: they are pretty broad, and, as they approach the tip of the nose they grow thinner and softer. The other two lie upon the lower ends of the first two, to which they are tied by a membrane; they are called *Alæ Narium*. The cavity made by these bones and four cartilages, is divided in its middle in two nostrils, by a partition, of which the upper end is bony, and the lower end cartilaginous. The fleshy ex-

trinity

tremity of this cartilage is called *Columna*. The upper part of each side of this cavity divides into two, of which one goes up to the os spongiosum, the other goes down into the fauces, and opens behind the palate, by which means we breathe through our nostrils. At the lower end of this cavity there are two small holes, which pierce the bone of the palate and open in one behind the dentes incisivi; they carry the thin rheum of the nostrils into the mouth. The cavity is covered by a pretty thick and glandulous membrane; its glands separate that matter, which we call *Mucus*, in the nostrils. On the lower end of this membrane, there grow several hairs, called *Vibrissæ*, they, with the mucus, which the glands separate, stop any filth from ascending too far into the nostrils.

By the internal part of the *nose*, is understood the immediate organ of smelling; it lies in the upper part of the cavity of the nostrils; it is made of the os cribriforme, and its productions, the os spongiosum, of which each lamina is covered with a very fine membrane, upon which the fibres of the olfactory nerve, which passes the holes of the os cribriforme, and the fibres of the first branch of the fifth pair, which come from the orbit, are spread. In this membrane there are many small glands, which separate an humour that moistens it, and stops the exhalations of odoriferous bodies, which make their impressions upon the olfactory nerves that are spread upon it. Hounds, and other beasts, which have a more exquisite smell than men, have also many more laminæ covered with such a membrane. There are several conduits which open between these laminæ. The

first and second are the ductus lachrymales. The third and fourth come from the sinus frontalis. The fifth and sixth come from the nut of the second bone of the upper jaw. The seventh and eight come from the cells of the os spongiosum; they pierce the membrane which covers the first or uppermost lamina: and the ninth and tenth come from the sinus in the os sphenoides. All these conduits carry the liquor, which is separated in their cavities, into the nostrils, for the moistening its membranes, which otherwise would dry too much by the air breathed through the nostrils.

The vessels of the *nose* are arteries from the carotidales, which pass with the olfactory nerve, and they are distributed into the internal *nose*. The external carotidal, the jugular, and the second branch of the fifth pair, gives arteries, veins, and nerves to the external nose. Some give an account, why the smell of bodies, which consist of acrimonious parts, draws tears from the eyes; and why the want of taste does ordinarily accompany the want of smelling, by the communication of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which are distributed through those organs of sensation.

Nata. i. e. *Natta*.

Nataron, i. e. *Natron*.

Nates, the buttocks.

Nates? See *Talpa*.

Nates Cerebri, a name of two prominences of the brain, which are also called *Testes*. See *Brain*.

Natrix, yellow reitharrow, a species of *Ononis*.

Natron, or mineral fixt alkaline salt. This salt is supposed to be the nitre of the ancients, and is contained in great abundance in the waters of the ocean, and makes

the basis of the neutral salt so plentifully extracted from them for alimentary uses. In some of the eastern countries, it is said to be found in considerable quantities on the surface of the earth, sometimes pure, but more commonly blended with heterogeneous matter. It is of the same kind with that obtained from kali or glass-wort; and forms with the vitriolic acid a Glauber's-salt, true nitre, with the nitrous and with the marine perfect sea-salt.

Natfatam, the tree which bears the coculus Indicus.

Natta, a tumor of the wen kind. It hath a narrow basis, but a much larger body. Linnæus speaks of it as rooted in a muscle.

Naturalia, the pudenda.

Natural Faculty, is that power arising from the blood's circulation, which is conspicuous in all the secretions performed within the body, that secretion alone excepted, which is made at the origin of the nerves.

Natural Functions, are those which convert the aliment into the substance of the body, and, therefore, depend upon the viscera, vessels, and humours, that receive, detain, move, change, mix, separate, apply, discharge, and consume.

Nature, is a word used in divers significations. More strictly it is taken for a peculiar disposition of parts in some particular body: as we say, it is the *nature* of fish to live in the water. And again, it is taken more largely for the universal disposition of all bodies: and in this sense, it is nothing else but the divine Providence: forasmuch as that governs and directs all things by certain rules and laws, accommodated to their several conditions of existence. Some-

times it is taken for the essential properties of some things, with the attributes belonging thereunto: as we say, it is in the *nature* of God to be good, of a soul to think, or of a stone to gravitate. And lastly, it is sometimes used for the system of the universe, and the whole visible and created world.

Laws of Nature, are those laws of motion, by which all natural bodies are commonly governed in all their actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the changes that happen in the natural state of things: they are reducible to these:

I. All bodies persevere in the same state of rest, or of moving forward in a straight line, unless forced out of that state by some outward impressed violence; that is, all bodies at rest, will naturally, and of themselves, for ever continue in rest, unless some external cause put them in motion: and all bodies in motion will naturally move forwards for ever in the same straight line, unless they are stopped by some opposite force, or turned out of their course by some differently directed violence.

To shew how inviolably this law is observed by natural agents, we need only consider, it never has been observed, that any body did, of itself, bring itself from rest to motion, nor that ever any body in motion, of itself altered its course; but that wherever such changes happened, there were always evident causes. If bodies changed their places, of themselves, all things would run into confusion; nor would there be any certain means to regulate the motions of the universe. We are certain, projectiles would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness

gedness of the plane on which they move, stop their motion, or did not some body, with a different direction, alter their course. A top, whose parts, by their cohesion, hinder one another's rectilinear motions, would never cease to turn round, did not the air gradually impair its motion. Natural bodies consist of a mass of matter, which, by itself, can never alter its state; and, if bodies are once at rest, they must continue so, unless some new force put them in motion. If in motion, the same energy will continue them in motion, and drive them forwards in the same directions.

Moreover, there is in matter a passive principle, which sir Isaac Newton very well expresses, by the *vis inertiae*, whereby bodies resist, to the utmost of their power, any change or alteration of their state, whatever it be, either of rest, motion, or its direction; and this resistance is always equal, in the same body, and in different bodies is proportional to the quantity of matter they contain. There is required as much force to stop a body in motion, as is required to put it in motion, and *è contra*: and, therefore, since the same body equally resists the contrary equal changes of its state, this resistance will operate as powerfully to keep a body in motion, as to keep it at rest; and consequently, of itself, it can never change its state of rest, motion, or direction; for, to change its direction is the same thing as to move, of itself, another way. Matter, then, of itself, is so far indifferent to motion or rest, that it is no more inclined to the one than to the other, and does no less resist a change from rest to motion, than from motion to rest. This *vis inertiae* is no where more conspicu-

ous, than in the sudden motion of a vessel full of liquor upon a horizontal plane; at first, while the vessel is moving along the plane, the liquor seems to move with a direction contrary to that of the vessel, the water rising on the hinder side of the vessel. Not that there is really any such motion impressed upon the liquor, but that, by the *vis inertiae*, the water endeavouring to continue its state of rest, the vessel cannot immediately communicate its motion to it, by reason of its bulk and fluid state: but the liquor perseveres in its state of rest, whilst the vessel makes forwards, and so seems to move a contrary way. But when once the liquor has the motion of the vessel entirely communicated to it, and begins to move with a velocity equal to that of the vessel, if the vessel be suddenly stopped, the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the sides of the vessel. This passive principle, or *vis inertiae*, is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor intended or remitted in the same body, but is always proportional to the quantity of matter bodies contain.

Corol. 1. Hence it is evident, that no particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body, can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. Matter is not endowed with self-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put, it is merely passive, and must for ever, of itself, continue in that state, and that course, that it is settled in; and, if it cannot move of itself, it can never alter its course of itself, when in motion; for to alter its course, of itself, is only to move of itself, after a particular manner.

Corol. 2.

Corol. 2. Hence it is evident, that no body put in motion will naturally and of itself, move in a curve line. All motion is naturally forward in the same straight line with the direction of the moving force; but, whatever moves in a curve line, must in every point alter its direction, and therefore naturally of itself, no body can move in a curve-line.

Corol. 3. Hence the great bodies of this universe, the planets, their satellites, and the comets, do not naturally, and of themselves (though at first put in motion) move in their respective orbits, which are curve lines returning into themselves, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once suspended, they would for ever run out in right lines; and consequently, the motions of these great bodies in their orbits, do absolutely depend upon this attractive force, whencesoever it arises.

Corol. 4. Hence neither motion nor rest, (I mean, not one of them particularly) is essential to matter; i. e. matter is indifferent, as to either of these particularly, and does as much resist its being changed from rest to motion, as it does the being changed from motion to rest. And, as any force will imprint some degree of motion on a quiescent body, so the same degree of force, impressed at the same time with a contrary direction, will bring it to rest again; but it is not necessary to the being of matter, that it be in rest or motion: for matter will be still matter, in which-ever of these states it be. In a word, since the formerly mentioned passive principle, or vis inertiae, is essential to matter, it thereby becomes indifferent, as to motion or rest, and is equally susceptible of

either, according as the extrinsic force urges it.

Corol. 5. Hence the necessity of a vacuum, or space distinct from matter, is clearly demonstrable: for, since by their vis inertiae, all bodies resist, to the utmost of their power, any change or alteration of their state, whether of motion or rest; and since the resistance in the same body is always equal, or the same, and in different bodies is proportionable to the quantity of matter they contain; and since, consequently, if two bodies containing equal quantities of matter, and moving with equal celerities in contrary directions, so that they impinge directly upon one another, will certainly both rest or stop at the point of their concurrence; as also, since it is demonstrable, that two bodies moving contrariwise with equal celerities, and both resting, are equally heavy; it necessarily follows, that two bodies, containing equal quantities of matter, are equally heavy: and therefore, were there no vacuities in bodies, two spheres of equal diameters should contain equal diameters of matter, and, consequently, be equally heavy, i. e. two spheres of equal diameters, one of gold, another of wood, should have the same specific gravities: which being contrary to experience, there is a necessity of admitting vacuities in the latter sphere, to answer the difference of their gravities.

It is true, it may be here answered, that one of the equal bodies may be supposed to be more porous than the other, and the pores to be pervaded by a subtle fluid, which, passing freely through the bodies, is not concerned in the impulse. And, to obviate this objection, and consequently to make this

this proof of the necessity of a vacuum amount to a demonstration, Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, from many repeated experiments by pendulums in air, water, and mercury; and more exactly, by experiments on heavy bodies falling in air and water; that the resistance of fluid bodies is always proportional to their densities, that is, to the quantities of matter they contain, or their vires inertiae. The resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the fore, than hind-part of the bodies moving in them; and this must be always in all fluids proportionable to the quantity of matter they contain, which presses on these sides, that is, their density. Bodies moving in fluids press upon, and excite a motion in the fluids in their passage; and this motion, thus impressed, arises from the excess of the pressure of the fluid upon the fore-part, above that pressure on the hind-part of the moving bodies: and this excess of pressure of bodies in fluids will not only raise a motion in them, but will also act on the bodies themselves, by retarding their motion, according as it is greater or less, whence the resistances of fluids arise; wherefore, the resistances of fluids are as the quantities of matter they contain, or their densities, which alone can make the excess greater or lesser. It is true, there is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction of their parts, &c. This resistance may be lessened, and, in a great measure, removed by the change of the figure and size of their parts. But these considerations have no place in any of the fluids of our system, wherein experiments have been made; it having been always found, that their

resistances were proportional to their densities. So that no, subtilization, division of parts, or refining, can alter their resistances, these depending entirely on their densities, or vires inertiae, that is, the quantities of matter they contain; and the most subtile æther would give the same resistance to a projectile, as mercury, if the density or quantity of matter were the same in the first as the last: for that being supposed, the excess of the pressure or weight on the fore-part above that on the hind-part of the projectile, would be the same in both, on which alone the resistances of both depend; since it is weight alone, that is matter, that can produce pressure in inanimate bodies, *vide Newt. Schol. Prop. XL. lib. II. 2d edit.* From which it is plain, that if bodies be ever so porous, and filled with fluids ever so subtile, yet, if there be no vacuities without matter entirely, these porous bodies must be equally heavy with the most compact ones, since the fluids, required to fill these pores, must be equally heavy with the solid body, and both must contain an equal quantity of matter, if there be no vacuities; all fluids resisting, that is, indeed, weighing, in proportion to the quantities of matter they contain. If therefore there be no vacuities, all bodies must be equally heavy; which being contrary to experience, there is a necessity of admitting vacuities to account for the different weights of bodies.

II. "The changes made in the motions of bodies are always proportional to the impressed moving force, and are produced in the same direction with that of the moving force."

Effects are always proportionate
to

to their adequate causes; and, if any degree of force produce any degree of motion, a double degree of the same force will produce a double degree of motion, and a triple a tripple, and so on: and this motion must proceed in the same direction with that of the moving force, since from this only the motion arises: and because, by the former law, bodies in motion cannot change their direction, of themselves, so that unless some new force alter its course, the body must proceed in the same direction with that of the moving force. And if the body was before in motion, the motion arising from this impressed force, if in the same direction, does so much increase the former motion; if it has a contrary direction, it destroys a part of the former motion, equal to that which is impressed; when it has a direction oblique to that of the former motion, it is either added to, or subtracted from the former motion, according as the motion, arising from a composition of those two, is determined.

Corol. 6. Hence it is evident, that, in the present constitution of things, there can be no perpetual motion. By a perpetual motion, I mean, an uninterrupted communication of the same degree of motion, from one part of matter to another in a circle: not as bodies put in motion do for ever continue in the same, except so far as they are resisted or stopped by other bodies; but a circulation of the same quantity of motion, so that it perpetually returns undiminished upon the first mover. For, by this law, the motion produced is but proportionable to the generating force; and all motions on this globe being performed in a resisting fluid,

viz. the air, a considerable quantity of the motion must be spent in the communication, on this medium, and consequently, it is impossible the same quantity of motion should return undiminished upon the first mover, which is necessary towards a perpetual motion. Moreover, the nature of material organs is such, that there is no avoiding a greater or lesser degree of friction, though the machine be formed according to the exactest principles of geometry and mechanics, there being no perfect congruity, nor exact smoothness in nature; the manner of the cohesion of bodies, the small proportion the solid matter bears to the vacuities in them, and the nature of the constituent particles of bodies, not admitting the same. Besides, how very imperfect our most finished mechanic performances are, an ordinary microscope will easily discover. Now these things must very considerably diminish the communicated force, so that it is impossible there should be a perpetual motion, unless the communicated force were so much greater than the generating force, as to recompence the diminution made therein by all these causes, so that the impressed motion may return undiminished to the first mover. But that being contrary to this law, it is clear, that the motion must continually decrease, till it at last stops, and consequently, there can be no perpetual motion in the present state of things.

III. "Repulse or re-action is always equal to impulse or action, or the action of two bodies upon one another is always equal, but with a contrary direction, i. e. the same force with which one body strikes upon another, is returned upon the first by that other; but these

these forces are impressed with contrary directions."

Whatever presses or draws another, is as much pressed or drawn by that other; if one presses a stone with his finger, the stone presses his finger again. If an horse draw forward a stone by a rope, the stone does equally draw back the horse; for the rope, being equally distended both ways, acts upon both equally. If one strike an anvil with an hammer, the anvil strikes the hammer with equal force. The steel draws the magnet as much as the magnet does the steel, as is evident, by making both swim in water. So in pulling a barge to land by a rope, the bank pulls the barge as much as the barge does the bank: and, in the descent of heavy bodies, the stone attracts the earth as much as the earth does the stone, i. e. the earth gravitates towards the stone, as much as the stone does towards the earth. And, the motions produced by both these gravitations are equal in both, only the stone is altogether inconsiderable, in respect of the bulk of the earth; and consequently, the velocity of the earth's motion towards the stone is inconsiderable, in respect of the stone's motion towards the earth; and therefore, the motion of the earth towards the stone is insensible. And universally in all the actions of bodies, if a body act on another, and change its motion any manner of way, that other will make the same change in the motion of this body with a contrary direction, so that by these actions there are made equal changes, not of the velocities, but of the motions; for, the changes made on the velocities, in contrary directions, are in a reciprocal proportion to the bodies.

Nauclea Nuclea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Nausea, from *ναυς*, a ship. This is properly the sickness perceived on sailing; but it is used to express all sorts of sickness, and propensities to vomit, whether called *sickness*, or *nausea*, *qualm*, *loathing*, or whatever else. Though strictly, *nausea* may be defined to be an approach to sickness; it is such a subversion of the stomach, as that it rests not in its natural easy state.

Nauticus, i. e. *Tibialis Posterior*. It is so called from the use which sailors make of it in climbing.

Naviculare Os, or *Naviforme*, from *navicula*, a little vessel. See *Scaphoides*.

Navelwort. See *Cotyledon*.

Navelwort, (*Water*.) See *Hydrocoyle*.

Navelwort, (*Venus's*.) See *Omphalodes*.

Navev. See *Napus*.

Neapolitanus Morbus, the Neapolitan disease, a name of the venereal disease.

Neapolitanum Unguentum, Neapolitan ointment. The unguent *cæruleum* is now always used for it.

Nebula, a wafer. It strictly signifies a *cloud*, is figuratively applied to appearances, having likeness thereunto in the human body, as to films upon the eyes; as also, in the same sense as *Molecula*, is used for a peculiar quality in the urine.

Necessariæ Res, the non-naturals.

Necrosis, from *νεκρός*, dead, or *νεκρω*, to mortify, a sort of mortification commonly called the *dry gangrene*. It gradually takes place without much preceding inflammation, the dead part becoming hard and dry.

Necrosis Ostilaginea, i. e. *Raphania*.

Ne-

Necromancy, hath been a juggle espoused by some enthusiastic physicians, much the same as we commonly express by sorcery or witchcraft.

Nectar, a fictitious name of the poets for what they fancy the gods to drink; which has given occasion for whimsical persons to recommend several liquors under the same appellation, thinking thereby to enhance their reputation.

Nectarium, in *Botany*, a part belonging to the corolla, which has been but newly distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the petals. It is by Linnæus defined to be the part which bears the honey, and belonging to the flower only. This part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance. In some plants it is very large, as in the narcissus and aquilegia; in the former of which the cup, and in the latter the horns, are nectaria: in others it is scarce discoverable, even with glasses. In some plants it is united with, and makes part of the petals: in others it is detached from them. Its shape and situation are also various. Its use is not known, unless he supposition of its secreting the honey may be depended on.

Nedya, the abdominal viscera.

Nedys, the stomach, or the belly.

Nedyusa, an epithet for thirst, signifying its being violent.

Nefrendes, properly it is sucking pigs; but it is applied to young children, or old people, who have no teeth.

Negundo, a species of *Vitex*.

Neguudo, the Virginian ash-leaved maple, a species of *Acer*.

Neicera, the lower part of the belly.

Nciem-el Salib, an Egyptian name for the Egyptian cock's-foot-grass.

Nelumbo, a species of *Nymphaea*.

Nemorosa, i. e. *Anemonoides*.

Nenufar, or *Nenuphar*, an obsolete term for water-lilies; whence the oil made of them is, by some writers, called *Oleum Nenupharinum*.

Nepa, a crab, a scorpion, and a species of broom.

Nepenthe, was a name first given to an opiate or laudanum, by Theodorus Zwingerus, from the great opinion he had of its giving ease in all manner of pain, the word importing as much; from the primitive *ne*, non, or *absque*, without, and *πενθος*, *luctus*, sorrow.

Nepenthes, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Nepeta, cat-mint, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are fourteen species and eleven varieties.

Nepeta, field-catmint, a species of *Melissa*.

Nepetella, small red catmint, a species of *Nepeta*.

Nephelium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Nephralgia, pain in the kidneys. It is the same as *Nephritis*, and *Nephriticus Dolor*.

Nephralgia Rheumatica, the rheumatism in the muscles of the loins. The same as *Lumbago*.

Nephrelniuthica Ischuria, suppression of urine from worms in the kidneys.

Nephritica Ischuria, a suppression of urine, from inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephritica Aqua, i. e. *Aq. Nucis Mosch*.

Nephriticum Lignum, nephritic wood. It is the wood of the *Guilandina Moringa*, Lin.

Nephritics, are those medicines which are good against such a disorder, by their power in dissolving or breaking stony concretions in those parts.

Nephriticus, from νεφρος, a kidney, belonging to the kidneys. It is used with respect to disorders of these, or to medicines adapted to their cure.

Nephriticus Dolor, from νεφροδωρ, a kidney, is the distemper called the *Stone*; because that part is reckoned to be principally the seat, or in fault.

Nephriticus Lapis, nephritic-stone. One sort of these, brought from Otahite, is a variety of the green species of *Marmaroprosperon*. Another, brought from China, is a variety of the yellow species.

Nephritis, from νεφρος, a kidney, an inflammation in the kidneys. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Phlegmasia*.

Nephrolithica Ischuria, suppression of urine from calculi in the kidneys.

Nephrophlegmatica Ischuria, suppression of urine, phlegmatic or mucous matter in the kidneys.

Nephroplegical Ischuria, suppression of urine from a paralytic state of the kidneys.

Nephroplethorica Ischuria, a suppression of urine from a plethora.

Nephropyica Ischuria, suppression of urine from pus in the kidneys.

Nephros, νεφρος, a kidney.

Nephrospastica Ischuria, suppression of urine from a spasm in the kidneys.

Nephrotomia, nephrotomy. It is the extraction of a stone from the kidneys, by a wound made for that end.

Nephrotrrhomboides, suppression of urine from concreted blood in the kidneys.

Nerantia, an orange.

Nerion vel *Nerium*, rose-day. It is called *Nerion*, from νε, a privative particle, and αγαμαι, to love, i. e. a plant not to be loved. *Nerium*, from

νερον, humid, because it grows in moist places. It is a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates six species and three varieties.

Neroli Oleum. It is the essential oil of orange-flowers.

Neroniana, an epithet for venesection, when more than one vein is opened in a day.

Nervalia Offa, i. e. the *Sinciput*, but some say the temple-bones.

Nervea Spongiosa, i. e. *Corpora Cavernosa Penis*.

Nerve. A nerve is a long and small bundle of very fine pipes, or hollow fibres, wrapped up in the dura and pia mater, which last not only covers them all in common, but it also incloses every fibre in particular.

The medullary substance of the brain is the beginning of all the nerves; and it is probable, that each fibre of the nerve answers to a particular part of the brain at one end, and to a particular part of the body at its other end, that, whenever an impression is made upon such a part of the brain, the soul may know that such a part of the body is affected.

The nerves do ordinarily accompany the arterics through all the body, that the animal spirits may be kept warm, and moving, by the continual heat and pulse of the arteries. They have also blood-vessels, as the other parts of the body: these vessels are not only spread upon their coats, but they run also amongst their medullary fibres, as may be seen amongst the fibres of the retina. Wherever any nerve sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus, either less or more, as may be seen at the beginning of all the nerves of the medulla spi-

spinalis, and in other places of the body.

The *nerves* are divided into those which come immediately out of the skull, and those which come out between the vertebræ. The first sort come from the medulla oblongata, which has been already described, and they are ten pair.

The first pair are called *Nervi Olfactorii*. They arise from the basis of the corpora striata, and, passing through the little holes of the os cribriforme, are spread on the membrane which covers the os spongiosum.

The second are called *Optici*. They arise partly from the extremities of the corpora striata, and partly from the thalami *nerworum* opti-corum, which last they almost embrace; from thence approaching one another, they unite above the cella turcica, and immediately dividing again, they pass through the foremost holes of the os sphenoides into the orbit, where piercing the globe of the eye, the medullary fibres are spread upon the glassy humour.

The third are called *Oculorum Motores*. They arise from the medulla oblongata on each side of the infundibulum, and the carotidal arteries lie between them; from thence passing through the foramina lacera of the os sphenoides, they give a branch, which, with a branch of the fifth pair, forms a considerable plexus, which sends out several twigs which embrace the optic nerve, and are spent on the tunics of the eye. They give a branch to the muscles, called *Attollens*, *Deprimens*, and *Obliquus Minor* of the globe.

The fourth pair are called *Pa-thetici*, that arise from a small medullary cord that is behind the

testes; they go down upon the sides of the medulla oblongata; and passing under the dura mater, by the sides of the cella turcica, they grow through the foramen lacera, and are wholly spent on the obliquus major.

The fifth pair arise from the fore-part of the processus annularis. They are the biggest pair of the brain. They give *nerves* to the dura mater. Each of them divides into three branches, of which the foremost is called *Ramus Optblamicus*, because it passes through the foramen lacerum into the orbit, where it divides into two branches. The first sends out a branch which joins a branch of the motores, and forms the plexus opthalmicus. The rest of this first branch passes over the globe of the eye, gives some twigs to the glandula lachrymalis, and goes out at the hole of the os frontis above the circumference of the orbit, where it is distributed in the skin and frontal muscles. The second branch of the ramus opthalmicus goes under the muscle superbus, and passes out at the hole called *Orbiter Internus*, and is distributed in the internal nose.

The second branch of the fifth pair which passes out at the third hole of the os sphenoides, divides into three branches, of which one pierces the hind-side of the os maxillare, and gives twigs to the teeth of the upper jaw; all the rest of it comes out at the hole in the fore-side of the same bone, under the orbit, and is distributed into the cheeks and nose. Another passes under the processus zygomaticus, and is distributed in the temporal muscle. And the third is distributed in the palate and muscles of the pharynx.

The third branch of the fifth pair
passes

passes through another hole of the os sphenoides, and then it divides into two branches, the first of which is again divided into four branches, of which the first passes between the condyle and the corone of the lower jaw, to the masseter. The second is distributed in the crotaphites. The third passes under the processus zygomaticus to the buccinator glands of the cheeks and upper lip. And the fourth passes from behind the condyle of the lower jaw, where it joins the portia dura over the jaw, and is distributed in the face. The second branch is divided into three others: the first passes between the pterigoidæus externus and internus; and towards the angle of the lower jaw, it sends out a branch which makes the chorda tympani, which goes also to the muscles of the malleolus, and then it joins the portio dura before it comes out of the cranium; the rest is spread on the chin. The second goes along the sides of the tongue, and sends out several branches which join the ninth pair. It gives also some twigs to the glandulæ sublinguales, to the muscles of the tongue, and os hyoides. The third goes to the teeth of the lower jaw by the holes in its inside.

The sixth pair of *nerves* rise from the sides of the processus annularis. This is a small *nerve* which passes straight through the foramen lacerum, and is wholly spent on the musculus abducens. But a little before it enters the orbit, it casts back a branch which alone makes the root of the intercostal *nerve*. It passes out of the skull by the same passage the carotidial artery enters. As soon as it is come out of the skull, it, with a branch of the tenth pair, and with the first and second vertebræ of the neck, forms a large

plexus, called *Cervicalis*. Below this it receives a branch made of a twig of the tenth pair, and of the first of the neck. As it descends above the musculus scalenus, and below the eighth pair, it receives a branch from each of the vertebral *nerves*. When it comes to the clavícula, it divides into two branches, of which one passes above the axillary artery, and the other under it, and then they immediately join again. They, with a branch of the first pair of the back, form a pretty large plexus at this place; and sometimes before (for it observes no regularity,) it casts out a branch, which, with a branch of the eighth pair, forms the plexus cardiacus; then it goes down the cavity of the thorax, under the pleura, near the vertebræ, and as it passes by, it receives a branch from every pair of the back, by which it grows bigger and bigger. As it goes out of the thorax, it divides into several branches, of which the three superior in the right side form the plexus hepaticus, and in the left the plexus splenicus. These plexuses furnish *nerves* to the kidneys, to the pancreas, to the caul, to the lower part of the stomach, to the spleen, to the liver, mesentery, and the intestines; and their branches form a large net upon the mesenteric arteries, called *Plexus Mesentericus*. The inferior branches, as they go down upon the vertebræ of the loins receive a branch from the first of the loins, and they send out branches which join those of the superior branches which go to the guts, and which form the net upon the mesenteric arteries. Then they go down into the bason, and form a large plexus above the straight gut to which it gives *nerves*; as also to the bladder, vesiculae feminales and

prostatæ in men, and to the womb and vagina in women,

The seventh pair is the *Nervus Auditorius*. It arises from the hind part of the processus annularis. It enters the hole of the inner process of the os petrosum. It divides into two branches; that which is soft is called *Portio Mollis*, and it is distributed into the labyrinth cochlea and membranes which cover the cavities of the ear. That, which is hard is called *Portio Dura*: it goes out of the ear by that hole which is between the processus mastoïdes and styloïdes; it divides into two branches, of which one goes to the muscle of the tongue, or os hyoides, and it gives a small branch to the eighth pair. The other is distributed in the external ear, nose, lips, and cheeks.

The eighth pair is the *Par Vagus*: it arises from the sides of the medulla oblongata, behind the processus annularis, by several threads which join together, and go out by the same hole that the sinus laterales discharge themselves into the jugulares. It is joined by a branch of the *nervus spinales*, or *accessorius Willisii*, and by a small branch of the *portio dura*. Immediately after it comes out of the skull, it gives a small branch to the larynx, as it goes down the neck, above the intercostal nerve, by the side of the internal carotid. At the axillary artery, it casts back the recurrent nerves, of which the right embraces the axillary artery, and the left the aorta. These two branches ascend on each side of the trachea arteria to the larynx, where they are spent on the muscles of the larynx, and membranes of the trachea.

Then the eighth pair, after it has entered the cavity of the thorax,

sends out two branches, which, with the branches of the two intercostals, form, a little above the heart, between the aorta and trachea, the plexus cardiacus, which gives a great number of small branches to the pericardium and heart; particularly very many creep along the aorta to the left venticle. The eighth pair gives also several branches to the lungs, which accompanying the bronchi, then it descends upon the œsophagus, and is spread upon the stomach, and some twigs go to the concave side of the liver, as has been said already.

With this nerve, it is usual to describe another, which passes out of the skull at the same hole with it. It is called *Nervus Accessorius Willisii*. It arises from the medulla spinalis, about the beginning of the sixth pair of the neck. As it ascends to the head, it receives on each side a twig from the first five pair of nerves of the neck, as they rise from the medulla spinalis. Then it enters the skull, and passes out of it again with the eighth pair, and is wholly spent upon the musculus trapezius.

The ninth pair rises from the processus olivares of the medulla oblongata. It passes out of the skull by its own proper hole in the os occipitis. As it passes to the tongue, it gives some branches to the muscles of the os hyoides, but its trunk is distributed in the body of the tongue, and its extremities from the papillæ rotundæ of the tongue.

The tenth pair rises by several small threads from the beginning of the medulla spinalis; then ascending a little, it goes out at the same hole of the dura mater at which the vertebral artery enters, passing between the protuberance of the occiput

occiput and the first vertebra in the fides, which we have observed in this vertebra. Then it gives a branch to the first pair of the neck which goes to the plexus cervicalis. It gives another to the second pair, and a third to the intercostal nerve, and then it is all spent on the oblique muscles of the head.

The nerves which come out between the vertebrae are thirty pair. They arise from the spinalis medulla, which (as we said before) is a continuation of the substantia medullaris, or medulla oblongata of the brain, contained in the great holes of the vertebrae. Its internal substance is mixed in several places with a substance like the cortical substance of the brain (as Malpighius has observed). From the first vertebra of the neck to the first of the loins, it is divided by the pia mater into the right and left side, not quite through its middle, but the depth of a line or two in its fore and hind-part. From the first of the loins to its extremity, it is divided into a great number of fibres, which separate from one another, if they be shaken in warm water. This part, because of its resemblance, is called *Cauda Equina*. It is covered by four membranes, of which the first is that which lines the great holes of the vertebrae. The second is the dura mater, which has two sinuses, one on each side of the medulla: they reach from the occiput to the last of the os sacrum. The third is the pia mater. And the fourth, called *Arachnoides*, is a very fine membrane, which contains only the bundles of fibres which make the vertebral nerves.

All the nerves, as they rise out of the medulla spinalis, are by the pia mater divided into two planes,

which lie one above another; and, as soon as the nerves are come out of the vertebrae, they send a branch to one another, where they make a little ganglion.

The nerves of the vertebrae are thirty pair; seven of the neck, twelve of the back, five of the loins, and six of the os sacrum. They come out at the holes in the side of the bodies of the vertebrae, which are taken notice of in the preparations of those for a skeleton.

The first pair of the neck, is spread in the muscles of the head and neck. It joins a branch of the tenth pair, which goes to the plexus cervicalis, and it gives another branch to the intercostal pair below the plexus.

The second pair of the neck gives also nerves to the muscles of the head and neck, and to the external ear and skin of the face.

The third gives some branches to the neck and head. It sends out the *nervus diaphragmaticus*, being joined by a branch from the fourth pair. This nerve goes straight down the cavity of the thorax, and is spread on the midriff.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, give some branches to the muscles of the neck and head; but their greatest branches, together with a branch of the first of the back, enter the arms. As soon as they enter, they join all together, and then they immediately divide into five branches. The first and innermost goes all to the skin which covers the inner and forepart of the arm. The second goes down by the inner protuberance of the humerus, by the tenders of the fingers; and in the palm of the

hand it divides into five branches, of which one goes to each side of the little and ring finger, and the fifth to the external side of the middle finger. The third accompanies the artery between the sublimis and the profundus: it divides also into five branches, of which one goes to each side of the thumb and fore-finger, and the fifth to the internal side of the middle finger. The fourth passes under the biceps to the outer-side of the arm, and back of the hands, to be distributed in the fingers as the foregoing. The fifth is spent on the muscles on the inside of the arm. All these *nerves*, except the first, give branches to the muscles as they pass by.

The first pair of the twelve pair of the back gives a branch, as is said, to the arms. The twelfth pair is dispersed in the muscles of the lower belly, and all the rest run along the sinus in the under side of each rib, giving *nerves* to all the muscles that lie upon the ribs and vertebræ.

The first and second pair of the loins give *nerves* to the muscles of the lower belly, to the inguen, to the yard, and to the parts contained in the basin. The third and fourth give some branches to the same parts; but their trunks join and make the *nervus anterior femoris*, which is dispersed in the fore-part of the thigh. This *nerve* sends a branch through the hole in the ischium, which is spent in the triceps. The last of the loins with a branch of the fourth, enter the thigh.

The *nerves* of the os sacrum come not out at the holes on its back-side, but at those in its fore-side; and the last comes out between the extremity of the os sacrum, and the os coccygis.

The first four pair of the os sacrum give some twigs to the parts in the basin; but their great branches, with the last, and a branch of the fourth of the loins, make the *nervus sciaticus*, which is the greatest *nerve* in the whole body. As this *nerve* passes between the gracilis posterior and the semi-membranosus, it gives a branch to the skin. When it comes to the ham, it divides in two, of which one goes along the perone to the upper part of the foot, and gives a branch in both sides of each toe. The other passes under the gemelli by the inner ankle, and is distributed in like manner to the toes in their under side.

The fifth and sixth of the os sacrum are very small; they are dispersed in the sphincter, and bladder, and natural parts.

Nervines, remedies for disorders of the nerves.

Nervinum Oleum, i. e. *Ol Viride Pb. Lond.*

Nervorum Resolutiones, i. e. *Comata*.

Nervous Fever. See *Typhus*.

Nervous Fluid. See *Brain*. By *nervous fluid*, most writers understand what is called the *Animal Spirits*, &c. But Dr. Kirkland, in his *Inquiry*, vol. i p. 433, means by it, that fluid which is discovered upon dissecting the brain or nerves; and which a rupture in the tumor accompanying the bifid spine, discovers to be essentially necessary to life: for we may easily suppose a fluid residing in the nerves, of such high importance to life as it evidently appears to be, to bring on (when both the nerves and itself are diseased,) the nervous symptoms we discover, before the gouty matter is thrown off into the extremities, &c. in other instances of disease.

Nestis, a name of the *Interstinum Jejunum*.

Nettle.

Nettle. See *Urtica*.

Nettle, (Dead.) See *Lamium*.

Nettle, (Hedge,) a species of Stachys.

Nettle, (Hemp-leaved, Dead.) See *Tetrabit*.

Nettle Rash, (Acute.) See *Urticaria*.

Nettle Rash, (Chronical.) See *Erysipela*.

Nettle, (Shrubby Hedge.) See *Prasium*.

Nettle Tree. See *Celtis*.

Neurada, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Neuras, a name for the poterion, a species of *Tragacantha*.

Neurology, a description of the nerves.

Neurometeres, the psoai muscles.

Neuron, from νεῦρον, a nerve.

Neurotes, νεῦρον, a nerve, nervous diseases. These form a class in Dr Cullen's *Nosology*; and under this title he comprehends those preternatural affections of sense or motion, which are without fever, as a part of the primary disease; and all these which do not depend upon a topical affection of the organs, but upon a more general affection of the nervous system, and of those powers on which sense and motion more especially depend.

Neurotica, neurotics, from νεῦρον, a nerve. The same as *Nervines*.

Neurotomus, the anatomist who dissects to discover the nerves.

Neurotrotos, from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρώω, to wound, a person who labours under a wound of a nerve.

Neuter, neutral. In *Chemistry*, this word is applied to such salts as are formed of such proportions of acid and alkali, that neither of them predominate in the compound. Some of these are natural, others are artificial.

Nentha. Thus that part of the membrane is called which is torn away, and covers a part of the whole face of a child at its birth.

Neutral Salts. If this name be taken in its most extensive sense, it ought to be given to all the combinations of any acids with any alkaline, earthy, or metallic substances. The name *neutral*, given to these salts, relates to the reciprocal saturation of their acids and their bases. This saturation ought to be such, that the properties of the two principles of the *neutral salt*, should be neither those of a pure acid, nor of its pure basis, but mixed or intermediate; and from hence these salts have been called *Intermediate Salts*, or *Saltes Medii*.

Neutral Salts, (Alkaline,) an order in the class of *Salts*. They consist of an acid and an alkali. They are not decomposed by mild volatile alkali, added to their solution.

Neutral Salts, (Earthy,) an order in the class of *Salts*. They consist of an acid and an earth. Their characters are, *Neutral Salts*, whose earth is precipitated on the addition of any mild alkali; and which strike not a purple-colour with the tincture of galls.

Neutral Salts, (Metallic,) an order in the class of *Salts*. They consist of an acid and a metal. Their characters are, *Neutral Salts* which in solution, strike a purple colour, with a tincture of galls; and, on the addition of an alkali, let fall an earth, which with proper inflammable substances, can be revived into a metal.

Nbambi, (Brasilensibus,) a plant in Brasil, whose leaves, when chewed, taste like mustard or nasturtium; and if rubbed on a bubo, presently removes it.

Nbandu, a small shrub in the woods of Brasil, which bears katkins full of round blackish seeds, as large as those of the poppy, and which taste like pepper.

Nickar Tree. See *Guilandina*, *Bonduc*, and *Bonduccella*.

Nickel, a semi-metal, a genus in the class of *Metals*. It is mineralized by arsenic, sulphur, iron, and copper.

Nickel Stone, a genus in the order of *Cryptometaline Stones*.

Nicon, a name for hellebore.

Nicotiana, tobacco, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and three varieties. This plant was brought into France by M. Nicott, a Frenchman, from whom it is called *Nicotiana*; he brought it from the island of Tobago, (whence the name of *Tobacco*;) in America: about the year 1560, Sir Francis Drake brought it into England, or rather Ralph Lane, (perhaps in the fleet commanded by Sir Francis Drake,) in 1583.

Nicotiana Minor, yellow henbane, or English tobacco.

Nictitans Membrana, the winking membrane, is a thin membrane which several creatures have to cover their eyes with, to shelter them from dust, and guard them from thorns, or exclude part of the light when it is too strong; for it is so thin, that they can see indifferently through it.

Nidor, the smell of burnt animal substances. Hence cruciations, which have a flavour like putrefied flesh, are called *Nidorous*.

Nidus, a nest, is, in a figurative sense, sometimes used to express the seat of a disease, especially when it is confined to any particular part.

Nidus Avis, bird's-nest orchis, a species of *Ophrys*.

Nigella, devil in a bush, or fennel-flower, a genus in Linnæus's bota-

ny. He enumerates five species and eleven varieties. It is called *Nigella*, as it were *nigrella*, from the black colour of the seeds.

Nigellastrum, a species of *Gari-*
della

Nightshade. See *Solanum*.

Nightshade, (*American*.) See *Phytolacca*.

Nightshade, (*Climbing Chinese*;) a species of *Basella*.

Nightshade, (*Common Deadly*.) See *Belladonna*.

Nightshade, (*Deadly*.) See *Atropa*.

Nightshade, (*Enchanters*.) See *Circæa*.

Nightshade, (*Indian*;) a species of *Basella*.

Nightshade, (*Malabar*.) See *Basella*.

Nightshade, (*Woody*;) i. e. *Dulcamara*.

Nigra Vitis, the black vine.

Nigra Fabrilis, black lead.

Nigrina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Nigrities Os. So the ancients called a caries.

Niguas. So the Spaniards call the worms which get under the toes of the Indians, and which are destroyed by the oil from the shell of the cashew nuts.

Nil Album, i. e. *Pompholix*, also the *Album Græcum*.

Nil Griseum, i. e. *Spodium*.

Nil, a species of *Convolvulus*, a name of the *Indicum*, and the *Colinil*.

Nila Hummatu, a name for two species of the *Datura Malabarica*.

Nilent Siunda, common nightshade.

Nilica Maran, a kind of Indian plum.

Nilotica, a species of *Mimosa*.

Nindsin, *Ninzen*, or *Ninzin*, i. e. *Ginseng*.

Ninfi, a species of *Sium*.

Niphr.

Nipple. See *Breasts*.

Nipple-wort, *lappana*.

Nirles. So the meads are called in the north parts of Great-Britain.

Niruri, a species of *Phyllanthus*.

Nisi. Blancard says it is ginseng.

Nissolia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Nissolia, crimson-grass vetch, a species of *Lathyrus*.

Nissolii, a species of *Phlomis*.

Nisus, is a term used much of late in philosophy and mechanics, for an inclination of one body towards another, as *Nisus in contactum*, the same as *Attraction*.

Nitraria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Nitrated Mineral Alkali, i. e. *Cubic Nitre*.

Nitrated Vegetable Alkali, i. e. *Nitre*.

Nitrated Volatile Alkali, i. e. *Inflammable Nitre*.

Nitrum, nitre, or salt-petre, a neutral salt, formed by the coalition of the common vegetable fixt alkaline salt with a peculiar acid, of a sharp, penetrating, cooling taste; soluble in eight times its weight of very cold water, in less than thrice its weight of water temperately warm, and in one-third its weight of boiling water: concreting from its saturated solutions, on evaporation of a part of the fluid, or a gradual diminution of the heat that kept it dissolved, into colourless transparent crystals, which, in figure, are hexagonal prisms, terminated by pyramids of the same number of sides; melting thin as water in a moderate heat: when heated to ignition, deflagrating, on the contact of any inflammable substance, with a bright flame and a considerable hissing noise; and leaving, after the detonation, its fixed alkaline salt, the acid being destroyed in the act of accension. This salt is one

of the principal medicines of the antiphlogistic kind; of general use in disorders accompanied with inflammatory symptoms, whether chronical or acute, and as a corrector of the inflammation or irritation produced by stimulating drugs.

Nitrum Antiquorum, i. e. *Anatron*.

Nitrum Artificiale Hoffmani. It is made of the spirit of sal ammoniac and spirit of nitre. It perfectly dissolves in spirit of wine.

Nitrum Calcareum Verum. It is a solution of calcareous earth in nitrous acid.

Nitrum Causticum, the amber-coloured scoria arising in the purification of the regulus antimonii martialis with nitre, are a strong caustic alkali, and are thus named.

Nitrum Facitium, i. e. *Borax*.

Nitrum Naticum, i. e. *Borax*.

Nitrum Stibiatum, i. e. *Tartar vitriolated*.

Nitrum Vitriolatum, i. e. *Tartar vitriolated*.

Nix Fumans, quicklime.

Nix Antimonialis, the white flowers of the regulus of antimony.

Noctambulatio, walking in the night, or when asleep. It is a species of *Onciodynia*.

Noctiluca from *nox*, night, and *luceo*, to shine, are all such bodies as shine, or give light in the dark.

Nocturni Oculi, grey eyes.

Nodosa, knotted. In *Surgery*, it is an epithet for a sort of nature; and for various bandages. The gout is also called *knotted*, when it forms knots at the joints.

Nodulous Stone, a genus of compound stones, set with *nodules* of different kinds.

Nodulus or *Nodus*. In *Pharmacy*, it is a knot tied on a rag, including some medicinal ingredient, with which the liquor this *nodulus* is suspended in, is intended to be

be impregnated. It is also a bag in which the ingredients are included, in order to be suspended in a diet-drink or medicated wine. *Nodus*, is sometimes used in the same sense as *Ganglio*.

Nela Tali, the Indian barberry-tree, with an orange-leaf.

Nolana, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Noli me Tangere, yellow balsam, quick in the hand, or touch-me not. It is a species of *Impatiens*.

Noli me Tangere, touch-me-not. In *Surgery*, it is a species of ulcer, of the tetters kind, thus called from its foreness and difficulty to be healed. It is also a kind of wart on the eye-lid, which appears blackish, in which case it presently mortifies.

Noma, from *νίρω*, to eat away, the same as *Phagædena*. It is a deep escharotic ulcer.

Nome, a phagadenic ulcer; also a species of *Herpes*.

Nonana, an erratic intermittent fever, returning once in nine days.

None-so-pretty. See *Geum*.

Non-Naturals. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. See these explained in Sanctorius's *Medicina Statica*, and Wainwright's *Non-Naturals*.

Non-organical, or *in-organical*, is used for a part that is not fitted, of itself, to perform any action, as a tendon, gristle, bone, &c.

Nonus Humeri, (*Musc.*) i. e. *Coraco Brachiiæus*.

Nonus Humeri Musculus Placentini, i. e. *Ieres Minor*.

Nonal and *Nonalnocheztli*, the cochineal-plant.

Nose. See *Nasus*.

Nosocomium, from *νοσος*, a disease, and *νομεω*, to take care of, an hospital.

Nosodochium, from *νοσος*, a disease, and *δὲχομαι*, to take, an hospital.

Nosologia, the history of disease, or a description of the causes, symptoms, and progress of disease: but generally these are expressed by the word *Pathology*. The word *Nosology* is more particularly used for the arrangement of disorders, or distinguishing them into genera, species, &c. or examining their difference.

Nosos, from *νέ*, not, and *σοσ*, safe, a disease.

Nostalgia, broken-heart, national insanity, longing for home, when absent from one's native country.

Nostoc, jelly tremella, a species of *Tremella*.

Nosloch, i. e. *Cælifolium*.

Nosstratibus Lignum, i. e. *Flavum Lignum*.

Notæ Maternæ, mother's spots, the same as *Nævus*.

Nothæ Costæ, from *νόθος*, spurious, the spurious ribs.

Nothus, *νόθος*, spurious, counterfeit, or bastard; of *νέ*, not, and *θεός*, from God, or lawful. It is also sometimes used for the best part of the chest.

Noticus, from *νωτος*, the back, an epithet for the spinal marrow.

Nuba, a species of manna, of a rosy colour; also brass.

Nubecula. See *Nubes*. It is also a cloud in the urine.

Nubecula Suspensa, i. e. *Enæorema*.

Nubes, clouds. In *Surgery*, it is the same as *Albugo*, and *Encauma*.

Nucamenta, catkins.

Nuces Gallæ. See *Gallæ*.

Nucha. It is an Arabic term, the hind part or nape of the neck, properly the region upon the first vertebra of the back.

Nu-

Nuciferous, from *nux*, a nut, and *fero*, to bear. Botanists call all trees thus which bear nuts.

Nuciositas, i. e. *Myopia*.

Nuciperfica, the nectarine.

Nuciprunifera. See *Saponaria*, and *Nux Virginiana*.

Nucis Moschata, vel *Nucista*, the nutmeg.

Nuclea, See *Nauclea*.

Nucleus, signifies properly the kernel of a nut; whence, in a figurative sense, enucleate is used to express unfolding or explaining any thing to its most remote difficulties or abstrusities.

Nucula Terrestris. See *Bulbocastanum*.

Nuga, a species of *Guilandina*.

Nummularia, money-wort, a species of *Lysimachia*.

Nuscit osus. See *Nyctalops*.

Nut, (*Clusler*;) a variety of the hazle-nut.

Nut, (*Cob*;) a variety of the hazle-nut.

Nutmeg Tree. See *Myristica*.

Nut, (*Physic*;) See *Croton*.

Nutricatio, nutrition, accretion, or growth. What comes under this term is two-fold: first, all that passes in the first scene, from mastication to the chyle's entry into the blood, is thus called. And, secondly, the apposition of new parts in the room of those wore off by action. The first is thus carried on: the parts of food being divided by mastication, and moistened with spittle, that it may be rendered softer, in order to undergo a farther comminution, is thrust down into the stomach, wherein, by the assistance of the continual motion arising from the musculous tunics of the stomach, and of respiration, by which the diaphragm alternately presses the stomach downwards, the parts of the food softened by the spittle, and other

ferous liquors from the glands, is shook about, ground, and divided into yet smaller parts, until it acquires such a fineness as is requisite, together with the glandulous fluids, and liquors drank down, for the composing that which is called *Chyle*. But here is to be taken notice, that the parts of the food are not dissolved into essential parts, as some call them, or elements, whether chemical or any other, by the assistance of any ferment in the stomach; that is to say, by a separation of some parts of different kinds combined together, and an union of other parts before in separation, as it happens in all fermentation of wine, wherein tartarous particles, before united with others, are separated; and particles of phlegm and oil, before in separation, are brought nearer together, and form a true spirit. But by the concoction that is performed in the stomach, the food is divided into integral parts, not differing from what they were before, but in obtaining lesser bulk; in the same manner altogether as coral is ground upon a marble with water, and reduced into an impalable powder, whose parts are only small pieces of coral, and not any principles into which coral is resolved. For the proof of this, there is not need of any other argument, than that in the stomach and intestines of the larger fish, which devour and digest the lesser, the chyle is nothing else but a liquor filled with the fibres of the devoured fish, as is easy to be discerned with a microscope; or the small parts of fibres no way differing from the larger (that is, indigested pieces of flesh,) but in magnitude. The chyle thus elaborated in the stomach by its alternate contractions,

and

and the force of the neighbouring muscles, is thrown out into the intestines; at its entrance into which, it is diluted with the bile and pancreatic juice: which liquors undergo no manner of effervescence with the chyle, or with one another, but are smoothly and quietly mixed therewith, and with each other, as appears by many experiments; but by their means the chyle is rendered more fluid. Hence it is, that the parts of the food, in some measure dissolved by the motion of the stomach, but not sufficiently separated from each other, through want of a due quantity of fluid, every one yet being, in some measure, in contact with one another, pass over the pylorus into the guts; and when these greater or less digested particles cannot, by reason of their magnitudes, be strained in any considerable quantity into the lacteals, they are yet thrust farther into the intestinal tube, and therein putrify, since they are out of the verge of circulation, which commences at the lacteals: for all things as the flesh of dead creatures, herbs, &c. which are capable of putrefaction out of the animal, are capable of digestion in it. Hence it follows, that digestion is much more effectually and expeditiously performed in the day time, or when we are awake, than in the night, or during sleep; because while we wake we breathe thicker, and the diaphragm and muscles of the abdomen, and even the whole body, is more exercised, and the stomach is oftener compressed. It also follows, that by gentle walking, or while we exercise ourselves in any moderate motion, digestion is more effectually and expeditiously performed, than while we sit in idleness and without motion; and still much better than when we sit hard at

study, because by this the mind is so diverted, that our respiration then is rarer even than in our sleep, and the muscles are thereby less contracted. And that we digest better in winter than in summer, is also a confirmation hereof; because in the winter, to drive away the sense of cold, we are oftener put upon exercises, and greater activity of body than in the summer season: as likewise, because the muscles and solid parts are more tense, and consequently, stronger in their contraction, and attraction. But, as for any ferment in the stomach, whether it be spittle or serum, oozing out from the glands of the stomach, it cannot contribute any thing to the digestion of the food, any farther than by softening it, whereby it is capable of being farther divided. Neither do any liquors flow into the stomach, in order to promote digestion: but digestion, that is, the motion of swallowing, chewing, and of the stomach, are the cause why these liquors are pressed out, and that they drain into the stomach. For, that those liquors contribute nothing to digestion, is manifest from hence, that if herbs or meat be mixed with them in any convenient place as warm as the stomach, but without motion, they will never be changed into chyle; so that it is astonishing, that any should ascribe to the serum of the blood, as it is excreted by the glands, a faculty of changing solid meats into a form of chyle, when it is evident, that serum is not a fit menstruum for the solution of bread, meat, or herbs. But this whole affair will be much better understood, from considering Boyle's machine for digestion, described by Papin, (see *Digester*,) wherein, without the help of any ferment,

but

but, by the assistance only of warmth, and the pressure of rarefied air confined, bones and flesh, with the addition of a small portion of water, are turned into a jelly; where nothing is wanting to its being made real chyle, but the rough superficies of a body to grind, and often shake it about.

The chyle, being thus made, washes over the pylorus, into the intestinal tube, where, by its *Peristaltic Motion* (which see,) and by the pressure of the diaphragm, and the muscles of the abdomen, the thinner parts are strained through the narrow orifices of the lacteal veins, while the grosser parts continue their progress downwards until they are quite ejected by stool. What passes through the lacteals is carried by them into the glands of the mesentery, where they receive a fine thin lymph, from the lymphatics, whereby the chyle is diluted, so as to pass easier the rest of its course: for, beyond the glands, they unite in larger canals, and those in still larger, until at last it arrives to the common receptacle, which is a kind of basin formed for it by the union of the lacteal and lymphatic vessels. From thence in one duct it ascends into the thorax; and sometimes dividing about the heart, it immediately unites again; and creeping along the gullet, it passes on to the left subclavian vein; where, by one or two mouths, it pours in its contents, and there mixes with the venal blood returning from all parts of the body.

But in the second acceptation of this term, wherein it is understood of the blood's nourishing all the parts of the body, such kind of nutrition is performed by a secretory duct, arising from the termination of an artery, and carrying a suitable portion of the blood to e-

very part to be nourished; so that every point in the body must be a termination of a secretory duct through which a proper part of the blood is brought in order to supply that part of the body. For farther satisfaction herein, turn to *Accretion*, *Digestion*, and *Sanguification*.

Nut-tree, (the Dwarf Bizantine.) See *Columna*.

Nut-tree, (Hazel,) a species of *Corylus*.

Nut-tree, (Spanish,) a species of *Corylus*.

Nux Cathartica, a species of *Cataputia*.

Nux Indica, the cocoa-nut.

Nux Medica, the Maldiva-nut.

Nux Mosbata, the nutmeg.

Nux Unguentaria, the ben-nut. See *Ben*.

Nux Vomica, a species of *Strychnos*.

Nux Vomica Serapionis. St. Ignatius's bean.

Nyctaleps, from *νύξ*, night, and *ὤψ*, an eye, night-blindness. Some have said, it is those who see by night, others say it is those who cannot see by night; however, it is by the moderns generally understood to signify that disorder in which, as the night approaches the patient loses his sight and remains blind until the morning, at which time the sight returns, and continues all the day.

Nyctanthes, Arabian jessamine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties eight.

Nyctelea, a species of *Polemonium*; also a species of *Ellisia*.

Nymphæ. They run down on each side of the clitoris. See *Generation*, (Parts of, proper to Women.)

Nymphæa, water-lily, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Lym-

Nymphæa, the name of a preternatural excrescence on the *nymphæ*; also of the plant called *Frogbit*.

Nymphoides, fringed water-lily, a species of *Menyanthes*.

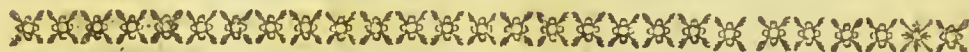
Nymphomania, from *νυμφία*, *nymphæ*, and *μανία*, *furor*. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Dysoræxiæ*, and defines it to be the same as other writers have called *Furor Uterinus*.

Nymphomania Pruriginosa, a variety of the *Nymphomania*.

Nymphotomia, a section of the *Clitoris*, when too large; for the ancients called the clitoris by the name of *Nympha*.

Nyssa, the tupelo-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Nystagmos, or *Nystagmus*, a winking or twinkling with the eyes, such as happens when a person is very sleepy. When a disease, it is an instance of the clonic kind of convulsion of the eyelids.



O.

OAK of Cappadocia. See *Chenopodium Ambrosioides*.

Oak, (Evergreen.) See *Ilex*.

Oak of Jerusalem. See *Botrys*.

Oak, (Poison.) See *Toxicodendrum*.

Oak, (Sea,) i. e. *Fucus Vesiculosus*.

Oak Tree. See *Quercus*, and *Robur*.

Oak, (Water,) a species of *Quercus*.

Oarweed. See *Fucus*.

Oats. See *Avena*.

Oatgrass. The different oat-grasses are species of *Avena*.

Obelæa, from *obelos*, a dart, or a spit, *obelæa sagittalis*, an epithet for the sagittal suture of the skull; also called *Strait Suture of the Head*.

Obelocera, a cucurbit.

Obeliscotheca, i. e. *Rudbeckia*.

Obesitas, corpulence, or fatness, from *Obesus*.

Oblate Purgentes. They are figured purging-cakes, made of flour, sugar, and purging ingredients.

Obleſion, from *ob*, against, and *lædo*, to hurt. It is an injury done to any part.

Oblique, slantways, is a term much used in mechanics, to signify directions that deviate from perpendicular to parallel, the percussions of all bodies being much influenced, according to the degree of obliquity in which the moving body is directed; a *Perpendicular Incidence* (which see,) giving the greatest stroke, and such strokes decreasing in proportion to the moving body's declension from such a direction.

Obliquus, a name for several pairs of muscles; also a name of the *Pro-nator*,

tor, oblique muscles belonging to the eye. See under the word *Eye*.

Obliquus Ascendens. It arises from the spine of the ilium, the whole length between the posterior and superior anterior spinous process, from the os sacrum, and the three undermost lumbar vertebræ, by a tendon common to it, and to the serratus posticus inferior muscle; from Poupart's ligament, at the middle of which it sends off the beginning of the cremaster muscle; and the spermatic chord in the male, or round ligament of the womb, passes under its thin edge, except a few detached fibres. It is inserted into the cartilago ensiformis, into the cartilages of the seventh and those of all the false ribs; but at the upper part it is extremely thin, resembling a cellular membrane, and only becomes fleshy at the cartilage of the tenth rib: here its tendon divides into two layers; the anterior layer, with a great portion of the inferior part of the posterior layer, joins the tendon of the external *oblique*, and runs over the rectus, to be inserted into the whole length of the linea alba. The posterior layer joins the tendon of the transversalis muscle, as low as half way between the umbilicus and os pubis; but, below this place, only a few fibres of the posterior layer are seen, and the rest of it passes before the rectus muscle, and is inserted into the linea alba; so that the whole tendon of the external *oblique* muscle, with the anterior layer of the internal *oblique*, passes before the rectus muscle; and the whole posterior layer of the internal *oblique*, together with the whole tendon of the transversalis muscle, excepting at the inferior part, pass behind the rectus, and are inserted into the linea alba. At its undermost part it

is inserted into the fore-part of the os pubis.

Its use is to assist the *obliquus descendens*: but it bends the trunk in the reverse direction.

Obliquus Descendens. It arises by eight heads from the lower edges of an equal number of inferior ribs, at a little distance from their cartilages: it always intermixes, in a serrated manner, with portions of the serratus major anticus, and generally coheres to the pectoralis major, intercostalis, and latissimus dorsi; which last covers the edge of a portion of it extended from the last rib to the spine of the os ilium: from these origins, the fibres run down obliquely forwards, and terminate in a thin broad tendon, whose fibres are continued in the same direction. It is inserted into the whole length of the linea alba, becomes thicker towards the lower part of the abdomen, and is perforated in the middle by the umbilicus. On the outside of the rectus muscle, the tendon of the external oblique appears whiter than elsewhere, by its being there connected with the tendons of the internal oblique and transverse muscles; so that this part has been called *Linea Semilunaris*, from its curved shape. The under part of the tendon divides into two columns, which leaves an oval space between them, named the *Ring* of the external oblique muscle, for the passing of the spermatic chord in the male, or round ligament of the womb. The anterior superior column passes over the cartilage between the ossa pubis, and is fixed to the opposite os pubis; the other is fixed to the os pubis of the same side. It is also inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the middle of the spine of the ilium. From that part, which is named its

An-

Anterior Superior Spinous Process, it is stretched tendinous, to the os pubis, and is named *Poupart*, or *Fallopian's Ligament*. From this ligament it lends a tendinous layer, which is lost in the membranous fascia of the thigh.

Its use is to support and compress the peritonæum and abdomen, to assist the evacuation of the fæces and urine, and likewise in the exclusion of the fœtus; it thrusts the diaphragm upwards, and draws down the ribs in expiration; it bends the body obliquely when the ribs are fixed, and raises the pelvis obliquely.

Obliquus Externus, i. e. *Obliquus Descendens*.

Obliquus Inferior, is a muscle of the head, arising fleshy from the external part of the spinal process of the second vertebræ of the neck, close by the origination of the rectus major; and, being dilated into a fleshy belly, passes obliquely to its insertion at the transverse process of the first, where the former muscle begins. When this acts on either side, the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, is moved towards the spine of the second; which hath given occasion to some to reckon it amongst the *muscles* of the neck.

Obliquus Inferior Oculi, i. e. *Obliquus Minor Oculi*.

Obliquus Internus, i. e. *Obliquus Ascendens*.

Obliquus Major Oculi. See *Eye*. It is also called *Trochlearis*.

Obliquus Minor. It is also called *Rectus Minor*.

Obliquus Minor Oculi. See *Eye*.

Obliquus Nasi, these are thin muscles running along the sides of the pyramidalis nasi; they are fixed to the apophysis nasalis of the ossa maxillares, and are inserted into the alæ narium.

Obliquus Palpebrarum. The muscles of the eye-lids thus named, are all that extent of fleshy fibres, which by a thin stratum, surrounds the edge of each orbit, and from thence without any interruption, covers the two eye-lids all the way to the cilia. These fibres are mostly transversely oval; they adhere to the skin of the eye-lids, and wrinkle them.

Obliquus Superior, is a muscle of the head, which arises fleshy from the back part of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, and in its somewhat oblique ascent becometh a fleshy belly, and, lessening itself again, is inserted into the os occipitis, laterally. By this, together with its partner, (they never acting separately) the head is moved backwards on the first vertebra.

Obliquus Superior Oculi, i. e. *Trochlearis vel Obliquus Major Oculi*.

Oblivio, forgetfulness, or defect of memory. It is synonymous with *Amentia*.

Obolaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Obolus, a weight of about nine grains.

Observation, in *Medicine*, requires the observer to give an accurate history of the disease he would describe, with regard to its causes, nature, and effects; to give an exact account of the several things which appeared either beneficial, or disadvantageous; which distemper is either left to nature, or treated by the rules of art; and lastly, he ought to give the phænomena which present themselves upon dissection of the body, if the disease proves mortal.

Obsidiana. They are a species of glass, so called from their resemblance to a kind of stone, which one Obsidius discovered in Ethiopia, of a very black colour, though some

sometimes they are pellucid and of a muddy water. Pliny says also, that *obsidianum* was a sort of colour with which vessels were glazed. Hence the name is applied by Libavius to glafs of antimony.

Obsidianus Lapis, canal coal.

Obstetric, belonging to midwifery, from

Obstetrix, a nurse, or midwife.

Obstetricatio, midwifery.

Obstipatio, costiveness.

Obstipitas, the same as *Contractura Primaria*. It is the wry neck.

Obstipitas Catarrhalis. *Obstipitas* with any other term annexed, is another variety of *Contractura*.

Obstruction, signifies the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel; and hence

Obstruents, are such things as obstruct the passages.

Obtundentia, medicines which lessen the acrimony of the humours.

Obturator Externus, also called *Marsupialis*. This muscle covers the foramen magnum ischii, and rising from the bone before the foramen, runs backward under the head of the os femoris, covered by the quadratus femoris, and is inserted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the internus, and is like it, a rotator.

Obturator Internus, or *Marsupialis*. This muscle takes its origin from the inner circumference of the foramen magnum ischii, and goes out playing round the ischium, as on a pulley, and is inserted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the pyiformis, and is a rotator of the thigh.

Obturator Nervus. This nerve is a branch of the crural; it passes

through the foramen ovale, and is lost in the inner muscles of the thigh.

Obturator Arteria. It is a branch of the hypogastric. It perforates the obturator muscle, whence its name. It goes out of the pelvis at the upper part of the ligament of the foramen ovale, and sends out various branches about the neck of the thigh-bone.

Obturator Vena. It is a branch from the hypogastric vein, and receives this name when it enters into the internal obturator muscle.

Occidental, western, from *occidens*, the west, is generally used to distinguish the natural productions of that country, in opposition to the produce of the East, which is called *Oriental*.

Occipitalis Arteria. It is the first external or posterior branch of the external carotid. It passes obliquely before the internal jugular vein, and having sent out twigs to the adjacent muscles, it runs between the styloid and mastoid apophyses, along the mastoid groove, and goes to the muscles and integuments which cover the *occipital* bone. It communicates with the temporal, vertebral, and cervical arteries.

Occipitalis, and its partner, are short, but broad, thin, fleshy, muscles, situated on the occiput, from whence they derive their names. When they act, they pull the hairy scalp backwards.

Occipitalis Nervus, a branch from the tenth pair of nerves which proceed from within the skull: they run on the upper and lateral parts of the head.

Occipitalis Posterior Arteria. It is a branch from the vertebral. It spreads on the occiput.

Occipitalis Vena, a branch from the posterior or upper external jugular,

lar, but it sometimes proceeds from the vertebralis, or axillaris. It spreads on the occiput.

Occipitis Os. See *Cranium*.

Occipito-frontalis, from the occiput and the skin of the os frontis. Albinus calls it *Epicranium*. It rises from the posterior part of the occiput, goes over the upper part of the os parietale and os frontis, and is lost in the eye-brows. It is a very thin muscle; its office is to raise the eye-brows, and wrinkle the forehead. It is antagonist to the corrugator coiterii.

Occiput, the hinder part of the skull. See *Cranium*.

Occult Quality, is a term that has been much used by writers that had not clear ideas of what they undertook to explain; and which served, therefore, only for a cover to their ignorance. See *Quality*.

Occult Diseases, is likewise from the same mint as the former, *occultus*, signifying *hidden*, and therefore, nothing can be understood, when a person speaks of an hidden disease, but that it is a disease he does not understand.

Ochna, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Ochre. Cryptometalline earth, which is of an elegant colour, and tinges the hands, is thus named. The iron-earth afford a sort, which is of a black colour; it is formed by the perfect decomposition of manganese, which is a species of the metal iron: the iron-earth affords a red sort, also a finer red sort called *Smit*, which see. Besides these, the iron-earth affords a brown and a blue ochre. The copper-earth affords a green ochre. The lead-earth affords a yellow and a brown ochre. The cobalt-earth affords a red ochre. Beaumé observes, that the solution

of iron in the vitriolic acid deposites, when fully saturated, a yellow powder, which is a calx of iron totally deprived of its phlogiston.

Ochra Nigra, black lead.

Ocbrea, the fore-part of the tibia.

Ochrus, Italian winged-pea, a species of *Pisum*.

Ochthodes, from *οχθος*, importing the *tumid lips of ulcers*, callous tumid; or from *οχθη*, a *bank*. It is an epithet for ulcers which are difficult to heal.

Ocimastrum, wild white campion.

Ocimum, basil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species and twelve varieties. See *Ocymum*.

Ostana, an erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

Ostandria, from *οκτω*, *οκτο*, *eight*, and *αυγ*, *maritus*, a *husband*, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the eighth in order, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers, and eight stamina or male parts in each.

Ostavius Humeri Musc. i. e. *Teres Minor*.

Ostavius Humeri Placentini Musc. i. e. *Teres Minor*.

Oculares Communes, a name for the nerves, which are also called *Motores Oculorum*.

Ocular Disease. So the inflammation named a *blast in the eye*, was called in the camp at Newbury in Berkshire, when it prevailed there in 1778.

Oculares Dentes, the same as *Cynodontes*; and also the eye-teeth.

Oculares Externi, *motores oculorum externi*.

Ocularia, eye-bright.

Oculi. Botanists sometimes use this word in the same sense as *gemmæ*, *buds*.

Oculi

Oculi Cancrorum, crab's-eyes. They are earthy concretions of what was at first but a milky juice, found in the head of the river craw-fish. Two of them are in the head of each.

Oculist, one who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

Oculorum Motores. See *Motorii*.

Oculo Musculares, the nerves called *Motores Oculorum*.

Oculo Musculares Externi, the nerves called *Motores Oculorum Externi*.

Oculus. See *Eye*, and *Colliquamentum*.

Oculus Bovinus. See *Proptosis*.

Oculus Bovis, the great daisy.

Oculus Bubulus. See *Proptosis*.

Oculus Cati, cat's-eye, a species of *Agate*.

Oculus Christi, Austrian flea-bane, a species of *Inula*.

Oculus Elephantinus. See *Proptosis*.

Oculus Genu, the knee-pan.

Oculus Lachrymans, i. e. *Euphthora*.

Oculus Mundi, a species of *Opal*, generally of a yellowish colour. By lying in water it becomes of an amber-colour, and also transparent.

Ocymastrum vel Ocimastrum. It is a name for the *Circæa Lutetiana*, and of several species of *Lychnis*.

Ocymastrum Verrucarium, the enchanter's nightshade.

Ocymoides, a species of *Saponaria*. It is a name of *Lychnis*, and of a species of *Myosotis*, and several species of *Ocimastrum*.

Ocymum, *ωκυς*, *swiftly*. It is thus named, from its sudden growth. See *Ocimum*.

Odaxismos, from *οδης*, a tooth, a biting sensation, pain, or itching in the gums. Hippocrates uses this word principally with respect to the gums, when the teeth are forcing a passage through them.

Odontagogos, from *αγω*, to draw,

οδης, a tooth, and *αλγν*, pain, was anciently the name of an instrument to draw teeth, one of which, made of lead, Foriessus relates to have been hung up in the temple of Apollo, denoting, that such an operation ought not to be made, but when the tooth was loose enough to draw with so slight a force as could be applied with that.

Odontagra. It is either an instrument for drawing the teeth with, or the gout in the teeth.

Odontalgia, from *οδης*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain, the tooth-ach.

Odontiasis, from *οδης*, a tooth, denition.

Odontica, remedies for pains in the teeth.

Odontirrhæa, bleeding from the socket of the jaw, after drawing a tooth.

Odontis, a name for several species of *Lychnis*.

Odontites, red eye-bright, a species of *Euphrasia*.

Odontitis, the same as *Odontis*.

Odontoglyphon, from *οδης*, a tooth, and *γλωφω*, to scrape, an instrument for rubbing or scaling the teeth.

Odontoides, from *οδης*, a tooth, and *ειδος*, form, the tooth-like process of the second vertebra of the neck; also such processes of the bones as resemble the shape of a tooth.

Odontolithos, from *οδης*, a tooth, and *λιθος*, a stone. It is that stony concretion which grows upon the teeth.

Odontophyia, from *οδης*, a tooth, and *φυω*, to grow; denition.

Odontotrimma, from *οδης*, a tooth, and *τριβω*, to wear away, a dentifrice.

Odoratus, the sense of smell.

Odoriferous, from *odor*, smell, and *fero*, to carry, are such things as are remarkable at a distance by their scent, but generally applied to sweets.

Odoriferæ Glandulæ. These are
R r about

about the pudenda, arm-pits, &c. They are of the same kind as the sebaceous glands.

Oe, the service-tree.

Oeconomy, from οἶκος, *domus*, a house, and νῆμω, *distribuo*, to distribute, is strictly the management of family concerns; but, in a figurative sense, is frequently enlarged, among other things, to the mechanism and functions of the human body: so that animal *æconomy* includes all that concerns the human structure in a state of health.

Oedema, from οἰδῶ, *tumco*, to swell, signifies properly any tumor; but it is now most commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumor, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropic constitutions. There is a tumor somewhat more fleshy, and nearer to a sarcoma, which Severinus and Hildanus do describe, under the name of *Oedemofarca*.

Oedema Erisipelatoides. It is that œdematous tumor, which is white, pellucid and accompanied with heat, inflammation, and sometimes with an erysipelas.

Oedema Oedematodes. It is that ferous tumor which is simply called *Oedema*, or according to some, the *Cold Oedema*.

Oedemofarca, a species of tumor mentioned by M. A. Severinus, of a middle nature betwixt an *œdema* and *sarcoma*.

Oedera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Oelnizium, i. e. *Oelsnitium*.

Oelsnitium, milkey parsley.

Oenantharia, sweet-scented ointments.

Oenanthe, from οὐν, a vine, and ανθος, a flower, vine-flower. So the ancients called some plant which

was in flower at the same time as the vine, or whose flower had the same smell as those of the vine.

Oenanthe, drop-wort, or water-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany.

Oenanthe Chærophylli Foliis, i. e. *Oenanthe Crocata*.

Oenanthe Cicutæ facie Lobelii, i. e. *Oenanthe Crocata*.

Oenanthe Petroselinidi folio Venenosa, i. e. *Oenanthe Crocata*.

Oenanthe Crocata, hemlock, drop-wort.

Oenanthe Aquatica, water-drop-wort.

Oenanthe, water-hemlock, and a species of *Thalictrum*.

Oenarea, the ashes prepared of the twigs, &c. of vines.

Oenclæum, a mixture of oil and wine.

Oenogala, from οἶνος, wine, and γάλα, milk, a sort of potion, made of wine and milk. According to some, it is wine as warm as new milk.

Oenoplia, Ceylon single-pricked jujube-tree, a species of *Rhamnus*, or variety of *Zizyphus*.

Oenothera, tree-primrose, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Oenus, wine.

Oenus Andrius, generous wine, or else wine of the island of Andros.

Oenus Anthinos, flowery wine. Galen says it is either *Oenus Anthosmias*, or wine impregnated with flowers, in which sense it is an epithet for the *Cyceon*.

Oenus Anthosmias, from ανθος, a flower, and οσμη, a smell, sweet-scented wines.

Oenus Apodædus, wine in which the dais or tæda are boiled.

Oenus Apeszesmenus, a wine heated to a great degree, and prescribed among other things, as garlic, salt, milk, and vinegar.

Oenus

Oenus Galaetodes, wine with milk, or wine made as warm as new milk.

Oenus Deuterus, wines of the second pressing.

Oenus Diacheomenus, wine diffused in larger vessels, cooled, and strained from the lees, to render it thinner and weaker, wines thus drawn off are called *Saccus*, and *Saccata*, from the bag through which they are strained.

Oenus Malacus, *five Malibacus*, soft wine. Sometimes it means weak and thin, opposed to strong wine; or mild, in opposition to austere.

Oenus Melichroos, wine in which is honey.

Oenus Oenodes, strong wine.

Oenos Siræos, i. e. *Sapa*.

Oenos Straphidios Leucos, white wine made from raisins.

Oenos Tethalasmenos, wine mixed with sea-water.

Oenostagma, spirit of wine.

Oenothera, i. e. *Lythmachia*.

Oepata, the anacardium, also a tall tree in China.

Oesophagæe Arteriæ. These are generally two or three, and sometimes but one. They arise anteriorly from the aorta descendens, and are distributed to the *œsophagus*: sometimes the uppermost *œsophagæe* produce a branchial artery.

Oesophagus, the sphincter *œsophagi*. See *Oesophagus*.

Oesophagismus, i. e. *Aglutitio*, or spasm of the *Oesophagismus*.

Oesophagus, from *οισος*, *wimen*, a wicker-basket, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that, and *φαγω*, *edo*, to eat, is the gullet; which is a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the wind-pipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it

turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till, at the ninth, the *œsophagus* turns again to the left, climbs over the aorta, and descending above it, it pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach.

The *gullet* is composed of three coats. The first and outmost is only a common membranous integument, which seems to be a continuation of the pleura. The second is thick and fleshy, and consists of two orders of muscular fibres, longitudinal and circular, the first covering the last; these thrust the aliments down into the stomach. In brutes, because the situation of the neck conduces little to the descent of the aliments, therefore, these fibres run in two close spiral lines, which cross one another: but in men, whose position is erect, the very gravity of the aliments helps their descent. The third and last lines the cavity of the *gullet*. It is composed of white and slender fibres diversely interwoven. At its upper end, it is continued to the membrane that covers the mouth and lips; therefore, in vomiting, these parts are affected. Its lower end covers the left orifice of the stomach two or three fingers breadth. The surface of this membrane is beset with a soft and slimy substance, which probably comes from some small glands that lie between this coat and the second. The upper end of the *gullet* is called *Pharynx*. It has two pair of muscles for its motion; the first is the *Stylo Pharyngæus*: this is a small and round muscle, which arises fleshy from the root of the processus styloides, and descending obliquely, it is inserted into the sides of the pharynx. When

this muscle acteth, it pulleth up and dilateth the pharynx, in deglutition. The second is the *œsophagus*. Its fibres have several directions; its superior fibres arise from the processus pterigoidæus of the os sphenoides, and from the cornua of the os hyoides, and run obliquely to the back part of the pharynx. The fibres, which are below these, arise from the sides of the cartilago scutiformis, and run transversely to the middle of the back part of the pharynx, where both superior and inferior fibres, from both sides, unite and form a tendinous line. When this muscle acts, it draws the back part of the pharynx to its fore-part; by which it not only straitens it for the depressing of the aliment, but it compresses also the tonsillæ, which send out their liquor, which lubricates the aliment, whereby it glides the more easily down into the stomach. There are two lymphatic or vesicular glands, which are tied on the back-side of the gullet about the fifth vertebra of the back, by the branches of nerves which come from the eighth pair. These two glands are like two kidney-beans tied together; they receive veins and arteries from the coronariæ, and they have lymphatic vessels which discharge themselves into the thoracic duct. Bartholine remarks, that these glands sometimes swell so big, as to hinder the descent of the aliments into the stomach.

The gullet, at its upper end, receives an artery from the aorta, and it sends a vein to the azygos: at its lower end, it has an artery from the cœliaca, and it gives a vein to the coronaria of the stomach. Its nerves are from the eighth pair. The use of the gullet is to carry the meat from the mouth

into the stomach, by means of the muscles of the pharynx and fleshy fibres of the gula, which perform its peristaltic motion.

Oestrus Veneris, the heat of Venus, or love; the *Clitoris* is thus called, from the lascivous titillations it is capable of.

Oestromenia, the furor uterinus.

Oesyle, *Oesypus*, *Oesyzm*, *Oesypus*. It frequently is met with in the ancient *Pharmacy*, for a certain oily substance, boiled out of particular parts of the fleeces of wool, as what grows on the flank, neck, and parts most used to sweat.

Offa Alba. Van Helmont thus calls the white coagulation which arises from a mixture of rectified spirit of wine and of urine; but the spirit of urine must be distilled from well fermented urine: and that must be well dephlegmated, else it will not answer.

Officinal, from *efficina*, a shop, any thing that is used in, or belonging to a shop. Thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

Offuscatio, the same as *Amaurosis*.

Obceeroo. In the language of the Atowacks, (a small tribe of Indians on the coast of Guiana,) *obce* signifies an *apple*, and *roo*, a *tree*; but in that country is a species of palm-tree, which is thus named, because of the likeness of its seed to an apple.

Oily Grain. See *Sesovum*.

Olampi, a gum which resembles copal, and is brought from America. Lemery says it is sweet to the taste, and somewhat astringent.

Olay, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Oldenlandia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Olaya,

Olea, the olive-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and fifteen varieties.

Oleaginous, from *oleum*, oil, and *ago*, to compel, is such a substance as is oily, or of a consistence approaching to creosote.

Oleamen, a thin liniment composed of oils.

Oleander, the rose-bay, a species of *Nerium*.

Oleaster, the wild olive. It differs from the *olea*, or garden olive, only in culture.

Oleaster Germanicus, a species of *Rhamnoides*.

Olecranon, vel *Olecranium*, from *ωλενη*, cubitus, and *κρανον*, the head, the elbow. It is the largest of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna.

Olenæ, the cubit.

Oleoides, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Oleracea. See *Cabbage*, a species of *Brassica*.

Oleosaccharum. See *Elæosaccharum*.

Oleum, oil, from *ελαιον*, which is of *λαος*, light, or smooth, because oil polisheth and maketh the body smooth.

Olfactorii Nervi, smelling nerves. They were formerly called *Processus Mamillares*. They are the first pair of nerves from the brain. They divide into many small filaments, which pass through the foramina of the os ethmoides, and are spread on the membrane that lines the inside of the nose.

Olfactus, the sense of smelling.

Olibanum, a gummy resin, brought from Turkey and the East Indies. It is also the Greek name for frankincense.

Olida, i. e. *Abrus*.

Oligantheræ, from *ολιγος*, exiguus, small, few, and *anthera*, the sixteenth class in Royen's *System of Botany*; it contains those plants

whose petals or segments equal or exceed their number of stamina; hence it includes many of the plants in Linnæus's first five classes.

Olitheia, from *ολισθαίω*, to fall out, a luxation.

Olivaria Corpora, are two protuberances in the under part of the brain, placed on each side the corpora pyramidalia, towards the lower end, having their name from their figure, which is like that of an olive. See *Brain*.

Olive, (*Barbadoes*, *Wild.*) See *Bontia*.

Olive Tree. See *Olea*.

Olive Tree, (*Wild.*) See *Eleagnus*.

Olive, (*Spurge.*) i. e. *Mezereum*.

Ollaria, a species of *Lecythis*.

Olophlyctides, i. e. *Phlyctana*.

Olsinichium, i. e. *Oclsnitium*.

Olus Album, a species of *Valerian*.

Olusatrum, *Alexanders*, a species of *Smyrniun*.

Olus aureum, i. e. *Atriplex Hortensis*.

Olus Hispanicum, i. e. *Spinacia*.

Olus Judaicum. See *Corchorus*.

Olyra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Omasum, vel *Omasus*. See *Abomasum*.

Omelys, from *ωμος*, crude. Some say it is the meal of barley not parched; others, that it is any sort of meal.

Omenta, the membranes of the brain.

Omenti Inflammatio, i. e. *Omentitis*.

Omentitis, inflammation of the omentum. It is the

Omentum, the cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as is usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum*, or *cawl*, presents it-

self first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. Its mouth is tied on the right side to the hollow of the liver, on the left to the spleen, backwards to the back part of the duodenum, and that part of the colon which lies under the stomach, and forwards to the bottom of the stomach and pylorus. Its bottom is loose, and being tied to no part, but floating upon the surface of the guts below the navel, was the reason why the *cavul* was by the Greeks called *επιπλοον*. Sometimes it descends as low as the os pubis, within the productions of the peritonæum, causing an epiplocele.

Now the *cavul* is a most delicate and fine double membrane, interlarded, for the most part, with a great deal of fat, which lines each side of its blood-vessels. These are veins from the portæ, called *Gastro-Epiplois dextra & sinistra*; arteries from the cœliaci. The intercostal nerve and the par vagum send it several twigs of nerves. All these vessels, with some small glands accompanying one another, spread their branches very curiously upon the *cavul*, and even to the minutest twig; they run between two lines of fat, which are bigger or smaller, according to the weight of the *cavul*. It has been sometimes found to weigh five pounds, but ordinarily it does not much exceed half a pound. Where there are no vessels, the membranes of the *cavul* are very fine and transparent. They give several uses to the *cavul*, as to cover the bottom of the stomach and the intestines; that, by cherishing their heat, it may promote digestion, and help the concoction of the chyle; to strengthen and sustain the vessels which go from the spleen to the

stomach, intestines, pancreas, and liver; keep a store of the fat, that it may be received by the veins and lymphatics, for the use we have spoken of; to grease the superficies of the guts for facilitating their peristaltic motion.

Omocotyle, the cavity in the extremity of the neck of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus is articulated.

Omothyoidæus Musculus, i. e. *Coraco-Hyoidæus Musc.*

Omo-plata, or *Homoplata*, from *ωμῶς*, *humerus*, the shoulder, and *πλατος*, *latus*, the side, is the same as *Scapula*, the *Shoulder-blade*, which see.

Omo-plato-Hyoidæus, i. e. *Coraco-hyoidæus Musc.*

Omos, the shoulder. Moschion calls part of the *shoulder* thus, which is beyond the neck where it grows broad.

Omotribes, oil expressed from unripe olives.

Omphacinum, oil from unripe olives.

Omphacion, or *Omphacium*, *ομφακιον*, was used for the juice of four grapes; and by some latterly is applied to that of wild apples, or crabs, commonly called *Verjuice*.

Omphacium, the juice of unripe grapes.

Omphacitis, a small kind of gall, an excrescence of oak.

Omphacomeli, a sort of oxymel made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

Omphaca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Omphaloccele, from *ομφαλος*, *umbilicus*, the navel, and *κηλη*, *tumor*, a swelling, is a rupture of the navel, for which the term

Omphalocarpus, a name for the aparine.

Omphalodes, from *ομφαλος*, a navel, *Venus's navel-wort*, a species of

of *Cynoglossum*. This plant is thus named, because the calx is excavated in the middle, like the human navel.

Omphalos, the navel, also a ruptuer there.

Omphax, unripe grapes, or their juice.

Onagra. So Tournefort calls the *Oenothera* of Linnæus, and the *Mentzelia* of Linnæus.

Onagra, a name for the rheumatism in the elbow.

Oncherry. See Paris.

Oneirodynia, troubled sleep. It is when the imagination is disturbed or powerfully impressed, as in the incubus, and when people walk, &c. in their sleep. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Vesaniæ*, and defines it to be violent, or disturbed action of the imagination during sleep. He observes two species, viz. *Oneirodynia Activa*, as when people rise and walk, &c. in their sleep; and *Oneirodynia Grævis*, when a sense of weight is felt on the breast.

Oneirogmos, from *ονειρωδης*, *somno in somno profundere*, venereal dreams.

Oneirogmos, from *ονειρωδης*, *somno in somno profundere*, venereal dreams.

Oneirogonos. So the Greeks call an occasional emission of the semen in sleep, when it only happens rarely.

Onion. See *Cepa*.

Onion, (Sea,) *icilla*.

Onisci, wood-lice.

Onites, pot-marjoram, a species of *Origanum*.

Onobrychis, common saintfoin, or cock's-head, a species of *Hedysarum*; also a species of *Astragalus*.

Onoclea, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order *Filices*, or Ferns. There is but one species.

Onoclea, *Onochiles*, or *Anechelis*, a species of *Anchusa*.

Ononis, chammock, or restharrow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species and seven varieties.

Onopordum, woolly-thistle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Onopteris Mas, a species of *Adiantum*.

Onosma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and two varieties.

Onychia, a whitlow at the side of the finger-nail.

Onychitis, a sort of cadmia, which is veined like an onyx-stone.

Onyx, an abscess in the cornea of the eye.

Onyx, It is a species of *Agate*. It is composed of agate, of two different colours, which run in lines, having the same direction; both colours being sometimes transparent, both sometimes opaque, and sometimes one is opaque, the other transparent. The fortification and the annular agate are two individuals of this species; the lines of the former have a great resemblance to the lines of a fortification; those of the latter having the colours disposed circularly.

Ooeides, an epithet for the aqueous humour of the eye.

Opacarpathon, the juice of a poisonous herb called *Carpasus*.

Opacity, and *Opaque*, from *opacus*, *obscure*, or *dark*, is a quality in bodies arising from the curvity of their pores, whereby they will not admit the rays of light through them, when held up against the light, as transparent bodies do. Sir Isaac Newton shews, that the *opacity* of all bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflections caused by their internal parts: and he shews also, that between the parts of *opaque* and coloured bodies, there are ma-

ny spaces either empty, or replenished with mediums of different densities; and that the true or principal cause of *opacity*, is the discontinuity of their parts; because some *opaque* bodies become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts. Thus paper, dipped in water or oil, linen cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise; as on the contrary, the most transparent substances may, by evacuating their pores, or separating their parts, be rendered sufficiently *opaque*, as salts or wet paper, by being dried, horn by scraping, glass by being powdered or flaked, water by being formed into small bubbles, either alone in the form of froth, or by shaking it together with oil of turpentine, or some other convenient liquor with which it will not perfectly incorporate. But, however, to render bodies *opaque* and coloured, their interstices must not be less than of some definite bigness; for the most *opacous* bodies that are, if their parts be subtilly divided, (as when metals are dissolved in acid menstrooms) become perfectly transparent. And on this ground it appears, why water, glass, salt, and some stones are transparent, for they are as full of pores and interstices as other bodies are, but yet their parts and interstices are too small to cause reflections in their common surfaces: wherefore white meal become *opaque*, not from their density alone, but from their parts being of such a bigness as fits them to reflect the white of the first order.

Opal, a species of *Agate*.

Opalus, Italian maple, a species of *Acer*.

Opener. See *Deobstruent*.

Operation. The processes in *Pharmacy*, several manual parts of *Surgery*, as also the working or efficacy of medicines, are often thus termed.

Ophiass, i. e. *Alpecia*.

Ophioglossoides Niger, a sort of fungus of no medical efficacy.

Ophioglossum, adder's-tongue, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Filices*, or *Ferns*. He enumerates five species. From *οφις*, a serpent, and *γλῶσσα*, a tongue, because the fruit of the plant resembles a tongue.

Ophiorrhiza, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Ophioscordon, or *Ophioscorodon*, spotted ranfons, a species of *Garlick*.

Ophiostaphylon, white briony.

Ophioxylon, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ophira, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ophites, a variety of the green species of *Marmoroproseron*.

Ophris, vel *Ophris Major*, i. e. *Ophrys*, or twy-blade.

Ophrys, twy-blade, or tway-blade, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-one species, and thirteen varieties.

Ophrys, the lowest part of the forehead, where the eye-brows grow, and the hair of the eye brows.

Ophrys Unifolia, i. e. *Monophyllon*.

Ophthalmia, from *οφθαλμος*, an eye, an inflammation of the tunica adnata of the eye.

Ophthalmia Mucosa, the mucous ophthalmia. Mr. Ware calls it the *Purulent Eye*. See his *Remarks on the Ophthalmia*, &c. Dr. Wallis, in his *Translation of Sauvages's Nosology*,

logy, places it amongst the diseases of the eye-lids, in the inner membranes, of which the inflammation begins, and when it extends, the eye becomes more or less affected.

Ophthalmic Nerves, the fifth pair of the head. See *Nerves*.

Ophthalmics, are medicines used in distempers of the eyes.

Ophthalmici Externi, i. e. *Motores Oculorum*.

Ophthalmici Willisii, the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Ophthalmites, i. e. *Ophthalmia*.

Ophthalmographia, the description of the eye.

Ophthalmoponia, an intense pain in the eye, whence the light is intolerable.

Ophthalmorrhagia, bleeding from the eye, or the eye-lid.

Ophthalmoxysis, a brushing of the eye.

Ophthalmoxystrium, a brush for the eye. It was formerly made of the beards from barley or rye. It was so drawn across the inside of the eye-lids, as to make them bleed.

Ophyllon, great tooth-wort.

Opiata, opiates. This name has by some authors been given to all medicines that have opium in their composition, as the officinal capitals; but it is more properly given to such medicines as have no other intention but to procure sleep. See *Narcotics*.

Opion, opium.

Opiſſhotonos, from *οπισθεν*, backwards, and *τονος*, from *τεινω*, to stretch. It is a variety of the *Tetanus*, which see.

Opium, probably from *οπος*, juice. This name seems to be by way of eminence, as by *Cortex* is understood the *Cortex Peruv*. Galen is the first amongst the Greeks, who uses the word for expressing this drug

with. *Opium* is the milky juice which exudes from the heads of the *Papaver Somnifer*. Linn. when incisions are made in them: this juice is gradually dried in the sun, to a proper consistence.

Opobalsamum, a species of *Amyris*; also a name of the balsam of Gilead.

Opocalpason, or *Opocarpason*, the juice of a tree called *Calpasi*. It resembles myrrh, but is poisonous.

Opodeldoo, the name of a plaster, said to be invented by Mindererus: it is often mentioned by Paracelsus. At present the medicine known by this name is the *Lin. Saponac*.

Opodeocoele, a rupture through the foramen ischii, or into the labia pudenda.

Opoponax, a species of *Paslinaca*; also the name of the gum which exudes from the *Paslinaca Opoponax*, Linn.

Oppilatio, from *oppilo*, of *pilo*, to condense. *Oppilation* is a close kind of obstruction; for according to Rhodius, it signifies, not only to shut out, but also to fill.

Oppressio, the catalepsy.

Opticus Nervus, optic nerve, from *οπτικαι*, to see. This with its fellow, is the second pair which proceeds from the brain. See *Nerve*.

Optics, is a mathematical science that treats of the light in general, and of every thing that is seen in direct rays; and explains the several properties and effects of vision in general, and properly of that which is direct and ordinary: for when the rays of light are considered as reflected, the science which teaches their laws and properties is called *Catoptrics*; and when the refraction of rays is considered, and the laws and nature of it explained and demonstrated, the science is called *Dioptrics*. So that *optics* comprehend

hend the whole, of which catoptrics and dioptrics are two parts. See *Vision*.

Opulus, water-elder, marsh-elder, or gelder-rose, a species of *Viburnum*.

Opuntia, the Indian fig, a species of *Cactus*; also the usual name of the variety called *Common Indian Fig*.

Orach. See *Atriplex*.

Orach, (Stinking,) i. e. *Vulvaria*.

Orach, (Wild.) See *Chenopodium*.

Orange. See *Aurantium*.

Orange, (China Sour,) i. e. *Aurantium Acris*, a variety of *Aurantium*.

Orange, (China, Sweet,) i. e. *Aurantium Sinensis*, a variety of *Aurantium*.

Orange, (Mock.) See *Philadelphus*.

Orange, (Shaddock,) a name of several varieties of *Aurantium*.

Orbicular Bone, is one of the bones of the inward ear, tied by a slender ligament to the sides of the stapes; thus called from its figure, *orbis* signifying round, like a globe.

Orbicularis, a name of the sphincter ani; also of the fungus, called *Crepitus Lupi*.

Orbicularis Clausor, the orbicular muscle of the eye-lid.

Orbicularis Labiorum. It is a muscle that draws the lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, the kissing muscle, because it acts at that time. It is also called *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Orbicularis Oris, i. e. *Orbicularis vel Sphincter Labiorum*.

Orbiculares Palpebrarum, are thin fleshy muscles whose fibres circularly surround the eye-lids, and act as the preceding. See *Eye*.

Orbit, signifies the round of any thing, whether concave or convex:

but in *Anatomy* is most commonly used for the cavity in which the eye is placed.

Orbitaliæ Arteriæ, the arteries of the orbits of the eyes: they are branches of the *Inferior Maxillary Arteries*, which see.

Orbitare Externum Inferius (Foramen.) See *Maxilla Superior*.

Orbitaria Processus. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Orbitarii Nervi, i. e. *Motorcs Oculorum Externi*.

Orbiter Externus Foramen. It is in the os maxillare, below the orbit; through it the nerves and vessels which come from the teeth pass to the cheek.

Orbiter Internus Foramen. It is a little above the os planum; through it goes a branch of the fifth pair of nerves to the nose.

Orchea. Galen says it is the *Scrotum*.

Orchis, a testicle.

Orchis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-three species and sixteen varieties. It is also a name of many species of *Ophrys*.

Orchis, a species of *Satyrion*.

Orchis, (Bird's Nest.) See *Nidus Avis*.

Orchis, (Prussian.) See *Læselii*.

Orchis Bifolia, i. e. *Bifolium*.

Orchos, the extremities of the eye-lids, where the eye-lashes grow.

Orchotomia, from *ορχις*, a testicle, and *τομω*, to cut, castration.

Ordo, order, the first subdivision in the Linnæan system of plants. In the first thirteen classes it is determined by the number of the pistilla, or female parts of generation, and signified by the Greek word *ὄρν*, *mulier*, a woman, compounded with the numerical terms *μονος*, *δύς*, &c. As for instance, *monogynia*, one woman, *dygynia*, two women, &c. The number of the pistilla is generally taken from the basis of the stylus;

lus; but where the stylus is deficient, we must estimate by the stigmata. The orders in the remaining classes are determined by distinctions in the fruit, the pericarpium, the stamina, complication of sexes, &c.

Orcillons, i. e. *Cynanche Parotidæa*, or the mumps.

Orellana, i. e. *Bixa Orellana*

Orellana, American annatto. See *Bixa Orellana*.

Oreofelinum, black mountain-parfleety, a species of *Athamanta*.

Ores. They are mineral substances, in which metals are mineralized always by sulphur or arsenic, and most frequently by both together.

Orestion. In Dioscorides it is the *Helenium*.

Orexis, or *Orcxia*. See *Anorcxia*.

Organ, and

Organical Part, is that part of an animal or vegetable body which is designed for the performance of some particular action, in opposition to non-organical, which cannot, of itself, perform an action. Thus the *organ* of sight is the eye, with all its parts; the *organ* of hearing the ear, &c.

Orgasm, is an impetus, or quick motion of the blood or spirits, whereby the muscles are convulsed, or move with uncommon force, from what cause soever it proceeds; though, by *εγγασ*, the ancients generally understood, an ungovernable desire of coition, when the seminal vessels were so turgid, as not to contain their contents from involuntary emission.

Orgeolet. So the French call the *Hordeolum*, from *orge*, which is the French name for barley.

Orgya, the last degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants:

the distance between the extremities of the two middle fingers when the arms are extended; or six Parisian feet. See *Mensura*.

Oricia, a sort of turpentine-tree, so called from Oricus, a city of Epirus, near which it grows.

Orientalia Folia, the leaves of fenna.

Origano Cognata, a species of *Marjoram*.

Origanum, marjoram, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species and eight varieties.

Origanum Anglicum, i. e. *Origanum Vulgare*, Lin.

Origanum Creticum, dittany of Crete.

Origanum, a name of a species of *Basil*.

Origany, i. e. *Origanum*.

Orleana, i. e. *Bixa Orellana*, Lin.

Ornithogalum, star of Bethlehem, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species.

Ornithogalum, i. e. *Scilla*.

Ornithoglossum, bird's-tongue. So the seeds of the common ash-tree are called, from their shape.

Ornithopodium. So Tournefort names the *Ornithopus* of Linnæus.

Ornithopus, bird's-foot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and four varieties.

Ornus, the dwarf ash-tree, a species of *Fraxinus*. It is also a name for the *Sorbus Aucuparia*.

Orobanche, broom-rape, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and four varieties. It is also a name for the *Hypocistis*.

Orobus, bitter-vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and five varieties.

Orontium, floating-arum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Oron-

Orontium, the least snap-dragon, a species of *Antirrhinum*.

Orpiment, sulphur combines with arsenic, and from their union there results a semi-transparent, very weighty mass, of a yellow or red colour, according to the proportion of sulphur.

Orpine. See *Telephium*, and *Imperati*.

Orpine, (*Creeping Bastard*.) See *Telephioides*.

Orpine, (*Leffer*.) See *Crassula*.

Orris-root. See *Iris Florentina*.

Ortegia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Orthocolon, from *ὀρθος*, *straight*, and *κωλον*, *a limb*. It is a species of stiff joint, and is when it cannot be bended, but remains straight.

Orthopnœa, strictly signifies that difficulty of breathing which arises from running, or violent exercise; and whatsoever occasions the blood to run slower through the lungs, either by straitening the canals, or thickening the blood, or by hindering the motion of the animal spirits, so that they cannot elevate the breast, or cause the blood to be more rarefied, or more in quantity, so that there is not sufficient room to receive it into the vessels of the lungs, must occasion this disorder. See *Asthma*. This disease, when neither a species of asthma nor of dyspnœa (the instances of which are inserted below) is only a symptom of some other disease. It is a sighing suffocating respiration, and the patient must be erect to breathe.

Orthopnœa ab Antipneia, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa a Bronchocle, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa Deglutitis, a *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa a Fungis, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orthopnœa Hydropnœmonia, i. e. *Dyspnœa Aquosa*.

Orthopnœa Hysterica, i. e. *Asthma Spontanæum*.

Orthopnœa a Lipomatæ, i. e. *Dyspnœa Sicca*.

Orthopnœa Pinguedinosæ, i. e. *Dyspnœa Pinguedinosæ*.

Orthopnœa Spasmodica, i. e. *Asthma Spontanæum*.

Orthopnœa Traumatica, i. e. *Dyspnœa Thoracica*.

Orthopnœa a Vaporibus, i. e. *Dyspnœa Extrinseca*.

Orvala, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Orvala, Hungarian dead nettle, a species of *Lamium*.

Orvietan, is used for a medicine that relieves poisons, from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy, who first made himself famous by taking such things upon the stage, after doses of pretended poisons. Though some say, its inventor was one H. F. Orvietanus, and that it is named after him.

Oryza, rice, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Oryza Germanica, a species of *Barley*.

Os, a *Bone*, which see.

Os, the *Mouth*, which see.

Oſbeckia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Oſbeckii, a species of *Verbascum*.

Oſcedo, yawning.

Oſcheocle, i. e. *Hydrocele*. Vogel calls the rupture that descends into the scrotum by this name.

Oſcheophyma, the same as *Hydrocele*.

Oſcillation, is a swinging of a pendulum, whence Borelli, *de Motu Animalium*, applies it to the motion of an animal that has some resemblance thereunto.

Oſitation, is a slight convulsive motion

motion of the muscles, which is commonly called *yawning*, or *stretching*, as the beginning of an ague-fit.

Osculi, are any openings of the vessels; as

Osculum Uteri, is the opening of the womb.

Osculatorius. See *Orbicularis*.

Oscitans, the yawning fever.

Os Externum. In *Midwifery*, the entrance into the vagina is thus called, in opposition to the mouth of the womb, which is called the *Os Internum*.

Os Internum. See *Os Externum*.

Os Leonis, a species of *Antirrhinum*.

Os Tincæ, i. e. *Os Internum*.

Ostealis Hernia, or *Osteocele*, a scrotal rupture.

Ostheon, the scrotum. Galen gives this name to the *os uteri*.

Oscitato, yawning.

Oculatorius Musculus, i. e. *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Osmites, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species

Osmunda, moon-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Filices*, or *Ferns*. He enumerates seventeen species and four varieties.

Osmund Royal. See *Osmunda*.

Ossa e Corde Cervi, the bone of a stag's heart. It is formed by the ossification of the arteries.

Ossa Innominata, are two large bones situated on the sides of the os sacrum: in a fœtus they may be each separated into three pieces, which, in adults, unite and make but one bone, in which they distinguish three parts. The first and superior part is called *Os Ilium*; the intestine ilium lieth between it and its fellow. It is ver large, almost of a semicircular figure, a little convex and uneven on its external

side, which is called its *Dorsum*; and concave and smooth on its internal side, which is called its *Spine*. It is joined to the sides of the three superior vertebræ of the os sacrum, by a true suture; it is larger in women than in men.

The second is the *Os Pubis*, which is the inferior and fore-part of the os innominatum; it is united to its fellow of the other side by an intervening cartilage, by which means it makes the fore-part of the pelvis or basin, of which the os sacrum is the back-part, and the ilia the sides.

The third is the inferior and posterior, called *Isehium*, or *Coxendix*; it has a large cavity called *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, which receives the head of the thigh-bone: the circumference of this cavity is tipped with a cartilage called its *Supercilium*, where it joins the os pubis; it has a large hole called *Foramen Isehii & Pubis*, about the circumference of which the muscles called *Obturator internus* and *externus* arise: and at its lower end it has a large protuberance upon which we sit, and from whence the tenders of the leg arise. And a little above this upon its hinder part, it has another small acute process, betwixt which and the former protuberance lies the sinus of the isehium, through which the tendon of the obturator internus passes.

Ossa Spengiesæ. See *Ethmoides*.

Osservazioni, an Italian name for the *Cyanche Parotidæa*, or mumps.

Ossification, is said of the bones, as in children they harden from a softer cartilaginous substance into one of the former texture.

Ossiculum. In *Botany*, it is the shell or hard stony covering of seeds.

Ossifragum, bastard asphodel. According

According to Hudson, it is a species of *Narthecium*.

Ostragra, from *οστρον*, a bone, and *αγρα*, a laying hold of, a forceps to take out bones with.

Osteocolla, bone-binder, a species of calcareous earth. It is formed by the deposition of calcareous earth, or calcareous stone, into particular forms, by means of water, usually on the branches of trees.

Osteocopus, from *οστρον*, a bone, and *κοπος*, uneasiness, pain within the bones, such as happen in the *spina ventosa*.

Osteogenia, from *οστρον*, a bone, and *γενεα*, generation, osteogeny. It treats on the genesis or production of a bone, under its several original states.

Osteogenica, medicines which promote the generation of a callus.

Osteographia, osteography, from *οστρον*, a bone, and *γραφω*, to describe. It describes a skeleton, and all the bones which compose the several parts thereof; or it is the doctrine which describes the bones.

Osteologia, osteology, from *οστρον*, os, a bone, and *λεγω*, narro, to describe, is a discourse or description of the bones.

Osteospermum, hard-seeded chrysanthemum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Ostiarus, the pylorus.

Ostiola, small doors. So Mundinus calls the valves in the vessels of the heart.

Ostracites, hobgoblin's claw. It is a stony substance of the shape of an oyster-shell, petrified by sparry matter.

Ostracites, a name of the *Osteocolla*.

Ostracitis, a species of *Cadmia*, which is thin, and generally earthy and black. It is also a name of the *Botryites*.

Ostrea, the oyster.

Ostritium, or *Ostrutium*, masterwort.

Ostruthium, Austrian masterwort, a species of *Imperatoria*.

Ostrya, or *Ostrys*, hop horn-beam, a species of *Carpinus*.

Ostryis, poet's cassia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Otalgia, from *ος*, auris, the ear, and *αλγω*, doleo, a pain in the internal part of the ear, or ear-ache.

Otenchytes, from *ωτος*, the genitive of *ος*, an ear, and *εγχεω*, to pour in, a syringe for the ears.

Othonna, African rag-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and eleven varieties.

Othonnites, a species of *Cinera-ria*.

Otites, Spanish champion, or catch-fly, a species of *Cucubalus*; also, a species of *Polypodium*.

Otitis, inflammation in the internal ear.

Otoplotos, stinking discharges behind the ear.

Otopnoxis, a purulent discharge from the ear.

Otorrhœa, a discharge of blood, or bloody matter from the ear.

Ourles, i. e. *Cyanche Parotidæa*, or *Mumps*.

Ouropætic Organs. They are the kidneys, with the emulgent arteries and veins, the excretory ducts of the kidneys called the *Ureters*, which convey the urine to the bladder; the bladder, which is the receptacle of the urine, from which the urethra begins. Over the kidneys lay the capsulæ renales, whose uses are not known.

Ova, eggs.

Ova Zephyria, eggs which are not impregnated by the cock's-tread.

Ovale

Ovale Foramen. See *Heart*.

Ovaria, the ovaries. They are two small bodies situated behind each Fallopian tube. They are plump from the approach to the decline of the menses. They contain two or three vascular bodies called *Corporalutæa*, and which by some are called *Eggs*.

Oviducts, i. e. *Fallopian Tubes*.

Ovatus, or *Oviformis Humor*, the aqueous humour of the eye.

Ovi Albor, or *Ovicandidum*, the white of an egg.

Oviparous, from *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, to bring forth, are all such creatures as lay eggs, and are hatched from thence.

Ovieda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Ovum, an egg.

Ovum Philosophicum, or *Chymicum*, is a glass body round like an egg.

Oxalis, wood-sorrel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates twenty-eight.

Oxalme, a mixture of vinegar and salt.

Oxelæum, a mixture of vinegar and oil.

Ox Eye. See *Buphtalmum*.

Ox Eye, a name of several species of *Anthemis*; also of the ox-eye daisies.

Ox-eye Daisy. See *Leucanthemum*.

Ox-hecl, a species of *Helleborus*.

Ox-lip, or *Great Cowslip*, a variety of *Pagil*.

Ox-tongue. See *Echioides*.

Oxyacantha, white-thorn, or common haw-thorn, a species of *Crataegus*.

Oxyanthoides, a species of *Ribes*.

Oxycedrus, Spanish juniper, a species of *Juniperus*.

Oxyccus, moor-berries, or cran-

berries, or moss-berries, a species of *Vaccinium*.

Oxycratum, oxycrate. It is vinegar mixed with such a portion of water as is required, and rendered still milder by the addition of a little honey.

Oxycroceum, from the same as the foregoing, and *κροκος*, *crocus*, *saffron*, is a plaster in which there is much saffron, but no vinegar necessary, unless in dissolving some gums.

Oxygala, sour milk.

Oxygarum, a composition of garum and vinegar.

Oxylapathum, sharp-pointed dock; also the common sorrel.

Oxymel, from *οξος*, *vinegar*, and *μελι*, *honey*. Honey and vinegar, formed into syrup, is called *Simple Oxymel*.

Oxyphlegmasia, an acute inflammation.

Oxyphœnicia, or *Oxyphœnicon*, tamarinds.

Oxyphonia, the same as *Paraphonia Clangens*. It is a howling kind of voice.

Oxyregmia, from *οξυς*, *acid*, and *εφεργω*, to break wind, an acid eructation.

Oxyrrhodion, a composition of the oil of roses and vinegar.

Oxys, wood-sorrel.

Oxysacharum, a composition of vinegar and sugar.

Oxysal Diaphoreticum. It is a preparation of angelus sala. It is a fixed salt, loaded with more acid than is necessary to saturate it. The salt of juniper is of this kind.

Oxyschænos, a name for the *Junceus Acutus Capitulis Sorghi*.

Oxytoca, from *οξυς*, *quick*, and *τινω*, to bring forth, medicines which promote delivery.

Oxytriphillum, wood-sorrel; also the pile-trefoil.

Oyster-

Oyster-green. See *Lactuca*.

Ozæna, from *ὀζω*, *olfacio*, to smell rank, is an ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, that gives an ill stench.

Oze, is sometimes used to signify a stench in the mouth.

Oier. Two species of *Salix*, are thus named.



P.

P. Is put in prescription for a *pugil*, which is the eighth part of a handful; and sometimes *paris*.

P. Æ. is used to signify *partes æquales*, equal parts of any ingredients.

P. P. is sometimes used in prescription, for *pulvis patrum*, Jesuit's powder, so called, because they first brought it into Europe.

Pabulum, signifies, strictly, the food of cattle, but is by Willis, and some late writers, applied to such parts of our common aliment as is necessary to recruit the animal fluids, as likewise to any matter that continues the cause of a disease.

Pachys, thick, the name of a disorder described by Hippocrates, but not known by us.

Paccira, the musa, or plantain-tree.

Paco-Serocia, a species of Brazilian *Canna*.

Padus, the wild cluster-cherry, or bird's-cherry, a variety of *Cerasus*; also a name of the *Lauro Cerasus*.

Pædanchone, from *παις*, a child, and *αγγω*, to strangle, a species of quinsy common among children.

Pædarthrocace, from *παις*, a boy, *αρθρον*, a joint, and *κακον*, an evil, the joint-evil. Severinus calls the *Spina Ventosa* by this name, as also doeth Dr. Cullen. By some this name is used to express a sort of anasarca.

Pæderia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Pæderota, rock-germander, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Pæonia, *Pæony*, or *Piony*, from *Pæon*, the physician, who with this plant cured Pluto when he was wounded by Hercules, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and nine varieties.

<i>Pæonia Mas</i> , male-pæony,	} the <i>Pæonia</i> <i>Officinalis</i> , of Linn.
<i>Pæonia Fæmina</i> , female-pæony,	

Paganica, a ball used by the Latins to exercise with. It was so called because used only in villages.

Pagils, or *Coreopsis*, a species of *Primula*.

Paidatrophia, the atrophy of children.

Paidion. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when perfected there.

Paid-

Paidopoietic, of the fœtus.

Pain. It is commonly laid down, that *pain* is a solution of continuity, but this is not a good definition; for it is the sense of a more violent and sudden solution of continuity made in the nerves, membranes, canals, and muscles. The causes, therefore, of pain, may be all such things as are able to distract the parts of the nerves or membranes from one another. But there is nothing in the compass of nature which cannot do that, with whatsoever figures or properties it is endued: for, since somewhat may always be applied or added to another body, such a body may increase into a bulk too big to flow through a canal of a given diameter, and which will, therefore, require more room: wherefore, whilst the sides of a canal are thrust outward, beyond what they are used to be, that is, the parts composing those sides, before contiguous, being loosened and moved away from one another; if that body strikes into those sides with a brisk impetus, and that impetus is continually renewed, the solution will be considerable, or the influx towards a solution violent, or there will be *pain*. Wherefore the constituent parts of fluids being sufficiently augmented in dimension, and propelled with a continually repeated impetus against any canal of our body, may occasion that solution, in which consists the origin of *pain*. For it all comes to the same, whether some parts are added to a body, or the parts of that body are, by any cause whatsoever, separated to so great an interval, towards the sides of a canal, as to constitute a dimension equal to that which arose from the addition of a new part: for the bulk may so far increase both ways, that the natural capacity of

the canal is not big enough to contain it without some violent dilatation, and a distraction of the fibres constituting their coats; and consequently *pain* must follow. Farther, as there may be always somewhat added to another body, so from any body may somewhat be also taken away; a body so diminished in dimension, and impelled with a considerable impetus, breaks through the interstices of those fibres, where it is less than the capacity of such interstices, and moved obliquely, because the superficies of the fibres are not wont to be contained under geometrical right lines, but to have particles standing out and prominent; and these it divides from one another. And thus any body, of whatsoever figure, may occasion in us *pain*, so that it be big enough to distend the vessels beyond their wonted measure, or small enough to enter the pores in the sides of a canal, with an impetus in the manner intimated. And what is thus advanced, with relation to things within the vessels, may be easily applied to others out of the vessels.

Painted Lady, the same as *Pea*, (*Ceylon Sweet*.)

Paomirioba, a name for the *Senna Orientalis Fruticosa*.

Pala, nutmeg; also a tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar.

Palatyrus, old cheese.

Palati Offa, bones of the palate. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Palatina Processus. See *Maxillaria Superiora Offa*.

Palatinæ Glandulæ. So Steno calls those of the tonsils, and parts adjacent.

Palatinus. It is a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs before the pterygoid apophyses of the os sphenoides

noides in the canal formed by the os maxillare and os palati, and through the foramen palatinum posterius, it spreads in the glandular coat of the palate and parts adjacent.

Palatinus Ductus, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana*.

Palato-pharyngeus. See *Constrictor Isthmi Fauium*, and *Peri-staphilo Pharyngei*.

Palato-Salpingeus, called also *Musculus Tubæ Novæ Valsalvæ*, and *Pterygostaphilinus Externus*, is a muscle arising broad and tendinous from the edge of the lunated part of the os palati, several of its fibres being spread upon the membrane that covers the foramen narium; then growing into a small thin tendon, it is reflected about the hook like the process of the inner wing of the processus pterygoidæus internus, and is inserted carnosus into all the membranous, fleshy, and cartilaginous parts of the tube. It is used to dilate and keep open this canal.

Palato-Staphilinus, the same as *Pterygostaphilinus Internus*, which see.

Palatum, the palate. See *Mouth*.

Palatum Molle. Behind the bony palate lies the *soft palate*, from the middle of which the uvula hangs down.

Palea, chaff. In *Botany*, a thin membrane springing from a common receptacle, which separates the florets from each other.

Palea de Mecba, i. e. *Juncus Odoratus*.

Palimpissa, from *παλιπ*, repetition, and *πισσα*, pitch. Dioscorides says, that dry pitch is thus named, because it is prepared of pitch twice boiled.

Palindromia, from *παλινδρομω*, *recurro*, *regurgito*, is used by Hippocrates for any regurgitation of hu-

mours to the more noble parts: and sometimes for the return of a distemper.

Paliurus, Christ's-thorn, or Palestine buck-thorn, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Pallasia, a genus in Linnæus's botany: There is but one species.

Palliation, is quieting pain, and sending against the worst symptoms of a dangerous distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the cause. And,

Palliatives, are medicines for the foregoing purposes.

Pallium Purpureum, a purple cloak. So Basil Valentine calls a certain powder, prepared of an amalgama of gold and mercury, put into a retort, where the mercury being separated, what remains is calcined with sulphur, and turned of a purple colour.

Palm. See *Palmæ*.

Palm, (*Dwarf*.) See *Chamærops*.

Palm, (*Common*.) See *Phœnix*.

Palm, (*Female*.) a variety of the male-palm.

Palm, (*Male*.) a species of *Phœnix*.

Palma, the inside of a man's hand.

Palma Ady. See *Abanga*.

Palma Americana Ayri, the ebony-tree.

Palma Americana Spinosa, the ebony-tree.

Palma Brasiliensis Sexæa Airi, the ebony-tree.

Palma Christi. See *Ricinus*.

Palma Christi Mas, male satyrion royal.

Palma Coccifera figura Ovali, the Maldivia-nut.

Palma Coccifera, the coco, or cocker nut-tree.

Palma Japonica, the libby-tree, Indian bread, or sago-tree.

Palma

Palma Minor, the dwarf-palm.

Palma Nobilis, palmeto-royal, or cabbage-tree.

Palma Oleosa. See *Palma Oleum*.

Palma Pinus, a tall tree which resembles both the palm and the pine-tree.

Palmæ, palms, one of the seven families, or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus.

Palmæ Oleum. It is the produce of the *Palma Oleosum*, Linn. called in Jamaica, the *Mackaw-tree*. Dr. Brown, in his *Natural History*, says, that the Negroes say, that the great *mackaw-tree* yields the true palm-oil. The fruit is pressed, or first bruised, and then boiled in water; by either of these methods the oil is obtained, which is of the consistence of butter. The colour is of a deep yellow, inclined to red.

Palmaris, is a muscle that arises from the internal exuberance of the humerus, and by a long and slender tendon it passes above the annular ligament to the palm of the hand, where it expands itself into a large aponeurosis, which cleaves close to the skin above and to the sides of the bones of the metacarpus below, and to the first phalanx of the fingers; by which means it makes four cases for the tendons of the fingers to pass through. This muscle is sometimes wanting, but the aponeurosis is always there.

Palmaris Brevis, is a muscle that lies under the aponeurosis of the first. It ariseth from the bone of the metacarpus that sustains the little finger, and from the bone of the carpus that lies above the rest. It goes transversely, and is inserted into the eighth bone of the carpus. The first assists the hand to grasp any thing closely, and the second makes the palm of the hand concave.

Palmaris Cutaneus, i. e. *Palmaris Brevis*.

Palmaris Longus. This muscle lies on the inside of the extensor carpi radialis, and rising tendinous from the inner condyle of the os humeri: it runs under the annular ligament, makes a radiated expansion on the palm, and is attached to the heads of the metacarpal-bones, and the first joints of the fingers. It is also called *Ulnaris Gracilis*.

Palmata, a name of several species of *Orchis*.

Palmeira Brava. Ray ranks it as a palm-tree.

Palmetto. See *Chamærops*.

Palmos, from *παλλω*, to beat, a palpitation of the heart.

Palm-tree, (*Hispaniolian*), a species of *Zamia*.

Palmula, a date; also a name for the broad and flat end of a rib.

Palmus, from *palma*, the palm of the hand, the fifth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the breadth of the palm measuring from the thumb, or three Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

Palpebræ, eye-lids. See *Eyes*.

Palpitation, is a beating or panting, and often used for that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, as makes it felt: for the constancy of a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

Palsy, is a privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and; at last, wasting of the parts. Hence is appears, that the brain, or cerebellum, is not affected with a palsy; and therefore, the internal senses, and the motion of the heart and thorax, or the pulse and respiration, are

not necessarily interrupted or destroyed. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is wont to be called a *Paraplegia*; if in one side only, it is called *Hemiplegia*; if in some parts only of one side, it is wont to be called a particular *Paralysis*.

There is a three-fold division of a *palsy* worth taking notice of in practice: the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And, lastly, a privation of both together. The first is, when the motion of all the parts below the head, or of some of the parts only, except that of the thorax and heart, is taken away, the sense of feeling yet remaining. And that the cause of this may be the more intelligible, we may remember, that by the tying a ligament on any artery, the motion of that part is destroyed, to which that artery is accustomed to convey the blood. From whence it follows, that the blood, or some parts of the blood, are required for muscular motion. But concerning an *Apoplexy*, (which see,) it was remarked, that an influx of the nervous fluid into the muscles, was likewise necessary to the motion of its parts; from whence it is easy to conclude, that, to the production of motion in any part, there is necessarily required a free passage both of the blood and animal spirits into the muscles allotted for the motion of that part, that is, a concurrence of both fluids. But this proposition is also very certain, and necessary to be known, in order to the right understanding of this affair.

“ Besides the conflux of the nervous and arterial fluids for the moving any parts, there is also required a sudden rarefaction, or an expansion

of them into bubbles every way, either of one, or other, or both, as they flow into the muscle. And,

“ No part can be moved, unless the muscle belonging to that part be contracted in its length: but a muscle cannot be contracted in length, unless it be stretched in breadth, and unless the solid part of a muscular fibre is suddenly forced outward from the quantity of liquors flowing thereinto.”

Hereupon a reason may be given how a paralysis without motion is brought about. First of all, by too much humidity stretching the fibres in length. Secondly, from cold things that thicken the juices, and hinder rarefaction. Thirdly, from external compression. Fourthly, from hot things which straiten the supple membranes and vessels. All these causes affect the blood or muscles; the former by thickening it, so that it cannot suddenly rarefy; and the latter, by relaxing them into too great a length, with too much moisture; or contracting them into too narrow dimensions, by too much heat. But the sensation may be yet preserved, because, notwithstanding all these hindrances, the animal spirits and nerves may not be touched, or, as yet, at all affected. The causes of the second are all those things which so far thicken the animal spirits in the nerves, arising below the cerebellum, that though indeed they may flow into the muscles, through the nerves, and thence, by the occurrence of some liquor secreted from the blood, rarefy; yet they cannot alone flow in such quantities into the nerves, as from a very slight cause to undulate in waves: whence sensation will cease without losing the motion of the part. The causes of this kind are also whatsoever render those nerves more lax and moist, and so less apt for

for lively vibrations; the animal spirits flowing in the mean time into the muscles; from whence motion is performed without sensation. From the explanation of these two kinds, it may be easy to understand the third, in which both sense and motion are lost, because this is compounded of the other two; and and the cure is to be circumstanced accordingly.

According to Dr. Cullen, a *palsy* is a loss of the power of voluntary motion, but affecting certain parts of the body only, and it is often accompanied with sleepiness. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Comata*. The loss of the power of voluntary motion, he observes) may be owing to the morbid affection of the muscles, or organs of motion, by which they are rendered unfit for motion, or to an interruption of the influx of the nervous power into them, which is always necessary to the motions of those that are under the power of the will. The disease from the first of these causes, as consisting in an organic and local affection, is referred to the class of local diseases. As the *palsy*, we are to consider, that disease only which depends upon the interrupted influx of the nervous power. The loss of sense is often mentioned as an instance of the *palsy*, it does not always accompany the loss of motion, nor does it appear to be an essential symptom of the *palsy*. This disease proceeds from a cause below the cerebellum, is accompanied with a coldness, flaccidity, and at length a wasting of the parts affected: hence it seems, that the brain or cerebellum, is not affected with a *palsy*; and therefore the internal senses, and the motion of the heart and lungs, i. e. the pulse and respiration, are not necessarily interrupted or destroyed.

If the privation of voluntary motion be in all the parts below the head, or from any part of the body, transversely and downwards, it is called *Paraplegia*; when it attacks the whole of the muscles of one side of the body, it is called *Hemiplegia*; if a part only of one side is the seat of this disorder, it is called a particular *Paralysis*.

Paludapium, smillage.

Pampiniforme Corpus, i. e. *Spermatica Corda*.

Pampiniformes. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Pampiniformia Corpora, from *pampinus*, a vine-leaf, and *forma*, shape, i. e. *Spermatica Corda*. The spermatic vessels form a plexus, which from its similitude to the tendrils of a vine, is called *Pampiniformis*.

Panacea, was a term first given by Galen, to some medicines he had a great opinion of; the word coming from παν, *omnis*, all, and ακεραι, *sano*, to make well; and many medicines, in the chemical *Pharmacy*, particularly, are now in the shops under this name, as the conceits of their inventors have been pleased to fix it upon them; but there has been so much deceit herein, that the term has almost lost its credit.

Panacea Duc. Holsatiæ, i. e. *tar vitriolated*.

Panacea Duplicata, i. e. *Arcanum Duplicatum*.

Panacea Vegetabilis, a name given to saffron.

Panaces Appennine, cow-parasnep, a species of *Heracleum*.

Panaces Heracleum, a species of *Sphondylium*.

Panaces Moschatum, i. e. *Herbatum Canadense*.

Panaris, the whitlow.

Panaritria, the whitlow with fever.

Panaritium, a whitloe,

Panata, or *Panatella*, panada, a

mixture of bread and water together, probably thus called, from *panis*, bread.

Panacea, the cataputia.

Panax, ginseng, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Panax Asclepium, Esculapius's all heal.

Panax Chironeum, dwarf-cistus.

Panax Coloni, clown's-woundwort, or all-heal.

Panax Costivum, opoponax-wort.

Panax Heracleum, opoponax-wort.

Panax Pasiinacea, opoponax-wort.

Pancascolus, i. e. *Bulbocastanum*.

Panchrestos, or *Panchreston*, is of the same signification as *Panacea*, but little used.

Panchymagoga, from *παν*, *omnis*, all, *χυμος*, succus, humour, and *αγω*, *duco*, to lead or draw, is ascribed to such medicines as are supposed to purge all humours equally alike: but this is a conceit now not minded.

Pancratium, sea-daffodil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and one variety.

Pancreas, from *παν*, *omnis*, all, and *μαρς*, *caro*, *flesh*, *quasi*, all *flesh*. The *pancreas*, or sweet-bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach, and the vertebræ of the loins. It lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. Every little gland has a small excretory vessel, which uniting all together, form one common duct about the bigness of a quill, clear and transparent, like to a lymphatic vessel. This duct runs all along

the middle of the *pancreas*, and opens into the cavity of the duodenum, at its lower end, where there is a little caruncle at its orifice. Sometimes it joins the ductus communis choledocus, and then both open at one orifice into the duodenum. This canal was first found by Virsungius, and is called *Ductus Pancreaticus Virsungii*.

The *pancreas* receives arteries from the cœliac. Its veins carry their blood into the splenic branch of the vena portæ, and the intercostal furnishes it with nerves. The use of the succus pancreaticus is to dilute the chyle with the liquor that is separated in the glands of the guts, that it may the more easily enter the mouths of the lacteal vessels.

Pancreas Assellii See *Mesentery*, and *Lacteal Veins*.

Pancreas Minus, where the extremity of the pancreas is connected to the duodenum; it sends out an elongation, with a distinct duct in it, which opens into the duodenum.

Pancreatica, inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreaticæ Arteriæ, the splenic artery, runs from the cœliac artery, under the stomach and pancreas, to the spleen; it adheres to the lower posterior part of the pancreas, to which it gives several branches, called *Pancreaticæ Arteriæ*.

Pancreaticæ Venæ. They are several small branches from the splenica, which runs to the pancreas along its lower side. There are other small pancreatic veins which do not rise from the splenica.

Pancrene, the pancreas.

Pandalitium, i. e. *Paronychia*.

Pandanus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Pan-

Pandemius, epidemical.

Pandiculatio, pandiculation, or stretching. It is that restless stretching that accompanies the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

Panic. See *Panicum*.

Panic. This term seems to have its original from the stratagem of a great general, whose name was Pan, and who contrived, with a few men, to make such shouts, where the disposition of the country and some rocks favoured the sound, as made their numbers appear so large to the enemy, as terrified them from an advantageous encampment: whence a false fear ever since is called a *Panic*.

Panicula, the panicle, is a term in *Botany*, for a soft woolly beard or string, on which the seeds of some plants do hang pendulous, as in reeds, millet, &c. Whence such are called

Panicula Minore, i. e. *Panicum*.

Panicum, panic, or panic-grass, a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. He enumerates thirty-six species and three varieties.

Panis, or *Panus*, i. e. *Phygetblon*.

Panis, bread, from *πav*, all in all.

Panis Ater, and *Panis Cibarius*, bread made with flour, with all its bran.

Panis Cuculi, i. e. *Acetosella*.

Panis Porcinus, i. e. *Cyclamen*.

Panniculus, a piece of cloth.

Panniculus, signifies the same as *Membrana*, which see. Whence,

Panniculus Adiposus, is the same as *Membrana Adiposa*. And,

Panniculus Carnosus, the same as *Membrana Carnosa*. And,

Panniculus Nervosus, the same as the preceding.

Pannus, woollen-cloth.

Panophobia, that kind of melancholy that is attended with groundless fear.

Panochia, buboes in the groin.

Pansies, *viola tricolor*; also other species of *Viola*.

Panthææ, penfile-beds.

Pantices, the intestines.

Panula, or *Panus*, a sort of crude bile.

Panus, i. e. *Phygetblon*.

Pantophobia, the same as *Hydrophobia*.

Pao Agula. So the Portuguese call the *Agallochum*.

Papaga, and *Papagalli*, names for the seeds of bastard-tarmon. They are so called from the magpies eating them.

Papas, potatoes.

Papaver, from *pappa*, that is, *pain*, because formerly nurses mixed this plant with the children's pappment, as a remedy against the pains of the colic. The poppy is a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. He enumerates nine species and four varieties.

Papaver Album, white garden-poppy. It is called *white*, because its flowers and seeds are white. It is the *Papaver Somniferum Album*, *Lin.*

Papaver Nigrum, black garden-poppy. So called, because the seeds are black.

Papaver Rubrum vel *Rhæas*, corn-rose, or wild poppy. It is the *Papaver Rhæas*, *Lin.*

Papaver Corniculatum, sea-poppy, or yellow horned-poppy; a name also for several species of *Glaucium*.

Papaver Heracleum, i. e. *Cyanus segetum flore cœruleo*.

Papaver Spinosum, purging-thistle. Its juice is called *Glaucium*.

Papaver Spumeum, i. e. *Lychnis Sylvestris* vel *Beben Album*.

Papaw-tree, a species of *Annona*. See *Caria*.

Papaya, a species of *Carica*.

Papia. So Michelius calls the *Orvala* of Linnæus

Papilionaceus. The flowers of some plants are thus called by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed. And here the petals, or flower-leaves, are always of a diform figure. They are four in number, but joined together at the extremities: one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by some called *Vexillum*. The plants that have this flower, are of the leguminous kinds, as pease, vetches, &c.

Papilla, the nipple.

Papilla. So Peyer calls the intestinal glands.

Papillæ Cordis. See *Heart*.

Papillæ Intestinorum. See *Intestines*.

Papillæ Medullares, small eminences on the medulla oblongata, called by Winslow *Tubercula Mamillaria*.

Papillæ Pyramidales. See *Lingua*.

Papillæ Renum. See *Kidnies*. Many other parts of the body are also called *Papillæ*, from their likeness to a nipple or teat, this word signifying so much.

Papillare Os, i. e. *Os Sphenoides*.

Papillaris Herba, nipple-wort.

Papillares Processus. The extremities of the olfactory nerves inserted into the mucous membrane of the nose, are thus named.

Pappa, paste-board.

Pappos, the downy hairs upon the chin.

Pappus, potatoes.

Pappus, in *Botany*, is that soft, light down, which grows out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, &c. and which buoys them up so in the

air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind. And therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants which is called *Papposa*, or *Pappi Floræ*.

Papula, a hard inflamed pimple that suppurates with difficulty.

Papyrus, Syrian cyperus, a species of *Cyperus*.

Par. When applied to days, it signifies *even*; when used in prescriptions, it signifies *a pair*, or *two*. Some medicines are called *Sine Pari*, without an equal.

Par Cucullare. So Cæsius calls the *Musculus Crico-Arytænoïdes*.

Par Linguale, the ninth pair of nerves from the head.

Par Mentale, i. e. *Musculus Levatores Labii Inferiores*.

Par Vagum. See *Nerve*.

Para, a Greek preposition, which, when prefixed to the name of a disorder, denotes its slowness, as *paraplexia*, a slight apoplexy.

Paracentesis, from *παρακεντεω*, *compungo*, to pierce through, is that operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter, as tapping in a tympany.

Paracmafficos, and *Paracme*, *παχαρμασμος*, *παχαμυν*, expresses the declension of any distemper; as also, according to Galen, that part of life, where a person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

Paracæ, from *παρακουα*, difficult hearing, dullness of hearing.

Paracope. In Hippocrates it is a slight delirium.

Paracusis, depraved hearing, as when sounds are indistinct, double, &c. also when only excited within the ear. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class of *Locales*, and order *Dylæsthesia*. He distinguishes two species, 1. *Paracusis*

Imperfecta, in which sounds are difficultly distinguished. 2. *Paracusis Imaginaria*, which is also called *Tinnitus Aurium*; it is when the sound perceived is not from without, but is excited within the ear.

Paracystis, extrauterine pregnancy.

Paracynanche, from *παρα*, *de*, *κυν*, a dog, and *αγγω*, to strangle, a species of Quinsy: it being a distemper to which dogs are subject.

Paradisaica Arbor, i. e. *Arbor Vitæ*.

Paradisi Grana, grains of paradise.

Paraglossa, a prolapse of the tongue the tongue so swelled as to stretch out of the mouth.

Paragogue, signifies that fitness of the bones to one another, as is discernable in their articulation; and bones which are thereby easier of reduction, when dislocated, are, by Hippocrates, called *παραγωγότερα*.

Paragua, evergreen cassine, yapon, or South-sea tea-tree, a species of *Cassine*.

Parakynanche, from *παρα*, *de*, *κυν*, a dog, and *αγγω*, to strangle, a species of *Angina*.

Paralampsis. Some writers use this word to express a cicatrix in the rhe transparent part of the cornea of the eye.

Paralias, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Parallela, a sort of scurf or leprosy, affecting only the palms of the hands; it happens sometimes in the venereal disease.

Paralophia. Thus some anatomical writers, as Keil, &c. express the lower and lateral part of the neck, from *παρεα*, *near*, and *λοφια*, the eminence of the back.

Paralysis, from *παρالىω*, to dissolve, or weaken, a palsy.

Paralysis, i. e. *Primula Veris*, Linn.

Paramefos, the ring-finger, i. e. that next the little one.

Paranoie, the same as *Vesania*.

Paraphymosis, from *παρα*, *circum*, about, and *φυμωω*, *obligo*, to bind, is a fault in the yard, when the prepuce is so strait, that it will not draw over the glans: and this happens oftenest in venereal disorders, where the humours of a gleet are so sharp as to cause this contraction. There is sometimes a necessity, in this case, to snip, or cut it open, otherwise the humours will be pent up under it, and do a great deal of mischief.

Paraphonia, a depravity of voice.

Dr. Cullen distinguishes six species,

1. *Paraphonia Puberum*: it is that disagreeable change of voice observed at about fourteen years of age. 2. *Paraphonia Rauca*, when the voice is coarse and rough. 3. *Paraphonia Resonans*, when besides the disagreeable voice, it whistles, as it were, through the nose. 4. *Paraphonia Palatina*, in which the voice is obscure, confused, and hardly conveys an intelligible sound. 5. *Paraphonia Clangens*, a shrill, or squealing. 6. *Paraphonia Comatossa*, when the voice is sent out during inspiration, and resembles the snorting of people asleep.

Paraphora, a slight kind of delirium, or light-headedness in a fever: some use this word for a delirium in general.

Paraphrenesis, a delirium; also the paraphrenitis.

Paraphrenitis, is a distemper of kin to the pleurisy, and seated in that part of the pleura which surrounds the diaphragm, or septum medium.

Paraphrosyne, the same as *Mania*.

Paraplegia, from *παρεα*, signifying something injurious, and *πλησσω*, to strike, a paraplegy, or a palsy of

all the parts below the neck. In Hippocrates, it seems to signify a palsy of any particular part, in consequence of apoplexy or epilepsy.

Paraplexia, the same as *Paraplegia*.

Paraplexia, a slight apoplexy.

Pararthrema, a slight luxation, a tumor from protrusion, as an hernia.

Pararthremiata, plural of *pararthrema*, and synonymous with *ectopia*.

Pararythmos, is a species of the *Arythmos*, and expresses a pulse not suitable to the age of a person.

Parasitical Plants. They are such as are produced out of the trunk or branches of other plants, from whence they receive their nourishment, and will not grow upon the ground, as the mistletoe, &c.

Parasphagis, the part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

Parastata. It signifies any thing situated near another.

Parastatæ, from *παριστημι*, to stand near. In Hippocrates it signifies the *Epididymis*. Herophilus and Galen called these the *Varicose Parastatæ*, to distinguish them from the *Glandulose Parastatæ*, now called *Prostatæ*. Rufus Ephesius called the tubæ Fallopiæ by the name of *Parastatæ Varicosæ*.

Parastrenima, from *παρastreφω*, to distort, or pervert, a perversion or convulsive distortion of the mouth, or any part of the face.

Parasynanche, a species of *Quinsy*.

Parathenar Major. This muscle in each foot, is fixed backward by a fleshy body, to the outer part of the lower side of the os calcis, from the small posterior external tuberosity, all the way to the anterior tuberosity; there it joins the metatarsus, and at the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone, separates from it again,

and forms a tendon, which is inserted in the outside of the first phalanx of the little toe, near its basis, and near the insertion of the *parathenar minor*. It separates the little toe from the rest.

Parathenar Minor. This muscle in each foot, is fixed along the posterior half of the outer and lower side of the fifth bone of the metatarsus. It terminates under the head of the bone in a tendon, which is inserted in the lower part of the basis of the first phalanx of the little toe. Some call these muscles *Transversales Pedis*.

Pardalianches, a species of *Doronicum*.

Pardalion. So the *Agate* is called, that is of a black, dark, or ash-colour, and its shades are so disposed as to resemble the skin of a panther.

Paregoricus, paregoric, from *παρηγορεω*, to console, mitigate, or assuage. All opiates are thus called, but it is an epithet for any medicine that relieves pain.

Pareira, a species of *Cissampelos*.

Pareira Brava, i. e. *Cissampelos Pareira*, or wild vine.

Parencephalis, from *παρεν*, near, *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, the cerebellum.

Parenchyma, from *παρενχυνω*, trans-fundo, to strain through. The ancients used to imagine some parts in an human body mere flesh, in opposition to vascular, and through which some humours were strained, as water soaks through earth: but better information has taught otherwise. Erasistratus is said to have introduced this term to signify all that substance which is contained in the interstices betwixt the blood-vessels of the viscera, which he imagined to be extravasated and concremented blood. According to some, it is any of the viscera through which the blood is strained. Also,

Parenchymata, from the same derivation, signifies all the viscera, because they are looked upon as so many strainers to the humours which pass through them.

Paresis. Aretæus says it is a palsy of the bladder, when the urine is either suppressed or discharged involuntarily. It is now understood to be an imperfect paralysis.

Parietaria Offa, from *paries*, walls; they defend the brain like walls.

Parietaria Pellitory, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Parietaria, Jamaica nettle, a species of *Urtica*.

Paris, herb Paris, true-love, or one-berry, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Paristhmia, from *παρά*, near, and *ισθμῖον*, a part of the throat so called, the tonsils, or disorders of the tonsils.

Paristhmiotomus, an instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

Parkensonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Parkleaves, androsæmum.

Parnassia, grass of Parnassus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Paronychia, from *παρά*, circum, about, and *ονγξ*, unguis, the nail is a tumor upon the end of a finger, commonly called a *Felon*, or *Whitloe*. A plant is also thus called, from its supposed virtues in suppurating and cleansing such tumors; and by the common people *Whitloe-wort*, or *Grass*; it is a species of *Ilecebrum*; it is also a name for some species of *Adiantum*, and *Herniaria*.

Paropiceæ, the external angles of the eyes.

Paroptesis, from *πρω*, to roast, a provocation of sweat, by making a

patient approach the fire, or by placing him in a bagnio.

Parorasis, an imbecility of sight.

Parorchidium, detention of the testicles, as when they are still retained in the abdomen.

Parotidææ, the mumps,

Parotides, glands behind the ears, from *παρά*, and *ες*, auris, the ear. See *Mouth*. When these glands tumify and suppurate, which they are most apt to do in malignant cases, the swellings take the same name.

Paretis, singular of *Parotides*, and synonymous with *Bubo*; also an inflammation or an abscess of the parotid gland.

Paroxysm, from *παροξυσμ*, exacerbate, to aggravate is the height or fit of any distemper that returns at certain times.

Parley. See *Apium*.

Parley, (*Bastard*.) See *Caucalis*.

Parley, (*Black Mountain*.) See *Oreoselinum*.

Parley, (*Corn*.) a species of *Sison*.

Parley, (*Fool's*.) See *Acthusa*.

Parley, (*Hedge*.) See *Anthriscus*.

Parley, (*Knotted*.) a species of *Tordilium*.

Parley, (*Macedonian*.) a species of *Bubon*.

Parley, (*Mountain Stone*.) See *Libanotis*.

Parley Pier. See *Aphanes*.

Parley, (*Purple-flowered Great Bastard*.) a species of *Tordilium*.

Parley, (*Rock*.) a species of *Pseudanum*.

Parley, (*Scottish Sea*.) a species of *Ligusticum*.

Parley, (*Small Corn*.) a species of *Caucalis*.

Parley, (*Snake*.) See *Sison*.

Parleys. See *Pastinaca*.

Parley, (*Corn*.) See *Heracleum*.
Parley,

Parsnep, (*Least Water*), a species of *Sison*.

Parsnep, (*Prickly*.) See *Echinophora*.

Parsnep, (*Sea*), i. e. *Echinophora Spinosa*.

Parsnep, (*Water*.) See *Sium*.

Parsonia, a species of *Lythrum*.

Parthenastrum, a name for the parthenium, or bastard feverfew.

Parthenium, bastard feverfew, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Parthenium, feverfew, a species of *Matricaria*. This is the species formerly used in the shops.

Particle. This is the same as *Atom*, or *Corpuscle*, which see. But it may be necessary here farther to recite some of those laws by which those small portions of matter are influenced in their occurrences and motions, besides what hath been already said under the word *Attraction*, which see. Sir Isaac Newton, in his *Optics*, has opened a way to determine the bulk of the smallest particles, and has demonstrated, beyond all possibility of contradiction, the hardness of the particles of the minutest magnitudes, and even of those which constitute fluid bodies collectively. And on the same principles has Dr. John Keil taught us these farther properties of matter when broke, or existing in the smallest portions.

1. That the least *particle* of matter assignable may so fill any large assigned space, that the diameters of the pores between its parts may be all less than any given right line, or so that all the parts of such a particle shall be nearer to each other than any given right line.

2. Two bodies may be given equal in bulk, but yet any how unequal in specific gravity, or in the quantity of matter in each; so that the sums of the pores in each shall

be nearly equal. As for instance, in a cubic inch of gold, and another of air, the quantity of matter in the former may be 20,000 times as great as that in the latter; yet the vacuities in the gold may be to those in the air, as 999999 to 1000000, which is very near equal.

3. Those particles which constitute air, water, or any other fluid, if they touch one another, are not absolutely solid; but are compounded of other particles, which do contain within them many vacuities. And such particles of matter as are the least of all others, and which are perfectly solid and devoid of all interspersed vacuities, may be called the first, or primary component particles of matter, or particles of the first composition. Such *moleculæ* as are compounded of these first *particles* only, may be called *particles* of the second composition. And such moles as are compounded of these second *moleculæ*, by several of them coalescing together, may be called *particles* of the third composition; and so on, to the last composition of *particles* of which bodies are made, and into which they are primarily dissolved.

4. If a *particle* of matter touch any body, the force by which it tends towards that body, or by which it adheres to it, is proportional to the quantity of the contact; for such *particles* as lie remote from the place of contact, add nothing to the cohesion. And, therefore, according to the several degrees or quantities of the contact of *particles*, there will arise several degrees of the firmness or cohesion of bodies. And the greatest force or degree of cohesion will be, when the surfaces of the cohering *particles* are perfectly plain; for there the force, by which any

one *particle* adheres to another, will (*cæteris paribus*) be as the parts of the superficies in which they touch. And hence only can the cause of the cohesion of the parts of matter in solid and firm bodies be solved.

5. Those *particles* are most easily separated one from another, whose contacts with other *particles* are fewest and least; as will be the *particles* of a spherical figure. And from hence only can the true cause of fluidity arise.

6. If the texture of a body be such, that its *particles* of the last composition (prop. 3.) can be moved a little from their primary state of cohesion or contact by some external force, but yet so that the *particles* of the body do not by such force run into any new contacts or cohesions; then they will recover again their former contacts by the power of attraction, or by a force that will make them tend towards one another: and consequently, such a body will, after the force, recover again its former figure, and position of its *particles*. And in this consists the reason of elasticity.

7. But if the texture of a body be such, that when its *particles* are, by some external force, removed from their former contacts, they go immediately into others of the same degree, that body cannot recover its former figure and position of parts. And this is the texture of such bodies as are soft.

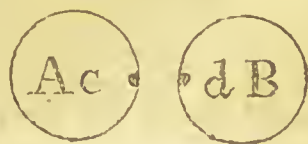
8. As *particles* which are perfectly solid, will attract one another the most strongly; and as in all other *particles* the power of their attraction is proportionable to their density or solidity, so the attractive forces, even of *particles* perfectly dense or solid, depend much upon their figures. For if a small *particle* of matter be supposed to be formed into an indefinitely small

plate, of a circular figure; and if another *particle* be supposed to be in a right line passing through the centre of that plate, and at right angles to its plane; then, if that *particle* be distant from the circular plate a tenth part of the radius of that circle, the force by which that corpuscle is attracted by the plate, is thirty times less than if the attracting matter had coalesced into a spherical figure; so that the virtue of the whole particle had been diffused, as it were, from one physical point. But yet, this circular plate will more strongly attract the *particle*, than any other *particle* of the same weight with it, that shall be formed into a long and slender cylinder.

9. Salts are bodies, whose *particles* of the last composition are endued with a great attractive force; but yet between those *particles* there are very many pores which are pervious to *particles* of the last composition of water, which, being strongly attracted by the saline ones, do rush towards them, disjoin their contact, and dissolve them.

10. A body, specifically heavier than water, may have its magnitude so diminished, that it shall be suspended by, or swim in water, and not be carried downwards by its own weight, which is the reason that small *particles* of salts and metals will swim in such menstruums, as will dissolve in those metals, &c.

11. Greater bodies attract one another with a less force than lesser do: for the force, with which the bodies A and B attract one another, exerts itself only in those *par-*



ticles which are near one to another, the remote ones having no such force; wherefore, there is no greater attractive force required to move the bodies A and B towards one another, than to move c and d. But the velocity of bodies of the same force are reciprocally proportionable to those bodies; wherefore, the velocity, by which A tends towards B, will be to the velocity with which the *particle* c, apart from the body, tends towards B, as the *particle* c to the body A: so much less, therefore, is the velocity of the body than that of c would be, if it were separated from it. From hence it comes to pass, that the motion of the greater bodies is naturally so slow, that it is usually retarded by an ambient fluid, or other bodies, round about them. But in lesser bodies this attractive force is very active and vigorous, and is the cause of a great many physical effects.

12. The *particles* of matter though they do not touch, may come so near one to another, that their mutual attractive force shall much exceed the force of gravity.

13. If a *particle* placed in a fluid be equally attracted every where by all the ambient *particles* of the fluid, no motion of the *particle* will arise from thence; but if it be attracted by some *particles* more, and by others less, it will move that way where the attraction is greatest, and the motion produced will be answerable to the inequality of the attraction.

14. If any body be placed in a fluid, and its *particles* do more attract the *particles* of the fluid than the *particles* of the fluid do one another; and if there be also in that body any pores, pervious to the *particles* of the fluid; then

the *particles* of the fluid will soon diffuse themselves through those pores. And if the cohesion of the parts of the body be not strong, but that it may be surmounted by the impetus of the *particles* of the fluid rushing upon it, and every way into its pores, there will arise from thence a dissolution of that body. Hence the reason of the dissolution of bodies in menstrooms: in order to which, three things are always necessary, 1. That the *particles* of the body to be dissolved do more strongly attract the menstruum than those of the menstruum do one another. 2. That the bodies have pores pervious to the *particles* of the menstruum. 3. That the cohesion of the constituent *particles* of the body be not so strong, but that it may be broken by the violent action of the *particles* of the menstruum upon it.

15. If *particles* mutually attracting each other, do also mutually touch one another, no motion can arise; but if they are separated from one another, a very small distance, a motion must arise from their mutual attraction: though, if they are removed from each other so far that they cannot attract one another more than they will the *particles* of the fluid in which they are, then on that account also will no motion be produced. From these principles all the phenomena of fermentation, and all effervescences do proceed. And hence appears the reason why oil of vitriol, mingled with a little water, hath so great an ebullition: for by the infusion of the water, the saline *particles* are a little disjoined from their mutual contacts; but since they do much more attract one another than they do the *particles* of the water, and since they are not every way equal-

ly attracted, a considerable motion must from thence arise. And from hence also may be seen the reason, why so great an ebullition arises from putting filings of steel into the former mixture of oil of vitriol with a little water; for the *particles* of the steel have a very great degree of elasticity, and thence a strong resili- tion must arise. And from hence also it is, that some menstruums act with a greater force, and will sooner dissolve some metals when mingled with a little water, than when pure, and without such mixture.

16. If the *particles* which do mutually attract each other have no elasticity, then they are not reflected back from one another, but will form aggregates of *particles*, from whence coagulation arises: and if these aggregates exceed in specific gravity the weight of the fluid, and are large enough, a precipitation will succeed; though a precipitation may also arise from the specific gravity of the menstruum being diminished or increased.

17. If the figure of *particles* mutually attracting each other, when swimming in a fluid, be such, that there is a greater attracting force in some of their given parts than in others, as also a greater contact there; then those *particles* will coalesce into bodies having given figures: and this way crystallization arises; and, from the figures of the crystals given, geometry will determine the figures of the component *particles*.

18. If between two *particles* of a fluid, another shall interpose, whose two opposite faces or sides, have very great attractive forces; this interposing particle will glew or fasten the other two to itself; and when this is done throughout

the whole fluid, that fluid will be frozen or turned into ice.

19. If a body of some bulk emit a large quantity of effluvia, and the *particles* of such effluvia have a very great attracting force, then will these effluvia, when they come near any lesser or lighter body, by their attracting force, surmount the gravity of those bodies, and lift them up to the bodies from whence they flow; and since the effluvia are much more copious and thick at lesser distances from the emittent body than at greater, the light body will be attracted by still more and more dense effluvia, and, at last, be brought to adhere to the emittent body. And this way most of the phenomena of electricity may be solved. See *Cohesion*.

Parturio, from *partus*, a birth, labour, or the bringing forth of a child.

Parturitis, laborious labour.

Partus, delivery, or the birth. See *Fœtus*.

Parulis, from *παρά*, near, and *ελον*, a gum, an inflammation, boil, or abscess in the gums.

Parvos Meatos, the cellular membrane of the ancients.

Pasina, i. e. *Catapasma*.

Paspalum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Pasque Flower. See *Pulsatilla*.

Pasque Flower, (*Meadow*), *anemone pratensis*.

Passa. In Paracelsus it is a whit-loc.

Passerina, sparrow wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species.

Passerina, a species of *Stellera*.

Passiflora, passion-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-eight species.

Passiflora Fœtida, annual stinking passion-

passion-flower, or love in a mist, a species of *Passiflora*.

Passio, a passion, affection, or disease; hence *passio hypochondriaca*, &c.

Passion Flower, *passiflora*.

Passive Principles, are such as the chemists mean by earth, &c. but their distinction is useless, because in all matter there is such a principle; so that what one seems to have in activity or inactivity, more than another, arises only from their different modification. See *Vis Inertia*.

Passula, raisins.

Passulatum, is a term given by *Dispensatory* writers to some medicines, where raisins are the chief ingredient, as the electarium *passulatum*, &c.

Passum, raisin-wine.

Pasta Regia, a lozenge.

Pastillum, or *Pastillus*, a little lump of paste, or ball, made to take, like a lozenge, a troch, or pill.

Pastinaca, parsnep, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Pastinaca Olusatra, Hercules's all-heal, or wound-wort.

Pastinaca, cow-parsnep; also a name for a species of *Sium*, *Daucus*, *Tordilium*, and of *Cuminum*.

Patagonula, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Patella, the knee-pan, a diminutive of patina. This is a little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side; it is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called also *Mola*. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley for facilitating their motion, by removing their

direction from the centre of motion.

Patella Documastica, a cupel, or test.

Patetæ Uvæ, or *Patetbesia*, grapes that dry on the vines.

Pathema, from *παθημα*, *affectus animi*, passion, or affection, or disorder.

Pathetici, diseases in which the appetites and passions are principally affected by excess or defect.

Pathetic Nerve. See *Nerve*, and *Patheticus*.

Patheticus, from *παθος*, *affection*, or *passion*, because they direct the eye to intimate the passions of the mind, an epithet of the fourth pair of nerves, so called, because they direct the eyes to intimate the passions of the mind: they pass by the sides of the sella turcica, and go through the foramen lacerum orbitale superius, to the superior oblique muscle.

Pathognomonicus, pathognomonic signs, from *παθος*, *a disease*, and *γινωσκω*, *to know*, an epithet for a symptom, or a course of symptoms that are inseparable from a distemper, and are found in that only, and in no other.

Pathologia, from *παθος*, *a disease*, and *λεγω*, *to speak*, or *commemorate*, the theory of the diseased state of the body. It treats of the nature, differences, causes, effects, &c. of diseases. Though the differences or rather arrangement of diseases is generally termed *Nosology*. In order to understand a disease, we should consider the morbid causes, parts affected, symptoms, crisis, diagnostics, and prognosis: hence, *pathology* is divided into all these parts.

Patience, (Garden.) See *Patientia*.

Patientia, garden-patience, a species of *Rumex*.

Patientiæ Musculus, the muscle of patience, thus called from its great service in labour: it is the same as the *Levator Scapulae*, which see.

Pator Narium, the sinus, cavity, or chafin of the nose.

Patrimonium, a name for the genitals,

Patrum Cortex, i. e. *Cortex Peruvianus*, so called from the Jesuits, (called *Fathers* in the church of Rome,) who first spread its use in Europe.

Paturfa, the venereal disease.

Pauladadum, i. e. *Terra Militæ*; also called *Terra Sigillata Sancti Pauli*.

Paulina, (*Confectio*), the confection called *Paulini*. It is a warm opiate. The London College gives a prescription for it in their *Dispensatory*. It is the *Paulina* of Aristarchus, which is the same with the *Confectio Archigenis*.

Paulinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species.

Paul's Betony, a species of *Veronica*.

Pavana, i. e. *Moluccense Lignum*.

Pavetta, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Pavia, scarlet horse-chestnut, a species of *Æsculus*.

Pavor, fear. Vogel makes it a species of *Somnium*. Sometimes it signifies the itch.

Payes herba, a species of plantain in Peru.

Pea. See *Pisum*.

Pea, (*Ceylon Sweet*), a variety of the *Pea*, (*Sicilian Sweet*.)

Pea, (*Everlasting*), two species of *Lathyrus*.

Pea, (*Pigeon*.) See *Cajan*.

Pea, (*Sicilian Sweet*), a species of *Lathyrus*.

Pea, (*Tangier*), a species of *Lathyrus*.

Peach-tree. See *Perfica*.

Pear, (*Anchorvy*.) See *Grias*.

Pear, (*Bachelor*), a species of *Solanum*.

Pear, (*Scarlet*.) See *Phænopyrum*.

Pear-tree. See *Pyrus*.

Pear-tree, (*American Alligator*) See *Persea*.

Pear-tree, (*Garlic*.) See *Crateva*.

Pearl-wort. See *Sagina*.

Pease, (*Chicbe*.) See *Cicer*.

Pease, (*Heath*), a species of *Orob*.

Pease, (*Wood*), a species of *Orob*.

Peastone, a genus of *Saxum*, consisting of little bodies, which are round and globose.

Peat. Before it is dried, it is a species of *Maltha*.

Pebble, a genus of *Petra*, admitting a very fine polish, composed of a flinty matter, and of great hardness, opaque, invested with an outward crust, and frequently marked with concentric rings, surrounding a nucleus.

Pechedion, the perinæum.

Pechyagra, the gout in the elbow.

Pechys, the elbow.

Pechytyrbe, an epithet for the scurvy.

Pecquet's Duct. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Pecten, the pubes, or share-bone.

Pecten, the shell-fish, called a Scallop.

Pecten, or *Pecten Veneris*, shepherd's needle, or Venus's comb, a species of *Scandix*.

Pectinæus Musculus, vel *Pectinalis*. According to Riolanus, that part of the triceps which arises nearest to the cartilage of the os

T c pubis.

Pubis. Brown says it is called *Pectinaeus*, because it rises from the os pectinis. It is also called *Lividus*, from its colour. It rises from the upper part of the os pubis on the outside of Poupart's ligament, runs downwards, backwards, and outwards, and is inserted into the linea aspera, below the little trochanter.

Pectinis Os, i. e. *Os Pubis*.

Pectis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Pectoralis, pectoral, medicines that are appropriated to disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Pectoralis, from the *os pectoris*, the pectoral muscles.

Pectoralis Major. This muscle rises in a radiated manner, from the anterior and inferior part of the clavicle, then from the sternum, and at the lower part from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, from the cartilage, and partly from the bony portion of the sixth rib; then passes towards the arm, with its upper edge contiguous to the deltoid, betwixt which two the cephalic vein has its course; near its insertion the *pectoralis* doubles in, on its lower edge, and forms a posterior and anterior lamella, then it runs to be inserted into the anterior part of the biceps groove. This muscle is partly a rotator of the arm, but its great use is to bring the arm forward close to the body.

Pectoralis Internus, i. e. *Triangularis Sterni*.

Pectoralis Minor. Some call it *Serratus Anticus Minor*. It lies beneath the *pectoralis major*; it rises by three digitations from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, then passes obliquely upwards and outwards, and joins with the short head of the biceps, to be inserted into the carotid process of the scapula.

Pectoris Os, the sternum.

Pectus, the metatarsus.

Pectus, the breast, most strictly includes the whole cavity, commonly called by anatomists, the *Middle Region*; but by some writers is more restrained to particular parts of that division.

Pectusculum, the metatarsus.

Pedaliu, a genus in Linnæus's botany, There is one species only.

Pedicelli, i. e. *Phthiriasis*, i. e. *Acari*, particularly those which lodge between the cuticle and cutis of mankind.

Pedicularia, staves-acre.

Pedicularis, rattle, coxcomb, or louse-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species.

Pedicularis, a species of cyc-bright.

Pediculatio, pediculation, *Morbus Pedicularis*, by the Greeks, *φθειγμασις*, is a particular foulness of the skin, very apt to breed lice; and is said to be the distemper of the Egyptians, which we read of among the plagues with which God punished that people.

Pediculi Inguinales, crab-lice.

Pediculus, a louse.

Pediculus, among botanists, signifies the stalk or stem upon which grows the leaf, fruit, or flower of any plant.

Pedius, i. e. *Extensor digitorum brevis*.

Pediluvium, from *pedes*, the foot, and *lavo*, to wash. It is a bath for the feet.

Pedion, the sole of the foot.

Pedora, the fordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

Pedunculus, a louse.

Pedunculus, in Botany, the foot-stalk of a flower, distinguished from that of a leaf.

Pedunculi Cerebelli, the two trunks from whence the arbor vitæ in the brain arise, are thus named.

Peganon, or *Peganum*, wild Syrian rue, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Pege, a fountain. The internal angles of the eyes are called *Pegæ*.

Pelada, a species of baldness, a shedding of the hair from a venereal cause.

Pelecanus, a pelean, an instrument for drawing the teeth with; also a glass vessel formerly used in chemistry, for the digestion or circulation of liquors poured in at the narrow necks, which were afterwards hermetically sealed.

Pelecinus, a species of *Biserrula*.

Pelioma, an ecchymosis when liver-coloured.

Pellicles of Lime, i. e. Cream of Lime.

Pellicle, is a film or fragment of a membrane, from

Pellis, the *skin*, or hide of any creature.

Pellitory. See *Parietaria*.

Pellitory of Spain. See *Pyrethrum*.

Pelma, the sole of the foot, or a sock adapted to the sole of the foot.

Peloria, a species of *Antirrhinum*.

Peltaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Peltatis Cartilago, from *pelta*, a buckler, the scutiform cartilage of the larynx.

Pelvis, signifies a *basin*; for which reason several cavities in the body are called by this name: as the lower part of the abdomen, &c.

Pelvis, a name of the cavity in the kidneys.

Pelvis Aurium, the cochlea in the ear.

Pelvis Cerebri, the infundibulum in the brain.

Pemphigo, i. e. *Pemphigus*.

Pemphigodes, } the thrush, or aph-
or } thous fever. See

Pemphingodes, } *Aphthæ*; also a particular kind of fever mentioned by Galen, in which the by-standers may feel a sort of aerial effluvia pass through the skin of the patient, in the manner of an exhalation.

Pemphigus, the vesicular fever. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a contagious typhus. He observes, that during the first, second, or third day after its access, small vesicles appear, about the size of oats; they continue a few days, and then pour out a thin ichor. The doctor places it in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Exanthemata*.

Pemphis, a species of *Lytbrum*.

Pemptæus, an ague, the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day.

Penæa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties eight.

Penæa, a species of *Polygala*.

Penetrating, is said of any thing subtle and piercing.

Penetration of Dimensions, is a physical possession of the same place by two bodies, so that the parts of the one do every way penetrate into, and adequately fill up the dimensions or places of the parts of the other, which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to demonstration.

Penicilla, is a lozenge made round by rolling; the same as *Turundula*, from *penicillus*, a *pencil*, which it resembles in shape.

Penicillus, a pledged or tent.

Penidium, a kind of clarified sugar, with a mixture of starch, made up into small rolls. The confectioners call it *Barley Sugar*.

Penidium Saccharatum, i. e. *Penidium*.

Penis. See *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Men.*)

Penis Cerebri, i. e. *Conarion*.

Penis Muliebris, i. e. *Clitoris*.

Penna, a feather: also the name of a submarine plant, which grows on rocks, and resembles a bird's wing. It is also called *Mentula Alata*.

Pennata, winged, from *penna*, a wing, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash, walnut-tree, &c.

Pennycress, a species of *Thlaspi*.

Pennyroyal, pulegium.

Penny-wort, (*Marsb.*) See *Hydrocotyle*.

Penny-wort, (*Wall.*) See *Umbilicus*.

Pensile, is said of some warts, excrescencies, or tumors, which hang by a small root, as if easy to come off.

Pentadactylon, a name for the *Palma Christi*.

Pentagynia, from πέντε, *quinque*, five, and γυνή, *mulier*, a woman, one of the orders in the fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and twentieth classes in the Linnæan system: in those classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are five pistilla, or female organs of generation.

Pentandria, from as above, and ἀνὴρ, *maritus*, a husband the fifth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends such flowers as have five stamina, or male organs of generation. Its organs are six.

Pentapharmacum, from πέντε, *quinque*, five, and φάρμακον, *remedium*, remedy, is any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

Pentaphylloides, barren strawberry.

Pentaphyllum, cinquefoil. It is the *Potentilla Reptans*, Linn.

Pentapleurum, i. e. *Plantago Angustifolia Major*.

Penthorum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Pentorobus, peony.

Peony, i. e. *Paonia*.

Pepasmos, πεπασμος, the same as *Concoction*, or *Maturation*.

Pepastica, digestive medicines.

Pepita Nux, Ignatius's-bean.

Peplion, or *Peplos*. They were purging medicines, for evacuating bile and phlegm. Sometimes it is spoken of under the names of *Mecon*, *Meconis*, and *Meconium*; also, *Wild Andrachne*, *Chamæsyce*, *Papaver Spumecum*, *Symphytum*, and *Tithymalus*.

Peplis, water-purslane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Peplis, a species of *Euphorbia*, called *Small Purple Sea Spurge*.

Peplus, petty-spurge, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Pepo, the pumpkin, a species of *Cucurbita*.

Pepper. See *Piper*.

Pepper, (*Barberry*), i. e. *Capficum Frutescens*.

Pepper, (*Bird*), i. e. *Capficum Minimum*.

Pepper, (*Guinea*.) See *Capficum*.

Pepper, (*Hen*), i. e. *Capficum Conoide*.

Pepper, (*Indian*.) See *Capficum*.

Pepper, (*Jamaica*.) See *Piment*.

Pepper, (*Red Bell*), i. e. *Capficum Tetragonum*.

Pepper Grass. See *Pilularia*.

Pepper Tree, (*Carolinian*), a species of *Vitis*.

Pepper-wort. See *Lepidium*. It is also a species of *Lepidium*.

Pepticos, peptics, such things as promote digestion, or are digestive.

Pe-

Pequeti Receptaculum, Pecquet's receptacle, i. e. *Receptaculum Chyli*.

Peracute, very sharp. Diseases are thus called, when greatly inflamed, or aggravated beyond measure.

Percepier, parsley-piert, or parsley-breakstone.

Percolation, straining through, from *per*, *through*, and *colo*, *to strain*; it is generally applied to animal secretion, from the office of the glands resembling that of a strainer, in transmitting the liquors that pass through them.

Per Deliquium, by melting; as salt of tartar, dissolved in the air, is called *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*, &c.

Per Descensum, by descent, is a particular manner of distillation.

Perdetum. In Paracelsus it is the root of skirret.

Perdicium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Peregrinum Lignum, i. e. *Nephrit. Lign.*

Percennial, strictly signifies any thing which lasts all the year, the word importing only so much, from *per* and *annus*, as those vegetables which shed not their leaves in the winter, commonly called *Evergreens*; but by some writers it is much in the same sense at *continual*, and applied to fevers which have no intermissions.

Pereskia, that variety of the opuntia called the *White flowering Indian Fig*.

Peretion, from *περαω*, *to dig through*, the perforating part of the trepan.

Perfecti Magisterii, oil of bricks.

Perfection is often used for that highest or best state, to which any natural productions are capable of being brought, although even then they are far from perfection in

the most rigid signification of the word.

Perfoliata, thorough-wax, and boor-cole.

Perforans Manus, i. e. *Flexor Tertii internodii Digitorum Manus*.

Perforans Musculus, is a muscle that arises from the upper and back part of the tibia, and passing under the inner ankle and ligament that ties the tibia and os calcis together, it divides into four tendons, which passing the holes of the perforatus, (the word importing *boring* or *passing through*,) are inserted into the third bones of each lesser toe. There is a massa carnea (a fleshy substance,) that arises from the os calcis, and which joins the tendons of this muscle where the lubricales begin.

Perforans Pedis, i. e. *Flexor Longus Pedis*.

Perforata, St. John's-wort.

Perforatio. Sometimes it signifies a *Seton*.

Perforation, is the passing any one body through another, as a thing is bored through; but chiefly used by physicians for the penetrating by an instrument into any of the great cavities, as is the operation of the paracentesis. Hildanus also uses it for such erosion of the bones as eats them through; and some other chirurgical writers for the opening any abscess by an instrument.

Perforatus Manus, i. e. *Flexor Internodii secundi Digitorum Manus*.

Perforatus Pedis, i. e. *Flexor sublimis Pedis*.

Perforatus Casserii, i. e. *Coraco Brachialis Musculus*.

Perforatus Musculus, also called *Flexor Brevis*, is a muscle that arises from the inner and lower part of the os calcis, and is inserted by four tendons into the second phalanx of each toe. These tendons

the perforated, to give way to the tendons of the perforans.

Perfricatio, shivering, or coldness.

Pergularia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Periodynia, pain in the stomach.

Periadysmia, pain in the stomach.

Perianthium, from περι, *circum*, about, and ανθος, *flos*, a flower, in Botany, denotes that sort of flower-cup, which either consists of several leaves, or else of one leaf divided into several segments, and surrounds the lower part of the flower.

Periaptæ, people on whom amulets were fixed for the removal of a disease.

Periblepsis, from περιελεπω, to stare about, that kind of staring look which is observed in delirious persons.

Peribole, from περιβαλλω, to surround. Sometimes it signifies the dress of a person; at others, a translocation of the morbid humours to the surface of the body.

Perical, i. e. *Pircal*.

Pericardia Arteria, the artery of the pericardium. It arises from the anterior middle part of the common trunk of the subclavian, or the carotid; it runs down upon the pericardium all the way to the diaphragm, to which it sends some branches.

Pericardia Vena, the vein of the pericardium. It sometimes springs from the trunk of the superior cava, at others, from the origin of the right subclavian. The left *vena pericardia* comes sometimes from the left subclavian before the mammaria, sometimes from the mammaria or diaphragmatica superior on the same side.

Pericarditis, inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium, from περι, *circum*, about, and καρδια, *cor*, the heart, is the membrane encompassing the heart. See *Heart*.

Pericardio Diaphragmaticæ Venæ, i. e. *Diaphragmaticæ Superiores*.

Pericarpia, from περι, *circum*, about, and carpus, the wrist, are medicines that are applied to the wrist.

Pericarpium, or seed-vessel, from περι, *circum*, and καρπος, *semen*, seed, in Botany, is the germen grown to maturity. It is defined by Linnæus as an entail of the plant big with seeds, which it discharges when ripe. It is distinguished according to the circumstances which attend it, into eight different kinds: 1. a capsule; 2. a silique or pod; 3. a legumen; 4. a conceptacle; 5. a drupe; 6. a pomum; 7. a bacca or berry; 8. a strobilus. See the articles *Capsule*, &c.

Perichondrium. It is a continuation of the periosteum. Dr. Hunter says this may be true of that sort of cartilage which supplies the place of bone in adults, as the trachea; or in such as supplies the place of bone in infants, as epiphyfes; but on the cartilages that are expanded over the extremities of articulating joints, the perichondrium is the inner layer of the capsular ligament, reflected over the cartilage extremely fine. This is not discoverable in adults, but in young subjects, where the parts are separable, it is easily discernible.

Perichrissi, a liniment.

Perichrista, any medicine with which the eyelids are anointed, in an ophthalmia.

Periclastis, from περι, *about*, and κλαω, *to break*. It is a term used by Galen for such a fracture of the bone as quite divides it, and forces it through the flesh into sight. Or
a frac-

a fracture with a great wound, wherein the bone is laid bare.

Periclymenum, English honey-suckle, a species of *Lonicera*.

Periclymenum Parvum, i. e. *Ipecacuanba*.

Pericranium, from *περι*, about, and *cranium*, the skull, or *περι*, about, and *κεφαλον*, the head: It is the membrane that covers the skull. It is a very thin and nervous membrane, of an exquisite sense, which covers immediately not only the cranium; but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reason, it is also called the *Periosteum*, from the former part as before, and *ος*, a bone. It is tied to the dura mater, by some fibres which pass through the sutures of the skull. It receives veins from the external jugulars, arteries from the carotides, nerves from the fifth pair of the brain, and from the second of the neck.

Peridejmica, (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from stricture in the urethra.

Peridromos, the extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

Periergia, *περιεργια*, is any needless caution or trouble in an operation, as *περιεργος*, is one who dispatches it without any unnecessary circumstances: both the terms are met with in Hippocrates, and others of the Greek writers.

Periestecos, from *περιστημι*, to surround, or to guard, an epithet for diseases, signs, or symptoms, importing their being salutary, and that they prognosticate the recovery of the patient.

Perigraphæ, an inaccurate description or delineation. In Vesalius, *perigraphæ* are certain white lines and impressions, observable in the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

Perilla, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Perimeter, is the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure, of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

Perinæ, a testicle. Some explain it the *Perinæum*; others say it is the *Anus*.

Perinæalis, (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine, from a tumor in the perinæum.

Perinæocele, a rupture in the perinæum.

Perinæum, from *περινεω*, to flow round, because that part is generally moist. It is the space between the anus and the parts of generation: it is divided into two equal parts by a right line.

Perin Kara, a wild olive-tree, of vast growth in Malabar.

Perinyctides, little swellings like nipples; or, as others relate pustules or pimples, which break out in the night.

Period, is the space in which a distemper continues from its beginning to its declension; and such as return after a certain space, with like symptoms, are called

Periodical Distempers.

Periosteum, from *περι*, about, and *οσεν*, the bone. It is that membrane which covers the bone. It is divided into two layers; it is composed of the fibrous expansions of membranes, ligaments, and tendons, wherefore it runs in various directions, according as these tendons, &c. are inserted. It is wanting over the enamel of the teeth, and on those parts of a bone where strong tendons enter, as in the trochanter.

Peripatetic Philosophy, is so named from those who studied and taught, walking about, and who were therefore called

Peripatetics, from *περιπατεω*, *perambula*, to walk about: the chief of these was Aristotle; and all who

have since espoused his doctrines, have gone under the same name, whether they have continued the practice of walking or not.

Periphery, from περιφέρω, *circumfero*, to surround, is the circumference of a circle or a sphere.

Periphimosi. See *Phimosi*.

Peripleumonia, i. e. *Periploca*.

Periploca, Virginian silk, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and two varieties.

Peripneumonia, from περι, *circum*, about, and πνευμων, *pulmo*, the lungs, or πνεω, *spiro*, to breathe, is an inflammation of some parts of the contents of the thorax, usually understood to be of the lungs. Dr. Cullen arranges it as a species of *Pneumonia*, or inflammation of the contents of the thorax. Ruysch says, it is an inflammation of the bronchial artery only. Hoffman says, that the seat is in the bronchial and pulmonary arteries, and their lateral lymphatic vessels.

Three kinds of *peripneumonies* are distinguished, viz. the *true*, or inflammation in the lungs; the *spurious*, or when a pituitous matter obstructs the vessels of the lungs; the *catarrhus*, or when a thin acrid defluxion on the lungs is the cause.

Peripneumonia Notha, the spurious or bastard *peripneumony*. See *Peripneumonia*.

Peripyema, περιπυημα, is a collection of matter about any part, as round a tooth in the gums: and

Perirrhaa, περιρροια, is a reflux of humours from the habit of the body into any of the larger emunctories for its excretion, as in a hydropical case, of water upon the bowels or kidneys, where it passes away by urine or stool.

Perirrhæxis, a spitting of blood, from a rupture of the veins in the lungs.

Periscyphismus, an incision made across the forehead, or from one temple to another, over the upper part of the os frontis, over the coronary suture. It was formerly used when a considerable inflammation or defluxion in the eyes attended.

Peristaltic Motion, from περι-σπλω, *contraho*, to contract, is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spinal fibres of the intestines, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards, and voided.

Peristaphylinus Externus, i. e. *Sphenosphaingo Staphylini*.

Peristaphylinus Internus, i. e. *Petrosalpingo Staphilini*.

Peristaphilo Pharyngæi, two small muscles inserted between the uvula and lower extremity of the internal ala of the apophysis pterigoidæus: they run obliquely backward on the sides of the pharynx. They seem to be what Santorini calls *Hyperopharyngæi*, or *Palato Pharyngæi*.

Peristerna, from περι, *circum*, about, and *sternum*, the breast-bone, expresses all on both sides that part.

Peristoma, or rather *Peristroma*, περιστωμα, properly signifies any covering, but is applied by Pecquet to the mucous, or villous coat or lining of the intestines, the same which Bilsius calls *Muscum Villosum*; Bartholine, *Crusta Membranosa*; and De Graaf, *Crusta Vermicularis*.

Perisytole, περισυστολη, is a pause or intermission between the systole and diastole, which is by most denied to be perceived in well persons, but when dying it is very sensibly felt.

Peritæron, the perforating part of the trepan.

Peritonæorix, a bursting of the peritonæum, and consequent hernia.

Peritonæum, from περιστεῖν, *circumtendo*, to stretch round. This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly; covering all the inside of its cavity. Its external superficies is unequal, where it adheres to the transverse muscles. The internal is very smooth and polished; it hath a number of small glands that separate a liquor which supplies the intestines, and facilitates their motion. When these glands are obstructed, the *peritonæum* grows thick, as may be seen in several dropsies. The upper-part of this membrane covers the midriff, to which it closely adheres: the fore-part of it strikes to the transverse muscles, and linea alba; the lower part of it to the os pubis; and the back-part of it to the os sacrum, and vertebræ of the loins. It is a double membrane, and contains in its duplicatures the umbilical vessels, the bladder, the ureters, the kidneys, and the spermatic vessels, to all which it gives a membrane, as also to the liver, spleen, stomach, intestines, and womb. Its external lamina has two productions, like to two sheaths, which pass through the rings of the oblique and transverse muscles in the groin, for the passage of the spermatic vessels in men, and for the round ligaments of the womb in women. These productions, being come to the testicles in men, dilate and form the tunica vaginalis. The internal lamina, which is here very thin, having accompanied the external productions a little way, cleaves close to the spermatic vessels, and round ligaments of the womb. The *peritonæum* has veins and arteries from the phrenicæ,

from the mammillary, the epigastric, and often from the spermatics. Its nerves are of those which are distributed in the muscles of the abdomen. It has likewise a few lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the iliac glands. By the elasticity of its fibres it easily dilates and contracts in respiration and conception. If it breaks, it causes a rupture either in the groin or navel. Its use is to contain the bowels of the abdomen, and to give each of them an outer coat.

Peritonitis, inflammation of the peritonæum, including the mesentery and omentum.

Periwinkle. See *Vinca*.

Perizoma, περιζωμα, strictly signifies a girdle; but by Hildanus, and some other chirurgical writers, it is applied to such instruments for supporting ruptures, which we commonly call *Trusses*. Some also express by it the diaphragm.

Pernio, a swelling in the hands and feet, from πλεγμα, *heel*, a kibe, chilblain. This disorder attacks the hands, feet, heels, ears, nose, and lips. It is attended with swelling, heat, itching, and soon there are troublesome ulcers in the part.

Perona, i. e. *Fibula*.

Peronæa, and *Peronæus*, from *perona*, the *fibula*, adjacent to which some muscles, &c. lay.

Peronæa Arteria, the peroneal artery. It is the smaller division of the posterior tibialis; it passes down behind the fibula, between the soleus and the flexor pollicis, passes over the interosseous ligament, and about the upper and back part of the os calcis it forms an arch with the tibialis posterior.

Peronæus Musculus, or *Peronæus Anticus*, a muscle of the leg that is joined to the posticus in its origination,

tion, which is from the upper and external part of the fibula; and running through the channel which is in the external ankle, it is inserted into the os metatarfi.

Peronæus Longus, i. e. *Peronæus Posticus*.

Peronæus Posticus, arises from the superior and external part of the perone, or fibula; and descending, it passes through the fissure of the external ankle under the sole of the foot, to be inserted into the os metatarfi that sustains the little toe. When this muscle acteth; it pulleth the foot outwards.

Peronæus Secundus. It rises about the middle of the outward part of the fibula, and as it runs under the malleus externus, it becomes tendinous, and is inserted with the tendon of the *Peronæus Brevis* into the metatarsal bone of the little toe.

Peronæa Vena. It is one of the divisions of the poplitea; it runs nearly the same course with the artery of the same name.

Perone, the fibula.

Peronæus Brevis, i. e. *Extensor Digitorum longus*.

Perpetual Motion. See *Nature*, *Laws of*, Law II.

Per se, by itself, as some things are drawn by distillation without any additional helps to raise them; as the genuine spirit of hartshorn, thus called in opposition to that which is assisted with quicksilver.

Persea, American aligator pear-tree, a species of *Laurus*.

Persica, the peach-tree. Linnaeus includes it in the genus *Amygdalus*. He distinguishes two sorts of peach-tree, and one variety.

Persica Nux, the walnut.

Persicaria, dead or spotted arsmart. It is the *Polygonum Persicaria*, Lin.

Persicaria, (Chinese Bearded.) A species of *Polygonum*.

Persicon, the walnut.

Persicum Balf. i. e. *Balf. Traumat.*

Persicus Ignis, a carbuncle. Avicenna says, it is that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

Persiflens Febris, a regular intermitting fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated hours.

Persolata, or *Personata*, a species of *Arctium*.

Perspiration, a breathing through. See *Baths*, and *Bathing*; *Cuticula*, and *Cutis*. And what flies off this way, is called

Perspirable Matter. See as above.

Perturbatio Alvi, a diarrhœa.

Pertussis, the whooping-cough.

Peruvian Balsam-tree, i. e. *Perruifera*, vel *Myroxylon Peruiferum*, Linn.

Peruvian Bark-tree, i. e. *Cinchona Officinalis*, Linn.

Pervigilium, watching, or want of sleep, a frequent and unfavourable symptom in fevers.

Pes, the foot. In this are distinguished three parts, the *Tarsus*, *Metatarsus*, and *Toes*, which see.

Pes, a foot, the eighth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: from the elbow to the basis of the thumb, or twelve Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

Pes Capræa, goat's-foot, a species of *Oxalis*; also a species of *Convolvulus*.

Pessary, is an oblong form of medicine made to thrust up into the uterus, upon some extraordinary occasion.

Pes Tigridis, tiger's-foot, a species of *Ipomœa*.

Pestilentialis, the plague.

Pestis, the plague, is a distemper commu-

communicated by *Infection*, which see, and *Contagion*. Whence

Pestilential Distempers, are those so communicated.

Petala, is a term in *Botany*, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. Whence plants are distinguished into *Monopetalous*, whose flower is in one continued leaf; *Tripetalous*, *Pentapetalous*, and *Polypetalous*, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves. See *Flower*. Hence

Petalodes, *πεταλodies*, is by Hippocrates applied to an urine which hath in it stony substances resembling leaves.

Petasites, from *πεταω*, to extend, or from *πετασος*, a hat, or bonnet, because the leaves are large, have a hollow in the middle, and then extend horizontally round the hollow, butter-burr, a species of *Tussilago*.

Petechiæ, red or purple spots on the skin, which frequently appear in the small-pox, &c. The Italians gave them this name, from the word *petechio*, because they resemble the bites of fleas.

Petechialis Febris, the spotted fever, or the *petechial* fever. It is the low or putrid fever, attended with purple spots.

Petesia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Peticulas, i. e. *Petechialis Febris*.

Petiolus. In *Botany*, the foot-stalk of a leaf.

Petiveria, Guinea hen-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Petole, crab-lice.

Petra, in *Fossilogy*, an order in the class of stones. This is a stone, of a close solid structure; and wanting the characters of the other orders of this class.

Petra Vulgaris, a genus of *Petra*, of a solid structure, and wanting the characters of felspar, and the other genera of the order of *Petra*.

Petracorius Lapis, Perigord-stone. It is a fossil ferruginous substance, black, hard, and heavy. It is found in the mountains of Dauphiny, and used in painting earthen vessels and enamelling.

Petrea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species and one variety.

Petrefaction, and

Petrification, from *petra*, a rock, or stone, and *facio*, to make, to turn into stones. This is applied to some substances that by certain springs or liquor seem changed into stone; but there is not in such cases any real transmutation of another substance into stone, but only particles of stone which before floated in a liquor, lodged and deposited in the pores of such substances, in such a manner and such plenty, as to leave very little less than the appearance of a stone. This is also frequently done by an incrustation of stony particles upon some bodies, as salts shoot upon and adhere to them.

Petroleum, seu *Oleum Petræ*, rock-oil, a fluid bitumen or mineral oil, exuding from the clefts of rocks, or from the earth, or found floating on the surface of waters, in different parts of Europe, and more plentifully in the warmer countries, similar, in its general properties, to the oils extracted by distillation from pit-coal, amber, and other solid bituminous bodies. The more fluid *petrolea* have been distinguished by the name of *Naptha*; and the thicker, by those of *Pissasphaltum*, and *Pisseltum*. Their general virtues are those of stimulants, externally,

in

in nervous complaints, and as diuretics.

Petroleum Flavum, Italian or yellow oil of petre. It is of a yellow colour, less fluid than the white sort, in smell less penetrating, less agreeable, and more nearly allied to that of the oil of amber.

Petroleum Album, white petroleum. It is nearly colourless, almost as fluid and limpid as water, of a strong penetrating smell, not disagreeable, somewhat resembling that of the rectified oil of amber.

Petroleum Barbadosense, Barbadoes tar. It is of a reddish black colour, and a thick consistence, approaching to that of common tar. It is found in several of the American islands, but is chiefly obtained from Barbadoes.

Petroleum Vulgare, common rock-oil, or red petroleum. It is of a blackish red colour, of a thicker consistence, and a less penetrating and a more disagreeable smell than either the white or the yellow sorts.

Petropharyngæi. These muscles arise from the lower part of the extremity of the apophysis petrosa, and run backwards, to be inserted into the linæa alba of the pharynx.

Petrosalpingo Staphilini. Each of these muscles are fixed by one extremity, partly to the inner side of the bony portion of the Eustachian tube, or to that next the apophysis petrosa, partly along the cartilaginous portion of the same tube; thence it passes a little way under the soft membranous part, and then turns towards the septum palati.

Petrosa Apophysis, the rock, or harder portion of the temple-bones; in children it is easily separable from the other parts, viz. the mastoid and squamous.

Petrosum Os, i. e. *Petrosa Apophysis*.

Petroselinum, common parsley, a species of *Apium*.

Petrosilix, i. e. *Chert*.

Petty Whin, a species of *Genista*.

Petum, tobacco. The Indians call it *Petum*.

Petuntse, the Chinese name of a stone, used in making the Oriental porcelain. It possesses the properties of stones called *Fluors*.

Peuce, the pine-tree.

Peucedanum, from *peuce*, a pine-tree, which it resembles in its leaves, hog's-fennel, or sulphur-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and two varieties.

Peyeri Glandulæ, Peyer's glands, i. e. *Brunneiri Glandulæ*.

Peza, the sole of the foot, or the ankle. According to some, it is all under the tibia.

Peziza, funnel-top, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates eight species.

Phaca, bastard milk-vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Phace, or *Phaos*, a lentil.

Phacodes, φακωδης, is used by Hippocrates for hypochondriacal persons, whose complexions are of a lentil colour, as *upophacodes* is also applied by him to such as are approaching to such a complexion; and

Phacoides, φακοειδης, any thing in the shape of a lentil, as applied by Vesalius to the crystalline humour of the eye. Galen also makes mention of

Phacoptissima, φακοπιισσαν, a liquor, or decoction of lentils, like what is now the common practice in the country of boiling tares in drinks for raising the small-pox, and the like uses.

Pha-

Phacosis, a black spot in the eye, resembling a lentil.

Phænomenon, from φαῖνω, *appareo*, to appear, is any natural representation or appearance.

Phænopyrum, scarlet-pear, a species of *Mespilus*.

Phæum, a species of *Geranium*.

Phagædena, from φάγω, *edo*, or *rodo*, to eat or corrode, is such an ulcer where the sharpness of the humours eat away the flesh.

Phagedenic Medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.

Phalacra. In Hippocrates they are blunt and smooth surgical instruments, as a probe, or any other, with a button at the end.

Phalacrotis, a decay of the hair.

Phalangium, a name for several species of *Ephemerum*.

Phalangium Allobrogicum, i. e. *Liliastrum Alpinum minus*.

Phalangosis, a double or a triple row of the eye-lashes.

Phalanx, was first applied to a rank of men in battalia, and is now by anatomists used for the small bones of the fingers, which see under *Digitus*.

Phalaris, Canary-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates sixteen.

Phallus, morel, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Fungi*. He enumerates two species.

Phantasma, false vision, the same as *Pseudoblepsis*.

Pharmacia, purgation of the belly, by giving cathartics.

Pharmaceutica, pharmaceutics, is that part of physic which teaches the use of medicines.

Pharmaceutic, φαρμακευτικὴ, *medicine*, or the art of healing by means of drugs or medicines prepared by the art of *Pharmacy*.

Pharmacia, the art of making medicines.

Pharmacochymia, that part of the chemical art which teaches the preparation of chemical medicines, by way of distinction from the spagirical part, which treats of the transmutation of metals.

Pharmacopœia, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, and ποίω, *to make*, a pharmacopœia, or a dispensatory, compilations of medicines approved of by medical practitioners. About the middle of the fifteenth century, Nicolaus Præpositus of Tours, wrote a general dispensatory, and it was the first. The first that was set forth by public authority, was that of Valerius Cordus, under the sanction of the senate of Norimberg, anno 1542.

Pharmacopœius, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, and ποίω, *to make*, a medicine maker, an apothecary.

Pharmacopola, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, and πωλώ, *to sell*, a seller or vender of medicine.

Pharmæum, remedium, any medicine.

Pharnaceum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirteen.

Pharus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Pharyngæ Inflammatio, inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyngæum Sal. It is a salt form of a solution of cream of tartar, nitre, and alum, in distilled vinegar. It is used for gargarisms in quinities.

Pharyngæthron, the fauces or pharynx.

Pharyngo-staphylini. They are two small muscles fixed to the lateral part of the musculi thiropharyngæ, as if they were portions detached from the muscles; then they run up obliquely forward, along the two posterior half arches of the septum, and terminate in the septum above the uvula, where they meet together; the thickness of the posterior

terior half arches is made up by these muscles.

Pharyngotomia, from *pharynx*, and *τεμνω*, to cut. It is the same as *Laryngotomy*.

Pharynx, the upper part of the œsophagus. The Latins call it *Infundibulum*.

Phascum, earth-moss, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of the *Musci*, or *Mosses*. He enumerates five species and one variety.

Phaseolus, kidney-bean, or French bean, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species and many varieties.

Phascolus Zurratensis, cowage, stinking-beans, or cow-itch, the *Dolichos Urens vel Pruriens*, Lin.

Phassachates. So the agate is called, when the figure in it resembles a dove.

Phases, from *φαίω*, *apparco*, to appear, are the appearances of any thing.

Phausinges, red circles in the legs, excited by fire. It sometimes is used to signify other kinds of spots, as well as red ones caused by the fire.

Phcogpteris, wood-polypody, a species of *Polypodium*.

Pbellandrium, fine-leaved water-hemlock, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Phellodrys, the laurel-oak.

Phellos, a species of *Quercus*.

Phelypæa, a species of *Lathræa*.

Phengites, a luminous stone, capable of acquiring light, and dispensing it again.

Phiala, a glass vessel, with a big belly and long neck. It is often used for chemical coagulations and solutions.

Philadelphus, syringa, or mock-orange, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Philadynamos, an epithet of water, expressing the property of it, by which it diminishes the strength.

Philanthropos, *φιλανθρωπος*, is strictly a friend to man; but hence some have conceitedly given it to some medicines of which they have had a great opinion.

Philanthropus, a name of *Aparine*.

Philemot. It is the brown species of *Zinc Flos*; it is of a russet-colour, of a scaly texture; it is mineralized by sulphur, and often contains iron.

Philiatros, *φιδιατρος*, a student in medicine.

Phillyrea, mock-priver, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and six varieties.

Philonium, is the name of an anodyne electary, described in most *Dispensatories*, from Philo, its author.

Philosophia, and thence

Philosophus, *φιλοσοφος*, is a lover of knowledge, and therefore most eminently applied to those who study natural causes: as

Philosophical Tree, i. e. *Arbor Diænæ*.

Philosophical Wool, i. e. *Flowers of Zinc*.

Philotechnus, *φιλοτεχνος*, is applied to one who is a lover, and an encourager of arts.

Philtron, from *φιλεω*, to kiss, a love potion, or medicine to excite love. It signifies also the cavity or depression of the upper-lip, which is situated under the septum of the nose.

Phimosica, (*Ischuria*), a suppression of urine from a phymosis.

Phimosi, from *φίμος*, *obturamentum*, a glewing or fastening. It hath been used to signify the adhesion of one part to another, by the mediation of some glutinous matter, as in the eye-lids. It hath also signi-

signified the adhesion of the prepuce to the glans of the penis. At present it is always used to signify that disease in which the prepuce is so straitened on the point of the penis, that it cannot be drawn back over the glans. The Greek word *φίμωσις*, *præcludo*, *obturo*; as applied to this disease, might perhaps be most properly translated by the words a *coarctation*, or *stricture* of the prepuce; or, if a Greek name must be used, another word in that language must be chosen, more expressive of these English ones.

Phlasma, a contusion, or collision.

Pheleopalie, the pulsation of an artery.

Pheleorrhagia, from *φλεψ*, a vein, and *ῥήνωμι*, to break, a rupture of a vein.

Phelebotomy, from *φλεψ*, *vena*, a vein, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut, is blood-letting. To give as much light into this affair, of so much importance to the art of healing, as our compass will here allow, it ought to be remembered, "That every body striking against another, and communicating part of its motion thereunto, does lose so much of its own motion, or is so much retarded." Wherefore, the blood thrown out of the heart, while it strikes upon the antecedent blood, and drives it forward, transfers to it part of its own motion, or loses it; that is, it is hindered by that, and so much retarded in its own motion. Hence it follows, that if blood be drawn out of the basilic vein of the right arm, then the succeeding blood, or that carried by the axillary artery or right subclavian, will be less hindered in its motion than it was before that vein was opened: for, part of the blood being taken away by the opening of that vein, there remains behind a lesser quantity

in the axillary vein, or less is contained between the farther extremity of the axillary artery and the heart than was before; therefore, the blood being let out by the vein, the remainder in the artery will be less hindered in its motion than before. And therefore, the blood of that artery, which communicates with the vein that is opened, will flow with a greater velocity, after the aperture is made than it did before. Hence it appears, that while the blood is flowing out of the vein in the arm, the blood, thrown out of the heart into the aorta, will find less resistance in the ascending trunk than in the descending; and therefore it will flow faster in the ascending than in the descending trunk: and thence too it will find less resistance in the right subclavian artery than in the left. For the blood is not supposed to run out of the vein in the left arm, but of the right; and therefore it will run faster through the right subclavian or axillary artery than through the left. And, lastly, it hence appears, that the blood being let out of a vein in the right arm, the remaining blood in the right axillary artery runs with a greater velocity into the artery of that arm that is continuous to it than it runs through the thoracic artery, or the right scapulary, which is likewise continuous to it; because, when the blood is not supposed to be drawn out from any vein corresponding to the thoracic artery or into which this exonerates itself, there is proportionally a greater impediment to the motion of the blood in the thoracic artery than in that of the arm. But because the velocity of blood in the subclavian artery, or the right axillary, is greater than in the left, the velocity in the right thoracic will

also be greater than in the left thoracic artery. Wherefore, it is manifest that the blood being let out of a vein in the right arm, the greatest velocity of the remaining blood will be in the artery of that arm, because it immediately empties its blood into the vein that is opened; and the next greatest velocity will be in the thoracic artery or scapulary of the same side, going out from the axillary artery. But the velocity of blood will be far less in the brachial, axillary, and thoracic artery on the left and opposite side; and the velocity will be least of all in the arteries arising from the descending trunk of the aorta.

Upon this view it may easily be gathered what is to be done in every particular circumstance, as to *blood-letting*. As for instance, if we would prevent the increase of any humours from the blood stagnating in the left leg, or bring it about, that as little blood as possible should flow to that leg in any given space of time; first, blood ought to be taken from the arm or leg of the right side, because this is truly making what is called a *Revulsion*. And again, if blood be drawn away on the same side, and from some vein that receives the blood from a branch of that trunk which transmits it to the swelled part, it will occasion a greater derivation of blood to that limb. And whosoever rightly understands thus much, will easily, in every exigence, manage this part of cure to the greatest advantage. And, as for what relates to the whole habit in all lentors and viscidities, if there be a due strength and elasticity remaining in the solids, *phlebotomy* will make the remaining blood circulate faster, and become thinner

and warmer: but in a plethora from debauch, and too large quantities of spirituous nourishment, or from a diminution of perspiration, where the blood yet retains its natural fluxility, *phlebotomy* will render the remaining mass to circulate slower, and become cooler. In the former case a diminution of the resistance in the blood-vessels will increase the contractile powers of those vessels, and make them beat faster, and circulate their contents with greater velocity; but in the latter case, a diminution of the quantity of a spirituous blood will lessen the quantity of spirit secreted in the brain; the consequence of which will be, that the heart and arteries will not contract so often, nor so strongly as before, and therefore will the blood move slower, and become cooler. And on this depends the whole doctrine of *blood-letting*. For farther satisfaction in which see Bellini *De Missione Sanguinis*.

Phlebotomus, a lancet, or fleam for bleeding with.

Phlegm, in a human body, is the same as *Pituita*, which see; but among the chemists is much the same as *Water*, and is the common vehicle and diluter of all solid bodies; and, in proportion to its quantity in mixture, are the other more languid or disabled in their attractive influences. It is much to be questioned, whether this can be drawn by distillation without some mixture: that which was the least, must come nearest to the nature of a principle, and, upon that account, rain-water is like to afford it most. In the former acceptation of this term,

Phlegm of Alum. When alum is calcined, if the vapour arising from it is caught in a close vessel, it

condenses at first into an insipid liquor, which becomes slightly acid towards the end.

Phlegmagogues, from *phlegma*, *phlegm*, and *αγω, duco, to draw*, are such medicines as are supposed to purge phlegm.

Phlegmaria, a species of *Lycopodium*.

Phlegmasia, an inflammation.

Phlegmasiæ, inflammations. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is an order in the class *Pyrexia*.

Phlegmatia, a beginning anasarca.

Phlegmatici, are those which abound with phlegm in their constitutions.

Phlegmatitia, i. e. *Anasarca*.

Phlegmorrhagia, the name of a disorder in which a flux of thin phlegm was discharged from the nostrils. See Salmuthus's *Obs.* 37.

Phlegmon, from *φλεγω, to burn*. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a species of *Phlogosis*, which he defines to be of a lively red colour; generally a circumscribed tumor elevated to a point, often attended with a throbbing pain, and then terminating in an abscess.

Phlegmone Articuli. See *Arthropoifis*.

Phlegmonodes, i. e. *Phlogosis*.

Phleps, a vein. Among the ancients, it was both an artery and a vein.

Phleum, cat's-tail-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and one variety.

Phlogistici, inflammations and fevers, with a hard pulse, and topical pain.

Phlogiston, from *φλογίζω, inflammo*, a term much used by modern chemists to signify fire contained in bodies as a constituent principle; it is also called the *Inflammable Matter*, and *Sulphureous Principle*.

It differs from elementary fire in the following particulars: 1st. When united to a body, it communicates to it neither heat nor light. 2. It produces no change in its state, whether of solidity or fluidity; so that a solid body will not become fluid by the accession of the *phlogiston*, and *vice versa*; the solid bodies to which it is joined being only rendered thereby more apt to be fused by the force of the culinary fire. 3. We can convey it from the body with which it is joined into another body, so that it shall enter the composition thereof, and remain fixed in it. Hitherto chemists have never been able to obtain the *phlogiston* quite pure and free from every other substance; for there are but two ways of separating it from a body of which it makes a part; to wit, either by applying some body with which it may unite the moment it quits the former: or else by calcining and burning the compound from which you desire to sever it. In the former case, it only passes from one combination into another; and in the latter, it is entirely dissipated. The inflammability of a body is an infallible sign that it contains a *phlogiston*; but from a body's not being inflammable, it cannot be inferred that it contains none; for experiments have demonstrated that certain metals abound with it, which yet are by no means inflammable. When animal or vegetable matters are burnt in such a manner as to hinder them from flaming, some part of the *phlogiston* contained in them unites intimately with their most fixed earthy parts, and with them forms a compound that can be consumed only by making it red-hot in the open air, where it sparkles and wastes away, without emitting any flame. This compound is called

ed *Coal or Charcoal*, and readily communicates to other bodies the *phlogiston* it contains.

Phlogosis, from *φλογος*, to inflame, a flushing, or a heat in any part, with or without tumor.

Phlogosis, inflammation. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Pblegmastica*. He defines it to be a febrile disorder, in which there is a redness of an external part, with heat, and tensive pain.

Phlogosis Erythema. In Cullen's *Nosology*, a species of *Phlogosis*.

Phlogosis Phlegmon. In Cullen's *Nosology*, a species of *Inflammation*.

Phlomis, sage-tree, or sage of Jerusalem, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seventeen species.

Phlox, lychnidea, or bastard-lychnis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and two varieties.

Phlyctæna, small bladdery pustules, rising upon the scarf-skin, after the manner of those caused by scalding hot water, from which the name. These sometimes appear on the cornea of the eye, and often on the bodies of infants.

Phlyxacion, or *Phlyxacion*, a pustule, or vesication on the skin, excited by fire or heat. Sometimes it is the same as *Phlyctæna*.

Phœnicus Morbus, the elephantiasis.

Phœnigmus, red marks or stains in the skin, as if red wine had been used to stain it.

Phoenix, common palm-tree, or date-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species and one variety.

Phornium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Phos, light; also the black circle about the pupil of the eye.

Phosphorus, from *φως*, light, and *φέρω*, to bring. It is a chemical preparation, from urine chiefly, that will flame and burn spontaneously. There are several kinds of it, which, by proper application, might give great insight into natural philosophy.

Phosphorus, the name of a collyrium in Galen.

Phosphorus Bononiensis, i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Phosphorus Kercheri, i. e. *Bononiensis Lapis*.

Phosphorus Liquida, liquid phosphorus. Powder one grain of *phosphorus* of urine, and ten grains of camphor; rub them together: these dissolved in the ol. caryoph. is the *liquid phosphorus*.

Phoxos, the sugar-loaf-shaped head.

Phragmites, common reed-grass, a species of *Arundo*.

Phrasum Viride, i. e. *Flos Æris*.

Phrenes, is the same as *Diaphragm*, which see, and thus called, from *φρην*, *mens*, the mind, because that has been imagined by some to be the seat thereof; and, from the communication of nerves, it hath certainly such a nice consent or fellow-feeling with the head, as to be sensibly affected with many commotions there.

Phrenesis, or *Phrenetiasis*, i. e. *Phrenitis*.

Phrenicæ Arteriæ, i. e. *Diaphragmaticæ Arteriæ*.

Phrenicæ Venæ, i. e. *Diaphragmaticæ Venæ*.

Phrenismus, i. e. *Phrenitis*, or inflammation of the brain.

Phrenitici Nervi, the nerves which run in the diaphragm.

Phrenitis, is a phrenzy or distraction, whose seat is certainly in the head, though it hath its name from a supposition to be seated in this part.

Phrenitis Apyrea, the same as *Mania*.

Phre-

Phrenitis Inanitorum, madness from a faulty bodily state.

Phrenitis Vogelii, i. e. *Synochus*.

Phricasmus, shivering.

Phricodes, a sort of semitertian fever. According to the ancients, it was a sort of fever, in which the patients trembled at the least breath of air.

Phryse. In Latin, *friſta*, simply, without its proper substantive, is *Resina Colophona*, black resin, so called in distinction from the liquid sort called *Hygra*.

Phrygius Lapis, the Phrygian stone. It is so called, because the dyers in Phrygia used it much. It is produced in Cappadocia. Its uses are the same as those of the lapis laminaris.

Phryma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Phtharticos, from *φθειρω*, to corrupt, deleterious, deadly.

Phtheriasis. See *Phthiriasis*.

Phtheiroclonon, a name for the staves-acre; it is so called, from *φθειρ*, a louse, and *κτενω*, to kill, because it destroys lice.

Phthiriasis, the lousy evil, from *φθειρ*, a louse. It is when lice are produced all over the body.

Phthisis, from *φθιω*, corrupto, to corrupt, rot, or waste, is a consumption. There is such a vast variety, both as to the cause and cure of what goes under this appellation, that, for an account thereof we must refer to authors on that subject. Dr. Cullen does not consider the *phthisis* as an original disease, but as a mode of some other disease, being terminated. See his *Nosology*.

Phthisis Ischiadica, i. e. *Tabes Coxaræ*.

Phthisis Humida, i. e. *Phthisis Confirmata*.

Phthisis Pupillæ, a kind of *Amaurosis*.

Phthisis Sicca, i. e. *Phthisis Incipiens*.

Phu, garden-valerian, a species of *Valeriana*.

Phygetblon, *φυγεθλον*, is a tumor affecting the glandulous parts under the jaw, called sometimes *Panais*, it lying round and flat as a cake.

Phylacteries, are sorts of amulets or charms, to be worn externally for the cure of many diseases; but these seem to have had their rise when physic was ingrossed by the monks and such like holy cheats; but are now put out of countenance by the increase of true learning, and the extirpation of those pious jugglers.

Phylica, bastard alaternus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties fourteen.

Phyllachne, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Phyllanthus, seaside-laurel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Phyllanthus, that variety of the opuntium called *Notch-leaved Indian Fig*.

Phyllis, bastard hare's-ear, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Phyllitidis, a species of *Osmunda*.

Phyllyrea, a species of *Cassine*.

Phyma, from *φύομαι*, to grow, or to be generated from, or from *φύω*, to proauce, all kinds of preternatural tumors from any part of the body, and especially such as affect the superficies of the skin, and arise without any external cause, and are generated, increased, or inflamed, and suppurated in a short time.

Phymata are also inflammations of the glands, which suddenly break forth, and hasten to suppuration, a sort of seraphulous tumors met

with in children, are also called *Phymata*.

Phymata, inflammations.

Phymosica, (*Ischuria*,) a suppression of urine, from a phymosis.

Physalis, alkekengi, or winter-cherry, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species and two varieties.

Physconia, a physcony, an intumescence in the belly, from the gradual increase of one or more of its contents; the part which increases is scirrhus: it is also a sort of tumor on the skin, &c.

Physic Nut, a species of *Jatropha*.

Physic Nut, (*Cotton-leaved*,) a species of *Jatropha*.

Physiognomonic Signs, from φυσίς, *natura*, nature, and γινώσκω, *cognosco*, to know, are signs that are pretended to be known from the countenance. As,

Physiognomy, is the art that pretends to give rules for so doing.

Physiologia, from φυσίς, *nature*, and λέγω, to treat of, that branch of medicine which considers nature with respect to the cure of diseases, particularly the human body, its parts, structure, health, life, functions, and œconomy.

Physics, from φυσίς, *natura*, is in general the science of all material beings, or whatsoever concerns the system of this visible world, though in a more limited and improper sense, *physic* is by many applied to the science of *Medicine*.

Physocèle, a windy tumor; from φυσά, a flatus, and κήλη, a tumor, a wind-rupture, or windy-tumor.

Physocephalus, an emphysematous tumor of the head.

Physometra, a tympany of the womb.

Phyteuma, rampion, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and one variety.

Phyteuma, a species of *Lobelia*.

Phyteuma, leïs bastard-rocket, a species of *Reseda*.

Phytolacca, American nightshade, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Phytologia, from φυτή, *planta*, an herb, and λέγω, *narro*, to describe, is a description of plants.

Pia Mater, is a thin and delicate double membrane which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain. Its inner membrane is much larger than its outer membrane; for it runs in betwixt all the foldings and circumvolutions of the brain to separate them, and to sustain the blood-vessels, which make several turnings and windings upon it, before they terminate in the substance of the brain. It has the same use as the dura mater.

Pica, the same as *Malacia*, which is a vitiated appetite, wherein persons crave things unfit for food, as women with child, or in a chlorosis.

Picca, common fir, pitch-tree, or Norway spruce fir-tree, a variety of *Abies*.

Picrocholos, from πικρός, *bitter*, and χολή, *bile*, a person abounding with bitter bile, or a person subject to anger.

Picra. See *Hiera Picra*.

Picris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Picroides, Montpellier viper-grass, a species of *Scorzonera*.

Pictonum Colica, a variety of the *Colica Spasmodica* of Cullen.

Piedra di Cobra, also called *Cobra de Capello*. The *Fierres de Cobras* are discovered by Felix Fontana, to be artificial productions, and to consist only of calcined hartshorn.

Pierres de Cobras, i. e. *Piedra di Cobra*.

Pig-nut. See *Bunium*, and *Bulbocastanum*,

bocastanum, a variety of the *Hickery-nut*.

Pila Hystricis, the bezoar of the porcupine.

Pila Marina, a species of *Alcyonium*, or a round spherical ball, found on sea-coasts amongst wrack: it is lanuginous, of a dark colour, formed by a collection of hairs, sand, and other impurities of the sea, united by means of some glutinous liquor.

Pileorn, i. e. *Avena Nuda*, or naked-oats.

Piles; they are the same as the *Hæmorrhoides*, and are to be accounted for only in the same manner, as a plethora causes the *Menses*; which see.

Pileus, i. e. *Cucupha*. In *Anatomy*, it is the coil with which some children are born; it is called *Pileus*, *Pileolus*, *Galea*, and *Vitta*.

Pilewort. See *Ficaria*.

Pili, *Hair*, which see.

Piliolus. See *Pileus*.

Pilosity, a discharge of substances resembling hairs with the urine.

Pilosella, common creeping mouse-ear, a species of *Hieracium*.

Pilosellæ Majoris, a variety of *Hieracium Murorum*.

Pilula, a pill.

Pilularia, pepper-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates but one species.

Pilus, a hair.

Pimenta, all-spice, or Jamaica pepper. The tree that affords it is the *Myrtus Pimenta*, Lin.

Pimento, i. e. *Pimenta*.

Pimpernel. See *Anagallis*.

Pimpernel, (*Bastard*.) See *Centunculus*.

Pimpernel, (*Round-leaved Water*.) See *Samolus*.

Pimpilim, long-pepper.

Pimpinella, burnet-saxifrage, a

genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and four varieties.

Pimpinella, a name of several species of *Pimpinella*, of the *Agrioides*, of several sorts of *Tragoselinum*, and a species of *Melanthus*.

Pimpinelloides, a species of *Seseli*.

Pine Apple, (*Wild*.) See *Bromelia*, and *Pinguin*.

Pine, (*Frankincense*.) See *Tæda*.

Pine, (*New England*, or *Lord Weymouth's*.) See *Strobilus*.

Pine, (*Sea*.) See *Fucus Incurvus*.

Pine, (*Stone*.) See *Pinea*.

Pine-tree. See *Pinus*.

Pine, (*Virginian Swamp*.) See *Tæda*.

Pinchbeck, i. e. *Tombac*.

Pinea, the stone-pine, a species of *Pinus*.

Pinealis Glandula. See *Conarion*.

Pin and Web, is an horny induration of the membranes of the eye, not greatly unlike the *Cataract*, which see.

Pineti, a species of *Elvella*.

Pinguetiosa Membrana, the cellular membrane, where the oily matter contained in it almost dissolves spontaneously.

Pinguedo, *Fat*, which see.

Pinguicula, a plant so called by Gesner, because its leaves are fat to the touch.

Pinguicula, butter-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Pinguin, wild pine-apple, a species of *Bromelia*.

Pinbones, the Barbadoes nut-tree. See *Cataputia*.

Pink. See *Dianthus*.

Pink, (*Deptford*.) See *Armeria*.

Pink, (*Chinese*.) a species of *Dianthus*.

Pink, Indian,) i. e. *Spigelia Marilandica*.

Pinks, (Meadow.) See *Flos Cuculi*.

Pinna, a wing.

Pinna Auris. See *Ear*.

Pinna Marina, a sea-shell of a conical form, and of which there are many species. Large pearls are sometimes found in them.

Pinna Nasi, the same as the *Alæ Nasi*, which see.

Pinnaculum Fornicis Gutturælis, the uvula.

Pinnata Folia, from *pinna*, a feather, in Botany, are such leaves of plants as are deeply jagged, cut, or indented, resembling a feather in shape.

Pino, the name of a species of nettle in Brasil

Pinus, the pine-tree. It differs from the fir-tree in having its leaves standing in pairs, those of the firs being solitary.

Pinus, pine-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-eight.

Piony. See *Pæonia*.

Piper, pepper, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-five.

Piper Indicum. It is the *Capficum Annuum*, Linn.

Piper Nigrum, It is the *Piper Nigrum vel Rotundum*, Linn.

Piper Album. It is the piper nigrum after its being decorticated.

Piper Jamaicensis, i. e. *Pimenta*.

Piper Longum. It is the *Piper longum vel Piper Indicum longum*, Linn.

Piper Caryophyllatum, i. e. *Pimenta*.

Piper Caudatum, cubebs.

Piper Chiapæ, Jamaica pepper.

Piper Murale. See *Sedum*.

Piper Tavasci, i. e. *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

Piperidge-bush. See *Berberis*.

Piperita, a species of *Fagara*.

Piperitis, dittander.

Piperine: things are thus called, which partake of the chief qualities of pepper, whether simples or compounds. Hildanus likewise applies *piperina* to baths in Helvetia, which he makes mention of in his works.

Piramidalia Corpora, the small eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata.

Pircal. So the Malabarians call an ulcerous swelling of the tibia, to which they are subject.

Pisaspphaltum, i. e. *Succinum*.

Piscidia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Pisshamin Virginianum, a species of *Guaiacana*.

Pisiforme Os, i. e. *Lenticulare*.

Pisolithus, pea-stone, a species of spherical spar, glossy, and of a white colour, composed of spherical crusts, and of a perfect spherical figure.

Pisonia Fingrigo, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Pis-a-bed. So the dandelion is called, from its diuretic efficacy.

Pissacum Indicum, Barbadoes tar.

Pissagous, i. e. *Bulbocastanum*.

Pisaspphaltos, common fossil pitch, or *Bitumen Judaicum*.

Pisselæum, from *πίσση*, pitch, and *έλαιον*, oil, oil of pitch. Wool is said to be spread over boiling pitch, and when it is soaked with the rising vapour, it is wrung into a vessel; and this is repeated as long as the pitch is boiling.

Pisselaion, oil of cedar.

Pistachia, pistachia-nut, or turpentine-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Pistachia, i. e. *Terebinthus Indica Theophrasti*. It is the fistic-nut-tree, or the pistachia nut-tree.

Pistachia Sylvestris. See *Staphylondendon*.

Pista-

Pistacia, Jamaica-birch.

Pistillum, a pestle, the use of which is enough known.

Pistillum, or *Pointal*, in *Botany*, denotes the female organ of generation in plants; in consists of three parts, the *Germen*, which is the rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity; the *Style*, which is the part that serves to elevate the stigma from the germen; and the *Stigma*, which is the summit of the *pistillum* and covered with a moisture for the breaking of the pollen. The *pistillum* is of great consequence in the sexual system, as well as the stamen or male part.

Pistilochia, Spanish branching-stemmed birth-wort, a species of *Aristolochia*.

Pistilochia, i. e. *Aristolochia*; also *Serpentaria Virginiana*.

Pistilochia Concava, i. e. *Fumaria Bulbosa*.

Pisum, pea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties seven. Besides these, others enumerate many more varieties.

Pitajaya, a species of *Cactus*.

Pitch-tree, picea.

Pityusa, a species of *Spurge*.

Pittonia, a plant mentioned by Miller.

Pituita, phlegm, is the most viscid and glutinous part of the blood, which is separated in the largest glands, where the contortions of the arteries are greatest, and give the greatest retardation to the blood's velocity, as in the glands about the mouth and head. Some call the water which comes from the stomach of some patients, whilst fasting in the morning,

Pituita Alba, i. e. *Anasarca*.

Pituitaria, i. e. *Diarrhœa Mucosa*.

Pituitaria, is a name given to a gland by Bartholine, which separates the viscid moisture of the nos-

trils. It is lodged in the sella sphenoidalis, between the sphenoidal folds of the dura mater, on its outside it is partly greyish, partly reddish, and white within.

Pituitaria Membrana, the pituitary membrane; it lines the whole internal nares, the sinus frontalis, and sphenoidalis, &c. It is termed *Pituitaria*, because that, through the greatest part of its extent it separates a mucilaginous lymph, called by the ancients *Pituita*.

Pituitosus Morbus. So the ancients called the nervous fever.

Pityriasis, i. e. *Porrigō*.

Pityroides, an epithet for a sort of sediment in the urine, which resembles bran.

Pityusa, a sort of *Spurge*.

Pix, pitch. It is tar dried by heat.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy pitch, by some called *White Pitch*. It is the resin of the pinus abies, less divested of its essential oil than the common resin is.

Pix Liquida, tar.

Pix Montana, a species of *Bitumen*.

Place, is that part of space which any body takes up; and is divided into absolute and relative: the former is the real internal space which a body fills; and the latter the apparent, secondary, or sensible position of any body, according to the determination of our senses, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining bodies.

Placebo, a common-place method or medicine.

Placenta Uterina. It is a thick cake, that grows on the outside of the chorion, in proportion as the fœtus grows; and, from its appearance, called also *Hepar Uterinum*, the liver of the womb. It is of a circular figure, and, at its biggest, is about two fingers breadth thick, and six or seven in diameter. The

branches of the umbilical vessels are spread through all its substance; and, indeed, it seems to be nothing else but a texture of the veins and arteries, by whose extremities opening into the sides of the hypogastric vessels, the circulation is performed between the mother and the fœtus: for that side of the placenta which adheres to the womb, appears to be nothing but the extremities of an infinite number of small threads, which, in labour, dropping out of the pores in the sides of the hypogastric blood-vessels, into which they had insinuated themselves, is the occasion of the flowing of the lochia, till the uterus collapses, or the pores, by the natural elasticity of the vessels, contract by degrees. Sometimes twins have only one common placenta, and sometimes they have each a distinct one.

Placentation, in *Botany*, denotes the disposition of the cotyledons at the time when the seed is beginning to grow. Plants in respect to *placentation*, are termed *Acotyledones*, without cotyledons, as in mosses; *Monocotyledones*, with a single cotyledon; *Dicotyledones*, having two cotyledons; and *Polycotyledones*, with many cotyledons.

Placitis, (*Crusly*), a sort of *Cadmia*; also called *Zonitis*, which see.

Pladarotis, a fungous tubercle in the inside of the eye-lid.

Plaga, πλῆγμα, in a lax sense, is taken for any disease; but more strictly is used to signify those which are external, and proceed from blows or accidents.

Plana. See *Ethmoides*.

Plancus. See *Leiopodes*.

Plane, is a surface that lies even between its bounding lines, so that, as a right line is the shortest extension from one point to another, so a *plane* surface is the shortest extension from one line to another.

Plane Tree. See *Platanus*.

Plant. What comes under this denomination, Mr. Ray has distributed under twenty-five genders, or kinds.

1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so; there having no seed or flower been yet discovered to belong to them, or at least but to few of them; such as coral, sponges, algæ conservæ, duck-meat, or the lens palustris, the fungi, tubera terræ, the mosses, and some liver-wort.

2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, and whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. Some of these bear their seeds on the back-part of their leaves; as the maiden-hair, spleen-wort, polypodium, and ferns. Others bear it on the stalk itself, adhering there by small single foot-stalks; as the lichen terrestris, the lycopodium or wolfs-claw, the adiantum aureum, the lunaria, equisetum, &c.

3. Those whose seeds are not so small as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or stameneous flower, i. e. such an one as is without the petala, having only the stamina and the perianthium; as hops, hemp, mercurialis, nettles, docks, sorrels, arse-smart, knot-grass, pond-weed, orach, blite, beet, ladies-mantle, &c.

4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk, when their stalks are cut, or their branches broken off; such as lettuce, sow-thistle, hawk-weed, dandelion, succory, goats-beard, nipple-wort, &c.

5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with down, but emit no milk as the former do; as colts foot, fleabane, golden-rod,

rod, ragweed, groundfel, cudweed, &c.

6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous, or hollow flowers gathered together in a round button, ball, or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat; of which kind are the thistle, the greater burdock, blue-bottle, knap-weed, saw-wort, &c.

These have all a down adhering to their seeds.

7. The corymbiferous plants, which have a compound discous flower, but their seeds have no down adhering to them; the reason of the name you have under the word *Corymbus*. Of this kind are corn-marigold, common ox-eye, yarrow, the daisy, camomile, tansy, mugwort, scabious, teasel, eryngos, &c.

8. Plants with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower, such are valerian, corn-fallad, agrimony, burnet, meadow-rue, fumitory, &c.

9. The umbelliferous plants, which have a pentapetalous flower, (i. e. one having just five small petals, or leaves) and belonging to each single flower, and two seeds lying naked, and joining together: they are called *Umbelliferous*, because the plant, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella, which they call *Umbella*.

This is a very large genus of plants, which, therefore, he thus subdivides into,

(1.) Such as have a broad flat seed, almost of the figure of a leaf, or which are encompassed round about with something like leaves; as cow-parsnep, wild and garden-parsnep, hogs fennel (*Pucedanum*) &c.

(2.) Such as have a longish seed

swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former, as shepherd's needle, cow-weed, wild chervil, common spignel or meum, &c.

(3.) Such as have a shorter seed; as angelica, and alexanders.

(4.) Such as have a tuberous root; as the earth-nut, kippernet or pig-nut, water drop-wort, and hemlock drop-wort.

(5.) Such as have a small wrinkled channelled, or striated seed; as stone-parsley, water-parsnep, burnet, saxifrage, caraways, smallage, hemlock, meadow-saxifrage, samphire, fennel, rock-parsley, &c.

(6.) Such as have rough, hairy, or bristly seeds; as mountain stone-parsley, wild carrot or bird's-nest, hedge and bastard-parsley, hemlock, chervil, sea-parsnep.

(7.) Such as have their leaves entire, and undivided into jags, &c. as perfoliata or thorowax, fanicle, the least hare's-ear, &c.

10. The stellate plants, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances, in the form of a radiant star. Their flowers are really monopetalous, but divided into four segments, which look like so many distinct petals, or four leaves; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds which grow at the bottom of it: of this kind is cross-wort, or mugweed, with madder, ladies bed-straw, wood-ruff, clivers, &c.

11. The asperifolia, or rough-leaved plants. They have their leaves placed alternately, or in a certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds; such as cynoglossa, or hound's-tongue, wild bugloss, vipers-bugloss, comfrey, mouse-ear, scorpion-grass, &c.

12. The

12. The suffrutices, or verticillate plants. Mr. Ray, in his last edition of his *Synopsis Methodica Stirp. Britan.* saith, "The more certain marks or characteristic notes of this kind of plants are, that their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another, their flower is monopetalous, and usually in form of a helmet, or hood; there succeed four seeds usually to each flower, and which have no other seed-vessel but the perianthium: for that mark of their flowers growing in whorls about the stalk, as they do in the dead-nettle, hore-hound, &c. is not found in all the plants of this genus." To this head belong mother-of-thyme, mint, penny-royal, vervain, wood-betony, self-heal, ale-hoop, bugloss, scordium, mother-wort, &c.

13. Such as have many naked seeds, at least more than four, succeeding their flowers, which, therefore, they call *Polyispermæ Plantæ Semine nudo*. By naked seeds they mean such as are not included in any seed-pod, or case, out of which they spontaneously drop; but such as either have nothing at all covering their seeds, or else drop off with their covering upon them. Of this kind are pile-wort, crow-foot, marsh-mallows, avens, strawberries, cinque-foil, tormentil, meadow-sweet, &c.

14. Bacciferous plants, or such as bear berries; as briony, dwarf-honey-suckle, butcher's-broom, Solomon's-seal, lily of the valley, nightshade, asparagus, whorts or whortle-berries, &c.

15. Multifiliquous, or corniculate plants; or such as have after each flower many distinct, long, slender and many times crooked cases, or filiquæ, in which their seed is contained; and which, when they

are ripe, open themselves, and let the seeds drop out: of this kind is the common houseleek, orpine, navel-wort, or wall penny-wort, bears-foot, marsh-marigold, columbines, &c.

16. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar vessel, or seed-case (besides the common calix) containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. These, by some, are called *vasculiferous plants*, such as common henbane, marsh, gentian, bind-weed, throat-wort, rampions, toad-flax, fox-glove, yellow and red rattle or cock's comb, eye bright, &c.

17. Such as have an uniform, tetrapetalous flower, but bear their seeds in oblong filiquous cases; as the stock-gilli-flower, wall-flower, common whitloe-grafs, jack-by-the-hedge, or sauce alone, common mustard, charlock or wild mustard, radish, wild rocket, ladies-smock, scurvy-grafs, woad, &c.

18. *Vasculiferous plants*, with a seemingly tetrapetalous flower, but of an anomalous or uncertain kind: for this flower, though it be deeply divided into four segments, is yet really monopetalous, and falls off all together in one; such as speedwell or fluellin, wild poppy, yellow poppy, loose-strife, spurge, and plantain (according to Mr. Ray.)

19. Leguminous plants (or such as bear pulse) with a papilionaceous flower. Their flower is difform, and almost in the form of a butter-fly with its wings expanded, (whence the name *Papilionaceous*) consisting of four parts, joined together at the edges; these are peas, vetches, tares, lentils, beans, liquorice, bird's foot, trefoil, rest-harrow, &c.

20. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a perianpetalous flower. These, as the 16th and 18th kind, have, besides the common calix, or cup of the flower, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves; such as maiden-pinks, champions, St. John's wort, male pimpernel, chick-weed, crane-bill, flax, pimpernel, periwinkle, centaury, wood - sorrel, marsh-trefoil, &c.

21. *Plants* with a true bulbous root. A bulbous root consists of but one round ball or head, out of whose lower part or basis there are many fibres or strings to keep it firm in the earth. The *plants* of this kind, when they first appear, come up but with one leaf, and the leaves are nearly approaching to those of the grass kind of *plants*, for they have no foot-stalk, and are long and slender: the seed-vessels are divided into three partitions; their flower is usually hexapetalous, or seemingly divided into six leaves or segments; such as garlick, daffodil, hyacinth, saffron, &c.

22. Such as have their roots approaching to a bulbous form. These emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots, resemble the bulbous *plants*, such as fleur-de-lis, cuckoo-pint, orchis, broom-rape, bastard helebore, tway-blade, winter-green, &c.

23. Culmiferous *plants*, with a grassy leaf, and an imperfect flower. Culmiferous *plants* are such as have a smooth, hollow, jointed stalk, with one long sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set on without any foot-stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk, such as wheat, barley, rye, oats, and most kinds of grasses.

24. *Plants*, with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imper-

fect or staminate flower, as cypresses, grasses, and rushes, cats-tail, bur-reed, &c.

25. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, but chiefly water-*plants*, as the water-lily, water-milfoil, pepper-grass, mouse-tail, milk-wort, dodder, &c.

There is also another usual division of *plants* into trees, frutices or shrubs, and suffrutices or herbs; but this is rather popular and vulgar than just and philosophical.

Plantago, plantain, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty-three.

Plantago, great water-plantain, a species of *Alisma*, which see.

Plantago Aquatica. So Tournefort calls the *Limosella*.

Plantago Latifolia, vel *Major*, broad-leaved plantain, way-bread, or common greater plantain.

Plantago Minor, rib-wort, or the greater narrow-leaved plantain.

Plantago, a name for a species of *Coronopus*, and of *Psyllum*.

Plantain. See *Plantago*.

Plantain, (*Bastard*.) See *Limosella*.

Plantain, (*Buckhorn*.) See *Coronopus*.

Plantain, (*Great Water*.) See *Plantago*.

Plantain, (*Sea*.) See *Læsingii*.

Plantain, (*Water*.) i. e. *Alisma*.

Plantain tree. See *Musa*.

Plants imperfect, are, by the botanists, accounted such as either really want flower and seed, or rather seem to want them; since no flower or seed hath yet been discovered to belong to much the greatest part of them. These Mr. Ray distinguishes according to the place of their growth, into I. *Aquatics*, or such as grow in the water, and that either in the sea, and then they are called *Marine Plants*, and those are either of a hard

hard and stony consistence, as the corals, corallines, porous; or of a more soft and herbaceous one; of these some are like herbs, and are of two kinds; the greater, which are cauliferous, as the fucus: the lesser, as the alga; the others are more of the muscous appearance; as the spongea. Fresh-water plants, and those have either no leaves, but are capillaceous, as the conservæ; or their leaves divided into three parts, as the lens palustris, lenticula, &c.

II. Such imperfect plants as inhabit the dry ground, he divides into, (1.) Such as have a substance, either woody or fleshy; and these have scarce any thing common to the perfect plants, neither the green herbaceous colour, nor the texture of herbs, nor flower, seed, nor leaf, properly speaking, as all the fungi: which are, 1. Such as grow on trees, and therefore called *Arboreus*; as the fungus laricis, called *Agaric*, and the fungus sambuci, which we call *Jesus Ear*, or *Auricula Judæ*, in Latin: 2. *Terræstris*; and these are either cauliferous, with heads either laminated, or porous underneath; or without stalks, as the *Pezize* of Pliny, and *Fungus Pulverulentus*, *Crepitus Iusi*, or common puff-balls 3. *Subterraneous*, as the tubera terræ, or truffles. (2.) Such as have a more soft and dry consistence, and more like that of herbs; of which some are both cauliferous and branched, as the musci or mosses. Others are without stalks, adhering like a crust to the surface of the earth, stones, trees, or wood, as the lichen terrestris and arboreus.

Plants, in the Linnæan system, in respect to sex, take their denominations from the sex of their flowers in the following manner:

1. *Hermaphrodite plants* are such as upon the same root bear flowers that are all hermaphrodite, as in

most genera. 2. *Androgynous*, male and female, such as upon the same root bear both male and female flowers, as in the class *Monœcia*.

3. *Male*, such as upon the same root bear male flowers only, as in the class *Dioœcia*. 4. *Female*, such as upon the same root bear female flowers only, as in the class *Dioœcia*. 5. *Polygamous*, such as either on the same, or on different roots bear hermaphrodite flowers, and flowers of either or both sexes, as in the class *Polygamia*.

Planta Pedis, is the sole of the foot. Hence,

Plantares, branches of the nerves called *Popliteus*.

Plantares Venæ, the tibialis posterior having descended to the sole of the foot, forms these veins, by dividing into several transverse arches, which communicate with one another, and with the saphena, and send ramifications to the toes.

Plantaris Arteria Externa. It is one of the divisions of the posterior tibial artery. It passes on the concave side of the os calcis obliquely under the sole of the foot, to the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone, and from thence it runs in a kind of arch towards the great toe, and there communicates with the tibialis anterior.

Plantaris Arteria Interna. It is a division of the posterior tibial artery, and goes to the sole of the foot, then divides, and one branch goes to the great toe, the other to the arteries.

Plantaris Musculus, is a muscle that hath a fleshy beginning from the back part of the external protuberance of the thigh-bone, and descending a little way between the gemellus and soleus, it becomes a long and slender tendon, which marches by the inside of the great tendon, and at the sole of the foot is expanded into a large aponeurosis, which

which hath the same use, situation, and connection, as that of the palm of the hand.

Plantula Marilandica, i. e. *Gen-sing*.

Planum, the metatarsus.

Planum Os. It is the external lateral portion of the ethmoides. Its outside next the orbit of the eye is smooth, whence its name.

Plastica Virtus, forming energy, organizing principles, plastic power, from *πλασσω*, *fungo*, to form, and *πλάσμα*, *figmentum*, the workmanship, a power or faculty inherent in animal and vegetable organization, by which it grows, repairs injury, or extinguishes disease, and is propagated.

Plastics, the same as *Nutrientia*.

Plasticus, plastic, from *πλασσω*, to form, formative, or endued with a faculty of forming.

Platæ, the scapula.

Platanoide, the Norway maple, with plane-tree leaves, a species of *Acer*.

Platanus, the plane-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Platanus. It is a name for the female papaya, a species of *Maple*, and liquid amber-tree.

Platina, a Spanish word, and a diminutive of *plata*, which in that language signifies *silver*; so *platina* is *little silver*. It is a perfect metal which comes to us in small grains, resembling iron-filings. It is without smell and taste, of a whitish-grey colour, approaching to that of a polished steel, and of a specific gravity equal to that of gold. Beaumé. Dr. Lewis observes, that its specific gravity is somewhat less than that of gold. In general it is found to be with respect to gold as $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19. It is a genus in the class of metals.

Platysma, any thing that is flat and broad.

Platysma Myoides, the expansion or dilatation of a muscle, from *πλατυσμα*, *dilatatio*, and *μυς*, *musculus*, and *ειδος*, *forma*. This muscle rises from the skin insensibly below the claviculæ, and is inserted into the basis of the lower jaw; it then runs up and joins the triangularis, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth, and the skin of the cheek. It depresses the lower jaw.

Plautus. See *Leipodes*.

Plectanæ, the cornea of the uterus.

Plectronia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Plectrum, thus some call the sharp part of the os petrosum; and others apply it to other parts, as the uvula, the tongue, &c. but their authority is not much followed.

Plenitude, sometimes used in the same sense as *Plethora*, which see.

Plenum. See *Vacuum*, and *Nature*, (*Lævus* of.)

Plerotics, from *πληρωω*, *impleo*, to fill, are such medicines as *Incarnatives*, which see.

Plethora, from *πληρωω*, *impleo*, to fill, or *πληθος*, *plenitude*, as when the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state, or health; and arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch, and feeding higher, or more in quantity than the ordinary power of the viscera can digest and discern. Evacuation and exercise are its remedy. Hence

Plethoricus, is a person under a *plethora*. See *Menses*.

Pleura, is a double membrane, which covers all the cavity of the thorax. It rises from the vertebræ of the back, ascends on each side upon the ribs to the middle of the sternum. It is fixed to the periosteum

teum of the ribs, to the internal intercostal muscles, and it covers the midriff. Its side towards the cavity is smooth and equal; but that which is fixed to the ribs is rough.

Pleuritica, a pain in the side.

Pleuritis, a pleurisy, is an inflammation of the pleura; though that is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, supuration, or expectoration, or all together, as in a peripneumonia: this is also divided into legitimate, and *notha*, *spurious*, but it is of no great service in practice to make such distinction. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a species of *Pneumonia*, or of inflammation of the contents of the thorax.

Pleuritis Hepatica, a variety of pleurisy, called a *false Pleurisy*, or an inflammation of the liver, with pleuritic symptoms.

Pleuritis Notha. It is when the rheumatism is seated in the muscles of the thorax, i. e. *Bastard Pleurisy*.

Pleuritis Spuria, i. e. *Pleuritis Notha*.

Pleuritis Splenica, inflammation of the spleen.

Pleurodync, pains in the pleura, usually a rheumatism.

Pleurodync Rheumatica, rheumatism in the muscles of the thorax, or bastard pleurisy.

Pleuron, i. e. *Pleura*.

Pleuro-pneumonia, is used by some modern writers for a mixture of a pleurisy and a peripneumonia together, which may happen: and others particularly Doleus, invert the words, calling it *Pneumopleuritis*.

Pleurorhoptæa. According to Blacard, it is a pleurisy in which

the patient cannot breathe without keeping his neck erect.

Pleurosthotonos, vel *Tetanus Lateralis*, a sort of tetany. It is when the body is bent to one side by the tetany.

Plexus, in *Anatomy*, is a kind of network, or complication of vessels. A *plexus* of nerves is an union of two or more nerves forming a sort of ganglion or knot.

Plexus Cardiacus, or *Pulmonaris*. It is formed of the reciprocal ramifications of both trunks of the eighth pair, and their mutual communications, with the filaments of the intercostal or great sympathetic nerve. It is situated above the lungs, on the fore-side of the bronchia, and it distributes filaments to the pericardium, &c.

Plexus Choroides, is a wonderful contexture of small arteries in the brain like a net, for which reason, it is sometimes called

Plexus Reticularis, the net-like union; it is just over the pineal gland.

Plexus Ganglioformis, and

Plexus Nervosus, is a combination of nerves together, as it were, into a knot, as they do in several parts of the body, especially in the

Plexus Cervicalis. See *Nerve*.

Plexus Paupiniiformis, the spermatic vessels.

Pliant Mealy-tree. See *Viburnum*, and *Lantana*.

Plica, from *plico*, to fold, is a distemper peculiar to Poland, where the hair is matted together in a strange manner, as it grows in a cow's-tail.

Plicatio, a violent shock and bending of a long bone, without a fracture.

Plinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Plukenet. See *Plukenetii*.

Plu-

Plukenetia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Plukenetii, a species of *Erica*.

Plum. See *Prunus*.

Plum, (*Brasilian.*) See *Spondias*.

Plum, (*Date.*) See *Diospyros*.

Plum, (*Pisbamin.*) See *Diospyros*.

Plumbago, lead-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Plumbago, plumbage; also called *Molybdæna*. It is of the same nature as *Litharge*.

Plumbago, a name of the *Periscaria*.

Plumbum, lead.

Plumbum Corneum. If to a solution of lead in the nitrous acid, marine acid, or any neutral containing it, be added a white precipitate, in form of a coagulum, is immediately produced. This has the name of *Plumbum Corneum*, because when melted in a crucible, it acquires, on cooling, the transparency of horn.

Plumbum Nigrum, black lead. It hath none of the properties of common lead, except that of colouring. It will calcine, but not fuse.

Plume, is a term used by botanists, for that part of the seed of a plant, which, in its growth, becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name, *pluma* signifying a feather.

Plumeria, red jessamine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Plumieri, a species of *Sonchus*.

Plumose Silver, a species of silver ore; it consists of very fine filaments, is glossy, and of a black colour, and mineralized by sulphur and antimony.

Pneuma, spirit, air, vapour, or the breath. Hippocrates often uses the word *pneuma*, to signify a difficult or short breath.

Pneumatics, is that part of natural philosophy which teaches the properties of the air.

Pneumatocele, from *πνευμα* wind, and *κτλη*, a tumor, a flatulent hernia, or windy rupture. It is when wind only is the contents of the scrotum, when a descent of the intestines there, is apprehended to have happened.

Pneumatosis, i. e. *Emphysema*; also a pain in the stomach from wind.

Pneumatomphalos, from *πνευμα*, wind, and *ομφαλος*, the navel, an umbilical flatulent rupture.

Pneumonanthe, Calathian violet, a species of *Gentiana*.

Pneumonia, inflammation of the contents of the thorax. The species are the *Peripneumonia*, and *Pleuritis*, which last includes the inflammation of the heart, pericardium, mediastinum, and diaphragm.

Pneumonica, a sense of weight, or load on the chest.

Pnigma, the *Catarrhus Suffocativus*, of authors.

Poa, poa-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty-four.

Poa Noa. It is a general word, and signifies any grass.

Pod, i. e. *Siliqua*.

Podagra, from *πες*, *pes*, the foot, and *αγρευω*, *capio*, to seize, is the gout in the feet: and

Podagra Dentium, is sometimes used for the tooth-ach, but improperly. See *Gout*.

Podagraria, i. e. *Ægopodium*.

Podagrica, the gout with fever.

Podex, i. e. *Anus*.

Podophillum, duck's-foot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Pægereba, an American root, used in Paris as an astringent in dysenteries.

Pærinfi, a name for the *Arbor Saponaria*.

Poinciana, Barbadoes flower-fence, or Spanish carnations, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Point, is that which is supposed to have no manner of dimensions, but to be indivisible in every respect; and is, as it were, the beginning of dimension.

Poison. The world is greatly indebted to Dr. Mead, for his *Essays* on this subject, because they have brought to our understanding those things, which used to be talked of only in an ambiguous mysterious manner. The first essay upon the *Viper* reminds us, that the symptoms which follow upon the bite of that creature, are an acute pain in the place wounded, with a swelling, at first red, but afterwards livid, which by degrees spread farther to the neighbouring parts, with great faintness, and a quick, though low, and sometimes interrupted pulse; great sickness of the stomach, with bilious convulsive vomitings, cold sweats, and sometimes pains about the navel: and, if the cure be not speedy, death itself, unless the strength of nature be sufficient to overcome the disorders, which sometimes happen. The wound runs with a sanious liquor, and the colour of the whole skin is changed yellow, as in the jaundice. The bite is accompanied with an effusion of juice that insinuates into the wound; and though this be in an inconsiderable quantity, yet its execution is very surprising. In it, with a microscope, may be discerned a parcel of small salts, nimbly float-

ing about, but in a short time they will shoot into crystals of an incredible tenuity and sharpness, with something like knots here and there, from which they seem to proceed; so that the whole texture, in a manner, represents a spider's web.

These pungent salts then, when they are thrown into the wound, will not only, as so many stimuli, irritate and fret the sensible membrane, whereupon there necessarily follows a greater afflux than ordinary of the animal juices that way, (as is manifest from the Belinian doctrine *De Stimulis*,) so that the wounded part must be swelled, inflamed, livid, &c. but also, those spicula being mixed with the blood, will so disjoin the parts of it, that its mixture must be quite altered: and from the various cohesion of its globules, will arise such different degrees of fluidity and impulse towards the parts, from what this liquor had before, that its very nature will be changed, or, in the common way of speaking, it will be truly and really fermented. To understand which aright, it may be necessary to observe, that there is in all fluids, not only a simple contact of their parts, but a *nisus in contactum*, or cohesion; which is the same thing with the attraction of the particles one to another.—To which may be added, that there is a pressure of the several parts of a fluid every way, and that this uniform attraction of the parts to one another must be variously changed by the different attraction of heterogenous bodies mixed with them: and hence it follows, that whatsoever power is sufficient to make a change in this attraction, or cohesion of the parts, makes an alteration in the nature of the fluid; that

that is, as it is commonly expressed, puts it into a fermentation. Now it is to be observed also, that the blood consists chiefly of two parts, a simple lymph, and an infinite number of small globules, containing a very subtle and elastic fluid; these acute salts, therefore, when mingled with it, do prick these globules, or vesiculæ, and so let out their imprisoned active substance, which, expanding itself every way, must necessarily be the instrument of this speedy alteration.

From this we may learn how so small a portion of juice should infect so great a quantity of liquor: for, in order to do this, it is not necessary that the venom should be, at the very first, mixed with all its parts; but it is sufficient that it pricks some of the bladders; and the elastic matter of some of these, being let out, will be a nimble vehicle to the acute salts, and not only, by its activity, disperse them through the fluid, but restore to them their decreasing force, and thus continue their effects, till a great part of the liquor undergoes, in some degree at least, the like alterations. Hence also appears what a vast variety there may be in the fermentations, even of one and the same fluid; for these, being no other than changes made in the cohesion of the compounding particles, are capable of as many alterations, as motion in its degrees and directions can admit of, which are really infinite. The effects of such an agitation of the blood must not only be whatever are the consequences of a disturbed circulation, and an irregular and interrupted secretion of the spirits, as low pulse, faintings, sickness, palpitation, convulsive vomit-

ings, tremblings, &c. but also the texture of the fluid being thus broken, those parts of it, which are of the slowest motion, and greatest viscosity, will be easily separated from others; such they are, which, when united together, do compound the bile, and therefore, these will tinge the capillary vessels and fine ducts in the skin, with a yellowish colour. And it may likewise be taken notice, that though the main alterations made by this *poison* be in the fluid of the arteries, yet that of the nerves may be considerably changed too; for this consisting, as well as the blood, of different parts, and being dispersed in small tubes all over the body, is not only very capable of various degrees of force, impulse, &c. but undulating continually towards the brain, and being the chief instrument of motion and action, may, perhaps, sometimes more immediately convey the mischief to the sensible membranes, and thus be the cause of those violent pains, convulsions, sickness, &c. with which those who are bitten are presently seized.

Dr. Mead goes on to observe, that most of the symptoms of those who are bit by a tarantula, agree with the effects of the viperine *poison*. But, by various experiments lately made, no provocation, or other means, can excite this creature to bite or otherwise injure its offenders. So that the accounts we have formerly received, are only the result of frauds practised to obtain money. See Mead's *Essays on Poisons*.

The next species of *poison*, taken notice of by this author, is that of the *Mad Dog*, which induces pretty much the same symptoms in time, with the addition of an *Hydrophobia*.

or dread of water. To understand which rightly, it is necessary to observe, that the *rabies*, or madness in a dog, is the effect of a fever; and therefore it is most common in excessive hot weather, though sometimes intense cold may be the cause of it: that no dog, in this case, ever sweats; from whence it follows, that when his blood is in a ferment, it cannot, as in other creatures, discharge itself upon the surface of the body, and therefore, must of necessity throw out a great number of saline and active particles upon those parts, where there is the most constant and easy secretion; and such, next to the milary in the skin in us, are the salival glands: for this reason, much more spittle is separated in a dog, when mad, than at any other time, and that very frothy, or impregnated with hot subtle parts.

Now, as what we every day observe, that what is thrown out from liquors in a ferment, is capable of inducing the like motion in another liquor of the same kind, when duly mixed with it; so we may very well suppose in the present case, that the saliva, which is, of itself, one of the most fermentative juices in nature, being turgid with fiery saline particles thrown into it out of the boiling blood, when it comes, by means of a wound, to be incorporated with the arterial fluid of any one, does, by degrees, raise a preternatural ferment in it; the effects of which will necessarily be most felt in those parts, which, being tender, are the least able to resist the distension of the blood-vessels; such are the stomach, and especially the brain: and here-upon deliria, with maniacal and such like symptoms, will ensue. A person, thus affected, may be said,

in a degree, to have put on the canine nature, though his reason be all this time untouched and entire, may bite, howl, &c. because the like violent agitation of the blood in him, as was in the dog, will present like species, and consequently (so far as their different natures will allow,) produce like actions: just as it hath been observed, that sheep, bitten by a mad dog, have run at the shepherd, like so many dogs to bite him; so much can an alteration of blood and spirits do. And as a timorous creature may be emboldened, so we oftentimes see persons courageous enough, by a change made in the blood by evacuation, that is, by want of force and motion in that fluid, made cowards, in despite of their reason, so long as that defect is continued.

But the main difficulty in this case is, the mischief discovering itself so long after the bite; and the hydrophobia. As to the former, we are to consider, that fermentation being a change made in the cohesion of the compounding parts of a fluid, it is sometimes a longer, and sometimes a shorter time, before this alteration is wrought; which variety may either proceed from the different nature and constitution of the ferment, or of the liquor fermented, and a great number of circumstances besides; so that this venom may be all the while doing its work, though the change made by it may not be so considerable as to be sensibly taken notice of, till a long time after. Nay, it may so happen, that the ferment being weak, may not raise in the blood any remarkable agitation at all, till some accidental alteration in the body unluckily gives it an additional

tional force. As it is also observed, how much heat concurs to heighten the symptoms from the bite of a tarantula. And this may probably be the case of those in whom this malignity has not appeared, till six or seven months after the wound.

That we may understand the reason of the hydrophobia, it is to be remarked, that this dread of water does not come on till the latter end of the disease; that is, not till the preternatural fermentation in the blood is come to its height; and, as in the dog, so in the patient, a great quantity of fermentative particles is thrown off upon the glands of the mouth and stomach, as appears by foaming at the mouth, &c. as also, that this fear is not from a sight of water: for, if the vessel be close shut, and the patient suck through a quill, as soon as he tastes it, he falls into anguish and convulsions. It is, therefore, highly probable, if not certain, that this surprising symptom proceeds from the intolerable pain which any liquor taken at this time induces, partly by its hurting the inflamed membranes of the jaws in deglutition, and partly by fermenting with those active particles discharged by the blood upon the stomachic glands, and thus twitching and irritating the nervous membranes, that the very memory of it gives pain and abhorrence: nor will any body wonder how this ferment should cause such torment, who considers, how often even in colic cases, persons are downright distracted by excessive pain, from a cause not unlike to this, that is, a corrosive ferment in the bowels, stimulating those tender membranes into spasmodic and convulsive motions.

The most celebrated cure in this

case is cold bathing, the effects of which any one may be apprized of, by comparing what is said under that term, with what has been here said of the effects of music.

For what concerns those *poisons* which proceed from minerals, they all of them bear so much analogy to what is made from quicksilver, in the common sublimate, as to be understood by what is said under that head, (see *Mercury*;) and they are all more or less dangerous, according as their salts receive a differing force from the metallic particles: for this reason, as hath been observed, that the most virulent may be mitigated by breaking the points of the saline crystals; so, on the other hand, the most innocent minerals may become corrosive, by combining them with salts, as is seen in the several preparations of silver, antimony, iron, &c.

Vegetable *poisons* may be understood by what is said under *Narcotics*, which see. But that venomous exhalations are from poisonous minerals, is a mistake, because many of them are of a nature so different from mineral *poisons*, that the very substance from which they arise may not be hurtful though taken in the stomach itself. These are all included in the word *Mephitic*. The most celebrated of this kind is that in Italy, called *La Grotta de Cani*, which, though it may not be universally applicable to any mephitics whatsoever, yet it seems plainly to be the case of most; and where it is not, this simple mischief will only be found to be complicated with another; and then some extraordinary symptoms or appearances, in the animals killed, will easily make a discovery of the additional venom and malignity.

This is a small grotto at the
X x 2 foot

foot of a hill, about eight feet high, twelve long, and six broad; from the ground rises a thin, subtle, warm fume, visible enough to the eye, which does not spring up in little parcels here and there, but in one continued steam, covering the whole surface of the bottom of the cave; and has this remarkable difference from common vapours, that it does not disperse itself into the air, but quickly after its rise falls back again, and returns to the earth, the colour of the sides of the grotto being the measure of its ascent; for so far it is of a darkish green, but higher only common earth, and this is but ten inches; so no animal, if its head be kept above this mark, is injured by it; but when a dog, or any other animal, is forcibly held below it, or by reason of its smallness cannot hold its head above it, it presently, like one stunned, loses all motion, falls down as dead; and has no more sign of life left than a faint beating of the heart and arteries, which, if the animal is left longer, ceases too; but, if snatched out and laid in the open air, soon comes to life again, and sooner if thrown into an adjacent lake. Herein seems no suspicion of real *poison*; because if there were, it would be impossible that animals taken out of the grotto, should so immediately recover the effects of it, without any remaining appearance of faintness, or such symptoms as they suffer who have breathed in a poisonous air. To understand, therefore, wherein this deadly quality consists, it is needful to premise, that life is the circulation of the blood: and the regularity of it is the measure of health. Now all the animal operations and offices, which proceed from this circulation, are

the effects of several secretions of liquors, of very different natures, out of the same fluid mass. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, that the blood, before it be distributed to the organs, should be so broken, as that no cohesion of its parts should hinder the separation of its juices from it, when it arrives with a determinate force at the orifices of the secretory vessels. This work is done in its passage through the lungs, by the repeated compression of the air in those bladders upon the arteries, with wonderful contrivance dispersed among them; (see *Lungs*.) Herein lies the use and necessity of respiration, and the sudden mischief of stopping it, in that the whole mass of blood being to pass this way, upon a check here, there presently ensues a stagnation, that is, a cessation of all animal functions, or death; which will be the more speedy, if not only no air is inspired, but in the room of it, a fluid of a quite different nature.

Wherefore, it must be observed also, that this good effect of the air is performed by its elasticity; and that no fluid whatsoever besides is elastic, at least to any considerable degree; that is, has a faculty of expanding and dilating itself when compressed. Now, therefore, in the case before us, the vapour is one continued and uninterrupted steam, and, after its rise, it soon falls down again: so that it has little or no mixture of air with it, or no elasticity; and is on the other hand very heavy, when forsaken by the force of the heat that drove it upwards. So that animals in this place do, instead of air, inspire mineral fumes, that is, a thin watery vapour, impregnated with such particles as do, when united,

united together, compose solid and heavy masses; which is so far from helping the course of the blood through the lungs, that it rather expels the air out of the vesiculæ, and straitens the passage of the blood-vessels, by its too great gravity: whereupon the bladders are relaxed and subside, and the circulation is immediately interrupted. But when the animal is in time removed out of this steam, that small portion of air which does after every expiration remain in the vesiculæ, may be powerful enough to drive out this noxious fluid; especially if the head of the creature be held downwards, that so its gravity may forward its expulsion; or it be thrown into water, which, by assisting, upon the account of its coldness, the contraction of the fibres, promotes the retarded circulation; as is every day experienced in swooning fits.

Another species of *poison*, or venom, is that by which some fevers, add those diseases which are called *Pestilential*, are communicated to others; in which case it is to be remembered, that such infection happens not till the latter end of the distemper, that is, when the fermenting blood has thrown off great quantities of active fermentative particles upon the glands of the most constant and easy secretion; such as those in the surface of the body, and the mouth, and stomach. By this means, therefore, the matter of insensible perspiration, and the sweat, is impregnated with these miasmata, so that the ambient air becomes filled with them; whereby not only some may insinuate themselves into the blood of a sound person through the pores of the outward skin, but also in inspiration through the membranes of

the lungs: and thus the like ferment will be raised here, as was in the originally distempered subject. This may be one, but there is, perhaps, another more dangerous manner of infection, by the breath of the diseased taken in by a by-stander, especially in the last moment, seizing the stomach, and fixing a malignity there. For it is upon this score, that those who are infected do presently complain of an extreme pain and nausea in the upper orifice of the stomach. Herein lies the difference of contagion from the first invasion of malignant diseases; the effects of the one are the cause and beginning of the other; and, therefore, it is no wonder, if, though the symptoms of the former are, by a gradual increase, wrought up to their height, they do, however, in the latter, even at the very first, discover their ill-nature and violence; and, like a reinforced enemy, by surer strokes make quicker dispatch. And this is undoubtedly the reason for the great increase of funerals in plagues, in that one death is thus added to another.

After all that is said above on *poisons*, the word *poison* seems to be a relative term only; what are called *poisons*, have, in their respective instances, salutary effects; they injure by misapplication. It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the word *poison*. That alone is properly called *poison*, or to be considered as absolutely a poisonous substance, which at all times, in any quantity, and on all occasions of applying it would, without exception, be destructive. Such a substance is unknown.

This subject of *poisons* is very difficult to investigate; it is abstruse in its nature, and important in its consequences. As yet very little

tle has been said that is satisfactory ; it well deserves the attention of the ingenious.

Poison Tree. See *Amyris*.

Polarity. That property of the magnet, or of a piece of iron, to point towards the poles of the world, is thus called.

Polemonium, Jacob's ladder, or Greek valerian, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and one variety.

Polemonium Nyctelea, i. e. *Nyctelea*.

Poley, i. e. *Polium*.

Polium, mountain poley, a species of *Teucrium*.

Polium Creticum, tree-germander, or poley of Candia.

Polianthes, tuberose, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Polium, is an ingredient in the theriaca Andromachi, but is not remarkable enough, upon any other account, to be worth notice.

Pollen, expresses somewhat in a finer powder than what is commonly understood by *Parina*. In Botany, it means the fine dust contained within the antheræ, and secreted therein, in order for the impregnation of the germen.

Pollex, the thumb, or great toe. See *Digitus*. It expresses also the fourth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants : the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch. See *Mensura*.

Pollutions Nocturnal, is an involuntary emission of seed, from too great a turgescency of the seminal vessels, or from the seed's being too thin and irritating, or from a weakness of the parts.

Polyadelphia, from πολυς, *multus*, many, and αδελφος, *frater*, a brother, the eighteenth class in the sexual

system of Linnæus : it includes those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with three or more sets of united stamina. Its orders are three.

Polyandria, in the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants, the thirteenth in order, consisting of such as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with many stamina or male parts.

Polyantha, polyanthus, a species *Primula*.

Polyanthos, or *Polyanthium*, from πολυς, *multus*, many, and ανθος, *flos*, a flower, is any plant bearing many flowers.

Polychreston, πολυχρηστος, *ad multa utilis*, the same as *Polypharmacum*, a medicine of many virtues, or that will cure many diseases. It hath, therefore, been conceitedly given to many preparations and compositions, which have been far from deserving such encomium, and some of which yet remain in the common dispensaries.

Polychrestum Balsamum, i. e. balsam of guaiacum.

Polyencium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Polydipsia, excess of thirst.

Polygala, milk-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-seven.

Polygala Vera, the milk-vetch.

Polygamia, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants, the twenty-third in order. The term signifies *plurality of marriages*. This class produces either upon the same or different plants hermaphrodite flowers, and also flowers of one sex only, be it male or female ; or flowers of each sex ; and the latter receiving impregnation from, or giving it to the hermaphrodites, as their sex happens to be, the parts essential to generation in the hermaphrodite flowers

flowers do not confine themselves to the corresponding parts within the same flower, but become of promiscuous use, which is the reason of giving this title to this class.

Polygon, from πολυς, *multus*, and γωνια, *angulus*, is a figure of many sides.

Polygonatum, Solomon's-seal. It is the *Convallaria Polygonatum*, Linn.

Polygonum, knot-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties forty.

Polygonatum, Solomon's-seal, a species of *Convallaria*.

Polygonoides, a name of the calligonum of Mount Ararat.

Poly, (*Grass*.) See *Hyssopifolia*.

Polygynia, from πολυς, *multus*, many, and γυνή, *mulier*, a woman, one of the orders in the fifth, sixth, twelfth, and thirteenth classes in the Linnæan system. In these classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are many styli, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

Polymerisma, supernumerary limbs, or parts.

Polyminia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Polymorphos, multiform, an epithet for the *Os Sphenoides*.

Polyneuron, plantain.

Polyosteon, that part of the foot which consists of many bones.

Polypetalous, from πολυς, *many*, and πτερυξ, *a leaf*, many leaves. Those plants are so called, whose flowers have many leaves.

Polyparmacos, i. e. *Polychrestos*.

Polypodes, wood-lice.

Polypodium, polypody, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates sixty-six species and five varieties.

Polypody, i. e. *Polypodium*.

Polypody, (*Branched*.) See *Dryopteris*.

Polypody, (*Wood*.) See *Phlegopteris*.

Polypremum, Carolinian flax, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Polypus, πολυπους, *having many feet*, signifies any thing in general with this property, as the millipedes, though there is another animal to which it is most particularly applied, described by Aldrovandus; but figuratively it is transferred to something in an human body, as a swelling in the hollow of the nostrils, called often a *Sarcoma*; many instances of which are to be met with in the histories of physic; but it is more latterly also applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries, sometimes adhering to the coats of the vessels where it is formed, and at others not so, when it is called *Pendulus*. In the *Leipsc Transactions* for the year 1684, there is the history of a *polypus* in the kidneys; and Ruysch gives the figure of a fleshy *polypus* taken out of the womb.

Polyfarcia, from πολυς, *much*, and σαρκς, *flesh*, corpulence, or excessive fatness.

Polypermous, from πολυς, *multus*, *much*, and σπερμα, *semen*, *seed*. Those plants are thus called which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. These Mr. Ray makes to be a distinct kind of herbs, calling them *Herbæ Semine nudo Polypermæ*, where by *semine nudo* are meant such seeds as do not put off spontaneously the integuments or coverings which they either have, or appear to have, but fall off covered with it from the mother-plant.

Polytrichum, hair-moss, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of

Musci, or mosses. He enumerates four species and six varieties.

Polyurica, (*Iscburia*), a suppression of urine, from a neglect to discharge it.

Poma Anarantia, the orange.

Poma Sinenses, China oranges.

Pomaceæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linnæus.

Pomaceum, cyder.

Pomambra, apples of amber : they are artificial, and made of odorous powders.

Pomatum, from *pomum*, an apple, on ointment wherein apples are a considerable part ; but what is now made under that name, quite leaves them out.

Pomegranate. See *Punica*.

Pomiferous, from *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to bear : those plants are thus called which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

Pommercula, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Pompholix, signifies a drop, bubble, or bladder, containing nothing but vapour, which seems to be the reason why this is sometimes called *Nil*, or *Nihilum*, nothing : because it is a fine subtle matter that rises and sticks to the upper part of the furnace in the making brass. It very much resembles tatty, and is frequently called *White Tatty*. It is cooling and drying, and used as an ingredient in the unguentum diapompholigos.

Pompholix, i. e. *Flowers of Zinc*.

Pomponum, pompony maragon, a species of *Lilium*.

Pomum, an apple, in Botany defined a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a capsule.

Pomum Adami, a protuberance in the fore part of the throat. Some fancy to call it by this name upon a strange conceit, that a piece of the forbidden apple which Adam ate, stuck by the way, and was an occasion of it.

Pomum Adami, a name for oranges.

Pomum Amoris, a species of *Solanum*.

Pondo, or *Pondus*, a weight. The medical or Troy *pound* is less than the Averdupoise ; but the ounce and the dram are greater. The Troy *pound* contains 5760 grains, the Averdupoise *pound* contains 7000 such grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains ; the Averdupoise contains only 437½ grains. The Troy drachm contains 60 grains ; the Averdupoise rather more than 27.

Pondusæd. See *Potamogeton*, *Ceratophyllum*, and *Zannichellia*.

Pons Varolii, Varolius's bridge, is a process in the brain, thus called because Varolius was the first that took notice of it.

Pontederia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Pontica Vina, acid, feculent, and tartarous wines.

Ponticum Mel, a sort of poisonous honey.

Poplar Tree. See *Populus*.

Poples, the ham or joint of the knee.

Poplitea Arteria. The arteria cruralis in passing the ham, takes the name of *Poplitea*, which, whilst in the ham, is covered only by the integuments. It ends by dividing it into the tibialis anterior, and tibialis posterior.

Poplitea Vena. The crural vein takes this name, just above the ham, and at the lower part of the musculus popliteus, divides into the tibialis posterior, and the peronæa.

Popliteus. The sciatic nerve having

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ing reached the ham, takes this name; it divides into two branches, which spread about the whole leg.

Popliteus, is a muscle that arises from the external and inferior protuberance of the thigh-bone; and, passing over the joint obliquely, is inserted into the superior and internal part of the tibia. This assists in bending the leg, and turns it inwards.

Poppy. See *Papaver*.

Poppy, (*Prickly*.) See *Argemone*.

Poppy, (*Spratling*.) See *Behen*.

Populago, marsh-marigold.

Popularis, endemical, or epidemical.

Populeon, the name of an officinal ointment from the poplar-leaves, which are its chief ingredient. Paracelsus will have it, that this mixed with any purging electary, and applied to the feet, will operate like a cathartic taken in the common way.

Populus, poplar-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and two varieties.

Populus Tremula, the asp, or aspin-tree.

Porana, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Porella, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order *Musci*, or mosses. There is but one species.

Pori, pores, are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. The most solid bodies have some kind of *pores*, otherwise all would be alike specifically heavy. Sir Isaac Newton has shewn that bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed. Water is 19 times lighter, and consequently rarer, than gold; and gold itself is so rare, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic

effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its *pores*, and to let water pass through it: for a concave sphere of gold hath, when filled with water, and folded up, upon pressing with a great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its out-side in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the gold: whence it may be concluded, that gold hath more *pores* than solid parts, and by consequence, that water hath above forty times more *pores* than parts. The magnet transmits its virtues without any diminution or alteration, through all cold bodies that are not magnetic, as gold, silver, brass, glass, water, &c. The rays of light, let them be either bodies actually coming to us from the sun, or only motions or impressions upon the medium, move in right lines, and are hardly ever, unless by great chance, reflected back again in the same right line, after their impingence upon objects; and yet we see that light is transmitted to the greatest distance through pellucid bodies, and that in right lines. Now how bodies should have *pores* sufficient for these effects, may be difficult to conceive, but not impossible; for sir Isaac Newton hath shewn, that the colours of all bodies arise from their particles being of such a determinate size or magnitude. Wherefore if we conceive those particles to be so disposed as that there is as much porosity as there is quantity of matter; and in like manner, those particles to be composed of others much less, and that these have as much interspersed vacuity or space as their quantity of matter amounts to; and so on till we come to solid particles without *pores*: then, if in any body there be three (for instance) of these sizes

sizes of particles, and that the last be of the solid, or least sort, that body will have seven times as much vacuity as solid matter: if four such degrees, and the last be least and solid, that body will have fifteen times as much porosity as solidity: if five such degrees, it will have thirty-one times as much space as solidity: and if six degrees, then it will have sixty-three times as much vacuity as solid matter. And perhaps, in the wonderful conformation and fabric of natural bodies, there may be other proportions of space to matter to us wholly unknown; whence it is possible there may be yet far greater quantities of interspersed vacuity.

Porophyllum, a species of *Cacalia*.

Porphyry, a genus of compound stones, consisting of a basis, which is of a strong compact texture, with detached pieces of felspar embedded in it, and freely striking fire with steel.

Porraceous, is said of many things resembling a leek in colour or scent; as of the bile, or what is sometimes discharged by vomiting or stool, and appearing of a green colour.

Porrigo, the same as *Furfur*, but is only used when the scurf is no where but on the head, brows, or beard.

Porrum, porret, or common leek. Linnæus includes the leek in the genus of *Allium*, and he enumerates four varieties.

Porrus, the same as *Sarcoma*.

Porta. The *Vena Porta* was so called by the ancients, because they thought that it brought the chyle by its inescraic branches from the intestines to the liver, through whose substance it is spread. As it rises out of the liver, it receives two small veins from the vesica fellea, called

Cystica Gemellæ, one from the stomach called *Gastrica Dextra*; then advancing a little to the left, its trunk divides into two branches, of which the least, called *Ramus Splenicus*, goes to the left hypochondrium; and the greatest, called *Mesentericus*, goes to the right. The *Ramus Splenicus*, so called, because it carries the blood from the spleen, receives two branches, called *Gastrica Minor*, and *Major*, which are spread through all the stomach. A branch of the *gastrica major*, makes the coronariæ stomachicæ at the upper orifice of the stomach. It receives three branches more, two from the omentum and colon, and the third from the pancreas.

Then the *splenicus* divides into two branches; the one superior, the other inferior.

The superior receives the *vas breve*, and some other branches which come from the spleen.

The inferior receives two branches, viz. the *Epiplois Sinistra*, which is spread through the back part of the omentum, and that part of the colon which is under the stomach. The other branch is the *Gastro-Epiplois Sinistra*, which is also spread upon the omentum, and upon the stomach. It makes sometimes the *vena hæmorrhoidalis interna*. The rest of this inferior branch comes from the substance of the spleen.

The right branch of the porta, called *Vena Mesenterica*, before it divides, receives the *gastro-epiplois dextra*, which is spread in the omentum and lower part of the stomach; as also the *intestinalis*, which comes from the duodenum and the jejunum; it receives some branches from the omentum and pancreas.

Then the *mesenterica* divides into three great branches which run betwixt the duplicature of the *mesenterium*;

senterium; two of them come from the right side, which divide into fourteen branches; and these are again divided into an infinity of others less, which are called *Mesenterica*; they creep upon the jejunum, ilium, cœcum, and part of the colon.

The third and last branch of the vena mesenterica is spread through the middle of the mesenterium, to that part of the colon which is on the left side of the rectum, down to the anus, where it forms the hæmorrhoidales internæ. See *Jecur*.

Portaguille. See *Acutenaculum*.

Portio Dura, } the seventh pair

Portio Mollis, } of nerves enter the os petrosum, and there divide into two branches, called *Portio Dura*, and *Portio Mollis*. The *portio dura* goes out between the styloid and mastoid processes, passes through the carotid, becomes a cutaneous nerve upon the face, and communicates with the upper maxillary nerve. The *portio mollis* is spent upon the labyrinth in the ear; it enters the meatus auditorius internus, and passes to the vestibulum and cochlea.

Portlandia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Portland Stone. It is a variety of calcareous stone, of a finely granulated structure.

Portorarium, the duodenum, or the pylorus.

Portulaca, purslane, a genus in the Linnæan botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirteen.

Portulaca water-purslane, a species of *Peplis*.

Portulacaria, a species of *Crasula*.

Portulacastrum, a species of *Sesuvium*.

Porus Bilarius, the bile-duct, or gall-passage. See *Jecur*.

Porus Opticus. It is also called *Blind Point*. It is the point on the retina where no object is seen.

Porus Reticulatus, a species of submarine plant, called also *Eschara*.

Posca, vinegar and water mixed.

Positive Levity. See *Levity*.

Positive Quantities, are such as are of a real and positive nature, and either have, or are supposed to have, the affirmative or positive sign + before them, which is always used in opposition to the negative quantities, which are defective, and have this sign — before them.

Posoposa, a species of *Carica*.

Possetum, posset. This is reckoned peculiar to the English.

Postbrachiale, the metacarpus.

Posterior Musculus Auris, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Posthe, the prepuce.

Posthia, of Galen. It is the *Ophthalmia Tuberculosa* of Sauvages. It does not appear to be any other than that species of hordeolum which Sauvages calls the *Hordeolum Siro*, which is an inflammatory scirrhus tumor on the edge of the eye-lid. Some say it is the *Hordeolum Grande* of Sauvages.

Posticus, that is situate behind, or on the backside.

Postpositio, postposition. When the paroxysm of a fever comes on later than it is expected, it is called the *Postposition of the Paroxysm*: when it begins sooner, it is called the *Anticipation*.

Postulates, or demands, are such easy and self-evident propositions, as need no explanation or illustration to render them more plain; as that a right line may be drawn from one point to another, &c. which are often assumed for dispatch in common demonstration.

Potamogeton, pond-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates

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ates twelve species and three varieties.

Potatoe. See *Batatas*.

Potatoes, (*Indian*), a species of *Dioscorea*.

Potential Cold, is a relative quality, signifying that such a thing is not cold to the touch, but in its effects and operation, if taken inwardly. And this is supposed to arise from the size, shape, &c. of its component particles, which give some check or retardation to the blood's motion, whereby it is less agitated, and upon which the sensible parts of the body are not so briskly struck by it: the perception of which immutation, or change of motion in the organs of feeling, is called *Cold*. Hence every thing that lessens the motion of the blood, with relation to the sensation before made, is *cold*, and every thing which increases it, may be called

Potential Heat. See above.

Potentilla, cinquefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-nine.

Poterium, burnet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Potherb. See *Locusta Otitaria*.

Pothos, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Potio, potion. It is a liquid form of medicine, calculated for one dose or draught.

Potestates, powers, in *Pharmacy*, are from a combination or union of the essential oils with the spirit of any plant, wherein it is supposed are contained all its principal virtues, on which account it has this name.

Powers, in *Algebra*, are numbers arising from the squaring or multiplication of any number by itself, and then that product by the root, or first number again; and the third

product by the root again, and so on *ad infinitum*: as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. where 2 is called the root, or first power, 4 is the square or second power, 8 is the cube or third power, 16 the biquadrate or fourth power, &c. And these powers, in letters or species, are expressed by repeating the root as often as the index of the power expresses; as *a* is the root or first power, *aa* the square or second, *aaa* the cube, and so on: though sometimes they are thus marked, *a*², *a*³, *a*⁴, *a*⁵, &c.

Powers, in *Mechanics*, are the *Five Mechanic Powers*, which see. The force also or strength, brought for moving any weight by any engine, is called the *power*. And the design of *Mechanics* is to teach men, how to add such a fitting settlement to the *power*, as that it may move any weight required, with as much facility, cheapness, and in as little room as may be.

Powder-wort. See *Byssus*.

Praxis Medica, is that part of medicine which instructs us how to discover a disease, when present in the body, or to order the proper remedies for its removal.

Præcipitantia, from *præcipito*, to throw down: these are what cause

Precipitation. This is that process by which particles, after having floated, and been suspended some time in a menstruum, do at length sink to the bottom. By this operation bodies are recovered from their solutions, not in a crystalline, but in a powdery form. The separation is effected by the addition of some other substance, with which either the menstruum, or the body dissolved, have a greater affinity than they have with one another. *Precipitation*, therefore, is of two kinds; one, where the substance superadded, unites with the menstruum,

strum, and occasions that before dissolved to be thrown down: the other, in which it unites with the dissolved body, and falls along with it to the bottom. Of the first we have an example in the *precipitation* of sulphur, from alkaline lixivium, by means of acids; of the second, in the *precipitation* of mercury from aqua fortis by sea-salt or its acid. The subjects of this operation, as well as those which are capable of being precipitated as those which precipitate them, will readily appear from the table of affinity, see *Page 30*. The manner of performing it is so simple, as not to stand in need of any particular directions; no more being required, than to add the precipitant by degrees, as long as it occasions any *precipitation*. When the whole of the powder has fallen, it is to be welledulcorated, that is, washed in several parcels of fresh water, and afterwards dried for use. When metals are employed as precipitants, as in the purification of martial viuriol from copper by the addition of fresh iron, they ought to be perfectly clean, and free from any rusty or greasy matter; otherwise they will not readily, if at all, dissolve, and consequently the *precipitation* will not succeed; for the substance to be precipitated separates only by the additional one dissolving and taking its place. The separated powder, oftentimes, instead of falling to the bottom, lodges upon the precipitant; from which it must be occasionally shaken off for reasons sufficiently obvious.

Præcipitans Magnum, a name for the *Os Scpiæ*.

Præcocia, or *Præcoqua*, apricots.

Præcordia, from *præ*, before, and *cardia*, cor, the heart. The fore-part of the region of the thorax is thus called.

Præcox, a variety of the *Pruuus Domestica*.

Præcursores, fore-runners, is by Paracelsus, and some of his followers, used for the antecedent sign of a disease.

Prædictio, foretelling the future events of a disease.

Præparantia Vasa. See *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Men*.)

Præparantia Vena, an ancient name for the frontal veins.

Præputium, from *præputo*, to lop off before, the prepuce or forc-skin.

Præfagia, presages. Fred. Hoffman observes, that three things are requisite to a right *presage*, viz. 1st. That from due observation we are able to trace and investigate the origins and causes of disorders, in order to oppose them in the beginning by proper remedies, or give salutary directions. 2dly. That we accurately know the various natures of diseases, and their differences with respect to different constitutions, that we may the better be able to give medicines that are capable of removing them. 3dly. That we be able to form a right judgment of the operation of medicines, and the event of disorders.

Præsentatio, presentation. In *Midwifery*, it is the manner in which a child offers itself in its passage into the world; and the different *presentations* are denominated according to that part of the child which is perceived at the mouth of the womb.

Præstigæ, were certain magical enchantments or tricks, wherewith some pretended to drive away diseases; but such practice hath been detested by all rational physicians.

Præt. Nat. and *P. Na.* are sometimes put for preternatural.

Prandium, dinner. The Latin word *prandium*, seems to be from *πρᾶν*, according to the Doric dialect, for

for $\omega\mu\omega\nu$, the morning, and $\epsilon\delta\omega$, to eat.

Prasium, shrubby hedge-nettle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Precious Stones. See *Gemma*.

Predisposing Cause, that cause which produces a disposition to some effect that may or may not take place.

Prebensio, the catalepsy.

Premna, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Premnon, the extremity of the white of the eye.

Prenanthes, wild lettuce, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and three varieties.

Presbyta, from $\pi\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, *senex*, old, is a distemper of the eyes which old people are most subject to, wherein the globe of the eye falls so flat, that the visual rays pass the retina before they unite, whereby there can be no distinct vision, since the distinct base falls too far off beyond the retina. This defect is, therefore, to be helped only with convex glasses or spectacles, which will make the rays converge sooner, and if they are well fitted, exactly on the retina.

Pressura, inflammation of the finger-end, from the effect of cold. It is an instance of *Phlogosis Erythema*, of Cullen.

Priapismus, the same as *Tentigo*, is a continued erection of the yard, from

Priapus, which sometimes is put for the human penis.

Prickly Cap. See *Hydnum*.

Prick-Madam, a species of *Sedum*.

Prickwood, a species of *Cornus*; also a name of the European spindle-tree.

Primæ Viæ, first passages. Thus the stomach and intestinal tube are called.

Primrose. See *Primula*.

Primrose-peerless, a species of *Narcissus*.

Primrose-tree, a species of *Oenanthe*; also the *Oenothera*, which see.

Primula, primrose, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species and eight varieties.

Prince Rupert's Metal, i. e. *Tombac*.

Principia, principles, or elements. It is plain, that the common matter of all mixed bodies is the same; and that the matter which composes one body, in no respect differs from that which composes another, but in figures and bulks, and what from thence arises: and therefore in the most strict sense there can be but one universal *principle*, viz. matter.

But as compounded bodies, under the management in *Chemistry*, appear resolvable into parts seemingly homogeneous and simple; those parts have been contended for by some former chemists as true *principles*. They are termed, 1. spirit, or mercury; 2. sulphur, or oil; 3. salt; 4. water, or phlegm; and, 5. earth; but very improperly; the three first being evidently resolvable into more simple parts. An inflammable spirit being an attenuated oil, united with a portion of water, by means of an acid; and a volatile alkaline, and an acid spirit being those peculiar salts dissolved in a quantity of phlegm, sulphur, or oil (unless, by these terms, as is sometimes the case, among modern chemists, is understood the phlogiston or inflammable *principle*) are also resolvable into more simple parts, sulphur being the inflammable *principle* united with an acid; and oil, the said *principle* united with water by means of an acid. Salt, the third *principle*, is a combination of earth with water, into which

which all falts by proper management may be relolved. The two laſt, therefore, can alone with propriety be termed *principles*. We ſhall here tranſcribe what the celebrated Mr. Macquer, the lateſt and beſt writer on *Chemistry*, ſays upon this ſubject :

“ The object and chief end of chemistry,” obſerves this author, “ is to ſeparate the different ſubſtances that enter into the compoſition of bodies; to examine each of them apart; to diſcover their properties and relations; to decompoſe thoſe very ſubſtances if poſſible; to compare them together, and combine them with others; to re-unite them again into one body, ſo as to reproduce the original compound with all its properties; or even to produce new compounds that never exiſted among the works of nature, from mixtures of other matters differently combined. But this analyſis, or decomposition of bodies is finite; for we are unable to carry it beyond a certain limit. In whatever way we attempt to go farther, we are always ſtopped by ſubſtances, in which we can produce no change which are incapable of being relolved into others, and which ſtand as ſo many firm barriers obſtructing our progreſs. To theſe ſubſtances we may, in my opinion, give the title of *Principles* or *Elements*; at leaſt, they are really ſuch with regard to us. Of this kind the principal are earth, water, air, and fire. For though there be reaſon to think theſe are not the firſt component parts of the moſt ſimple elements of matter; yet, as we know by experience that our ſenſes cannot poſſibly diſcover the *principles* of which they are themſelves compoſed, it ſeems more reaſonable to fix upon them, and conſider them as ſimple homogeneous

bodies and the *principles* of the reſt, than to tire our minds with vain conjectures, about the parts or elements of which they may conſiſt; ſeeing there is no criterion by which we can know, whether we have hit upon the truth, or whether the notions we have formed are mere fancies. We ſhall, therefore, continues he, conſider theſe four ſubſtances or the *principles* or elements of all the various compounds, which nature preſents to our enquiries: becauſe of all thoſe we know, they are in fact the moſt ſimple; and becauſe all our decompoſitions, all our experiments on other bodies, plainly prove that they are at laſt relolvable into theſe primary parts. Theſe *principles* do not enter in the ſame proportion into all bodies: there are even ſome mixts in the compoſition of which this or that particular *principle* is not to be found. Thus air and water ſeem to be wholly excluded from the texture of metals: at leaſt all the experiments hitherto made on them ſeem to eſtabliſh this opinion. The ſubſtances compoſed immediately of theſe firſt elements (ſuch as oils and ſalts) may be called *ſecondary principles*; becauſe in reality their ſeveral combinations with each other, the interchangeable coalitions that take place between them, conſtitute the different natures of all other bodies; which as they reſult from the union both of primary and ſecondary *principles*, are properly intitled to the name of *Compounds* or *Mixts*.”

For a more particular enquiry into the nature of theſe primary *principles* ſee the articles *Air*, *Earth*, *Water*, and *Phlogiſton*.

Prinos, winter-berry, a genus in Linnæus’s botany. He enumerates two ſpecies.

Prinus, a ſpecies of *Quercus*.

Pri-

Prionitis, thorny-barberia.

Privatim, diminution of the senses. In Cullen's *Nosology*, it is synonymous with *Dysæsthesia*.

Privet. See *Ligustrum*.

Privet, (*Mock*.) See *Phillyrea*.

Probe, from *probo*, to try, is a surgeon's instrument to search wounds and cavities.

Problem, is a proposition which relates to practice, or which proposeth something to be done, as to make a circle pass through three given points not lying in a right line.

Proboscis, a snout: this is most strictly applied to the trunk of an elephant, but is used also for the same part in every creature that bears any resemblance thereunto.

Procardion, the pit of the stomach.

Procatarctic, and

Procatarxis, from *προκαταρχω*, *antegredior*, to go before, is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external, as anger, or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices as occasion a fever; the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctic* cause.

Processus, from *procedo*, to go out, are several protuberances or prominences of the bones and other parts of the body, distinguished according to the parts they are in: as

Processus Ciliares. See *Ciliare Ligamentum*.

Processus Mamillares. So the olfactory nerves are called.

Processus Peritonæi; and

Processus Vermiformis, &c. which see under their respective names; as also *Apophysis*.

Procidencia, the misplacing a soft part, so that it is obvious to the sight or to the touch, or both.

Procidencia Ani, the falling down of the anus, from *procido*, to fall down; it is also called *Prolapsus Ani*, and *Exitus Ani*. It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal villous coat of the intestine turneth out and beareth down, making a swelling proportionably.

Procidencia Uteri, the falling down of the womb. Different species of this disorder are thus distinguished: 1. *Relaxatio*, a bearing down, or descent of the womb: it is when the womb descends down to the middle of the vagina, or even with the meatus urinarius. 2. *Procidencia*, the precipitation, or falling out of the womb: it is when it descends to the labia pudenda. 3. The *Prolapsus*, the precipitation or falling out through the labia pudenda. 4. *Inversio*, or *Perversio*: it is when the womb is not only forced out of the body, but is also turned inside out. 5. *Retroversio*, which see.

Procidencia Vaginæ. The degrees of this disease are different; but when a part of, or all the vagina appears through the pudenda, it may be called a *Prolapsus*; when it descends to the labia pudenda, it may be termed a *Procidencia*; and when not so far, a *Relaxation*.

Procidencia Vessæ Urinariæ. The inversion of the uterus never happens without the bladder being displaced; they get down to the perinaeum, and there make a protuberance.

Prockia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Procondylos, from *πρὸ*, after, and *κονδυλος*, finger, the first joint of each finger next the metacarpus.

Procreation, is every species begetting or propagating its own likeness by generation.

Proctalgia, inflammation, with pain of the anus.

Pro-

Proctitis, i. e. *Proctalgia*.

Proctoleucorrhœa, the same as *Proctorrhœa*, but so named from the discharge resembling that of the whites.

Proctorrhœa, a mucous flux from the external hæmorrhoidal vessels: it is sometimes streaked with blood; it is accompanied with itching and heat about the anus.

Prodromus, is used in various senses, but chiefly by physicians for any one distemper that is often the forerunner of another, as a vertigo is frequently the prodromus of an apoplexy.

Production, the same as *Processus*.

Prægumenc. As applied to medicine, it is the predisposing cause. The same as *Procatartetic*.

Profluvia, fluxes attended with fever. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is an order in the class *Pyrexia*.

Profluvium, a flowing, is any kind of flux, or liquid evacuation.

Profluvium Alvi vel Ventris, a flux of the belly: it is a diarrhœa, or a dysentery.

Profluvium Urinæ, i. e. *Diabetes*.

Profunda Brachii Vena, vel Profunda Superior. It is a branch from the basilica vena, sent off from it below the neck of the os humeri, and near the hollow of the axilla: it runs along the side of the brachial artery, and spreads itself in the adjacent muscles.

Profundus Musculus, the same as *Perforans*.

Profusio, passive hæmorrhages, such as happen from wounds, &c. and not the effect of fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Apocænosæ*.

Prognosis, from *πρὸ*, before, and *γινωσκω*, to know; whence

Prognostica Signa, are signs by

which we know the event of a disease, whether it shall end in life or death, or be long or short, &c.

Progerminus, is applied by M. A. Severinus, to such abscesses, as arise rather from a redundancy of humors, than putrid matter, as mushrooms spring out of the earth.

Proglottis, the tip of the tongue.

Pohibens, the same as contradictions.

Projectiles, are such bodies as being put into a violent motion by any great force, are then cast off or let go from the place where they received their quantity of motion, and do afterwards move at a distance from it, as a stone thrown out of one's hand, or by a sling, an arrow from a bow, a bullet from a gun, &c.

There has been a great dispute about the cause of the continuation of the motion of *projectiles*, or what it is that makes them move after they part from the force that began the motion. The Peripatetics will needs have it, that the air being by the motion of the hand of the slinger, &c. put into a most violent agitation, and forced rapidly to follow the motion of the stone, while it is accelerated in the hand of the slinger, doth, to prevent a vacuum, press with all due velocity after the stone when it parts from the hand, and thrusts it forwards as long as it can. But this account seems very unconceivable; and there needs nothing more to solve the motion of projected bodies, but only to consider, that all bodies being indifferent to motion or rest, will necessarily continue the state which they are put into, unless they are forced to change it by some other force impressed upon them. Thus if a body be at rest,

so it will eternally abide, if nothing move it; or if it be in motion, so it will eternally move uniformly on in the same right line, if nothing stop it. Wherefore when a stone is put into any degree of motion, by the rotation of the arm of the man that flings it, whatever degree of velocity it had acquired when it parted from the hand, the same it would ever after keep if it moved *in vacuo*, and had no gravity. But because it hath a tendency, as all bodies (by the law of nature) have towards the centre of the earth, and is also resisted by the air all along as it goes, in proportion to its velocity, it plainly follows, that it must needs be both continually drawn downwards, and also continually retarded in its progressive motion forwards, and consequently at last fall down to the earth, and stop.

Projection, is a term used by the chemists for such a change as fermentation makes in bodies, that is brought about instantaneously, and chiefly takes place in the process for making the philosophers stone, if they are to be regarded.

Proiectura, an apophysis.

Prolabium, *pro*, before, and *labium*, the lip, the red part of the lips.

Prolapsus, i. e. *Procidentia*.

Prolific, from *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, to make, something that has the qualities necessary for generating.

Proliferous Flowers, in Botany, so termed when one grows out of the other, as in the flores pleni, or luxuriant flowers.

Pronation. When spoken of the hand, it is when the thumb is turned towards the thigh; so then, if the body is laid on its back, the palm of the hand will be downwards.

Pronator, from *pronus*, which denotes the posture of lying with the face downwards. The word *prona-tor* is an epithet added to the names of some muscles, and signifies the action of the part they assist.

Pronator Radii Quadratus, is a muscle of the radius, which ariseth broad and fleshy from the lower and inner part of the ulna; and passing transversely over the ligament that joins the radius of the ulna, is so inserted into the superior and external part of the radius; which it helps to pull inwardly, with the

Pronator Radii Teres, which is a muscle, some call also *Pronator Superior Rotundus*, and ariseth fleshy from the external extuberance of the os humeri, where those bending the carpus and fingers do arise; and firmly adhering to the flexor carpi radialis, it descends obliquely downwards to its fleshy insertion a little above the radius, in the middle, externally: its use is to move the radius inwards.

Propagation, the same as *Procreation*, which see; it is also used by the alchemists, for the increase or growth of metals, as Libavius informs us.

Propago, a shoot or layer; the seed of mosses, first discovered by Linnæus in the year 1750.

Propbasis, i. e. *Procatastic*.

Prophylactica, is that part of medicine which prevents the attack of diseases, from *προφυλασσω*, *præservo*, to preserve.

Propolis, bee-bread.

Proposition, is any thing proposed to be proved; and in *Mathematics* or *Physics* is generally called either *Theorem* or *Problem*.

Proptoma, a prolapsus or descent of a part.

Proptosis, i. e. *Exophthalmia*, and *Staphylophs*.

Pra-

Prora, the occiput.

Proræ Sutura, the lambdoidal future.

Profarthrosis, i. e. *Adarticulatio*.

Proserpinaca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Profopis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Prostatæ, from *πρῶ*, *before*, and *στημι*, *to stand*, the prostate glands. See *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Men.*)

Prostata, a suppository.

Prosthefis. In *Surgery*, it signifies the substitution of artificial parts.

Protea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties thirty-nine.

Prothefis, adding artificial parts, as the applying a wooden leg, &c.

Protractor, is an instrument used by surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable bodies from a wound or ulcer, in the manner as the forceps.

Protuberance, any elongation, or extension of a part whether natural or not, as the apophyses of the bones, and the like.

Pruna, the prune. There are nine species of prunes. It is also a name for the carbuncle.

Pruna Gallica, common or French prunes.

Pruna Brignolensia, the Brignole plum. So called from Brignole in Provence. These two are varieties of the *Prunus Domestica*, Lin.

Prunella, self-heal, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and two varieties.

Pruniferous, are such trees or shrubs, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; in which kind the flower adheres to the bottom of the base of the fruit.

Prunus, the plum, a genus in

Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties fifty-three.

Prunus Sylvestris, the black-thorn, or sloe-bush. It is the *Prunus Communis*, Lin.

Prurigo, a violent itching.

Pruritus, a violent itching, the itch, or any dryness and roughness of the skin, caused by sharp humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the miliary glands.

Psalloides. So the ancients called the inner surface of the fornix, because it appears as if stringed like a dulcimer.

Psellismus, stammering, or a faulty articulating and uttering of words. Of this defect Dr. Cullen distinguishes seven species: *Psellismus hæsitans*, when there is difficulty to pronounce the first syllable of some words, and which is not effected but by frequent repetition. 2. *Psellismus Ringens*, in which the letter R is aspired, and sounded as if it was doubled. 3. *Psellismus Lallans*, in which the letter L is founded too liquid. 4. *Psellismus Emolliens*, in which the hard letters are founded too soft, and the letter S is too much used. 5. *Psellismus Balbutiens*, in which, from a too large tongue, the labial letters are too much heard. 6. *Psellismus Acheilos*, in which the labial letters are with difficulty uttered. 7. *Psellismus Lagostomatium*, in which, from a faulty palate, the guttural letters are all pronounced.

Psellotis, i. e. *Psellismus*.

Pseucrolusio, bathing in salt water.

Pseudes, false, or bastard. Hence the word *ψευδος*, or *pseudo*, with which many names begin.

Pseudipecacuanã, the white sort of ipecacuanha.

Pseudo-Acacia, false acacia, a species of *Robinia*.

Pseudo-Acorus, false acorus, or yellow water flower de-luce, a species of *Iris*.

Pseudo-Apios, a species of *Cataputia Minor*.

Pseudo-Apocynum, a name for some species of *Bignonia*.

Pseudo-Aristolochia, i. e. *Fumaria Bulbosa*.

Pseudo-Asthma, an asthma excited by an abscess, or a vomica in the lungs.

Pseudoblepsis, false vision, by which things are seen that do not exist, and things that are seen, are seen differently from what they really are. Of this genus of disease, there are two species: 1. *Pseudoblepsis Imaginaria*, which is when people see, as it were, fire flashing before their eyes, &c. 2. *Pseudoblepsis Mutans*, as when single things are seen double, &c.

Pseudo-Capsicum, the *Solanum Pseudo-Capsicum*, Lin.

Pseudo-Capsicum, red-berry bearing nightshade, winter-cherry, or *Anomum Plinii*, a species of *Solanum*.

Pseudo-Cassia, i. e. *Folium*, or Indian-leaf.

Pseudo-Chamæpitys, a species of *Teucrium*.

Pseudo-China, false China-root, a species of *Senecio*; also a species of *Smilax*.

Pseudo-Cyperus, bastard-carex, a species of *Carex*. The *Schœnus* of Lin.

Pseudo-Cytisus, a species of *Vella*.

Pseudo-Dictamnus, the *Marrubium Pseudo-Dictamnus* of Lin. also Cretan bastard-dittany, a species of *Marrubium*.

Pseudo-Medicus, one who pretends to be a physician, who is not really so; and so of many other things.

Pseudoplatanus, the greater maple, or false sycamore: it is a species of *Acer*.

Pseudo Rubia, i. e. *Rubeola*.

Pseudofantalum, also called *Sax-talus Adulterina*. Honorius Bellus thinks it is the *Ulmus Montana* of Theophrastus.

Pfida, or *Pfidium*, pomegranate-peel.

Pfidium, guajava, or bay-plum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Pfilothron, is an external form of remedy, used to take away hair from the body; signifying the same with *Depilatory*, which see.

Pfilothrum, i. e. *Bryonia Alba*.

Pfimmythion, cerufs.

Pfoa, the name of two pair of muscles in the loins. According to Galen, Pollux, &c. the loins were called $\psi\omicron\alpha\iota$.

Pfoas, is a muscle, that ariseth from the internal side of the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins, within the abdomen; and descending upon part of the internal side of the ilium, it is inserted into the lower part of the little trochanter.

Pfoas Parvus, arises fleshy from the inside of the upper vertebræ of the loins, and it hath a thin and broad tendon, which embraces the *pfoas* of the thigh, and which is inserted into the os innominatum, where the os pubis and ilium join together.

Pfophos, crackling, or rattling of the bones.

Pfora, a scab, or tetter, a kind of itch.

Pforalea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species and one variety.

Psoriasis, a species of itch which affects the scrotum, from $\psi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\omega$: the scrotum is also unusually hard.

Psorica, are medicines good against scabs, and cutaneous eruptions, particularly the itch.

Pfo-

Pforophthalmia, from *pfora*, scab, and *ophthalmos*, eye, an itchy or scurfy disorder of the eye-lids, which renders them sore, and sometimes scabby.

Pfuchagogica, medicines which recall life in an apoplexy or syncope.

Pfychagogica. So Schneider calls those medicines which suddenly raise the spirits, in faintings, and the like: as

Psychologia, *ψυχολογία*, is any treatise of the soul, as that of Willis *de Anima Brutorum*, from *ψυχη*, *anima*. the soul.

Psychotria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Psychrolusia, or *Psychrolutron*, *ψυχρολυσία*, is the cold bath, or washing in cold water; much used by the ancients to restore the tone of the parts after warm bathing, and to give a firmness to the body.

Psydrachium, is a pointed white pustule, or tumor of the skin, containing a serous humour. Trallian says, lib. i c. 5. phlyctenæ, or small watery pustules, when seated on the head, are called *Psydrachium*.

Psyllium, branching plantain, a species of *Plantago*.

Ptarmos, *πταρμος*, sneezing; whence

Ptarmica, are the same as *Sternutatories*, medicines which excite sneezing.

Ptarmica, common sneeze-wort, or goose-tongue, a species of *Achillea*, in the Linnæan system.

Ptelea, shrub trefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Pterigium, from *πτερον*, *ala*, a wing, is applied to several parts of the body, which have any resemblance to wings; as the pretygoides, which are described under *Aliformes*

Musculi, which see. It is also a term given by some surgeons to an excrescence of flesh round the fingers, or toes, as is often occasioned by whitloes.

Pteris, brakes, and female fern, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order of *Filices*, or ferns. He enumerates nineteen species and three varieties.

Pteris Aquilina, female fern, or female brakes, a species of *Pteris*.

Pterna, i. e. *Os Calcaneum*.

Pterocarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Pteroccephalus, a species of *Scabiosa*.

Pteronia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Pterota, a species of *Fagara*.

Pterygion, a film on the eye, called a *Web*. In Celsus, lib. vi. cap. 19. it is a disorder of the fingers, which he thus describes: "In the nails there is a species of *Caruncle*, accompanied with great pain." It is also a name for the disorder called *Unguis*.

Pterygodes. So Hippocrates calls those people whose chests are narrow and flat, so that their scapulæ are prominent like wings.

Pterygoideus Externus. They arise from the ala externa, and from the neighbouring parts of the os sphenoides, and are inserted into the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, and likewise into the cartilage of the condyle, which cartilage is hollowed, to move upon the tuberosity of the os temporis.

Pterygoideus Internus. It rises from the cavity between the lamellæ of the processus pterygoidæus, and is inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw: it lies on the inside of the lower jaw, almost as the masseter does on the inside, being

of the same figure with it, only it is smaller and narrower.

Pterygoideus Major, i. e. *Pterygoideus Internus*.

Pterygoideus Minor, i. e. *Pterygoideus Externus*.

Pterygoideus Processus, from πτερυξ, a wing, and οδος, form. See *Sphenoides Os*.

Pterygo-Palatinus, i. e. *Sphenopterygo-Palatinus*.

Pterygo-Pharyngæi, from πτερυξ, a wing, and φαρυγγ, the palate. It is a name of the *Cephalopharyngæus*. In the edge of the internal alæ of the apophyses pterygoideæ, these muscles rise, then run backward, and are inserted into the linea alba of the pharynx.

Pterygo-Staphylinus Superior. The muscles which bear this name are only the external portions of the sphenio-sulpingo-staphylini.

Pterygo-Staphylinus Inferior. They are inserted at one extremity into the uncus pterygoideus, and by the other, into the septum, near the uvula.

Ptilosis, from πτελος, a person who hath lost his eye-lashes, a baldness of the eye-lashes, from a callous thickening of the edges of the eye-lids, so that it is a complication of a madarosis, and a hard lippitude.

Ptisan vel *Ptissana*, from πτισσω, to decorticate, bruise, or pound, ptisan, or ptissan, properly it is barley deprived of its hulls, or pounded barley, because formerly the barley was decorticated by pounding, after having steeped it a little in water, and then it was dried.

Ptofes, tumors caused by protrusion.

Ptofis, from πτελλω, to fall. It is a descent of the upper eye-lid, either on account of a palsy of the muscles which should elevate it, or a flux of humours which depress it.

Ptyalism,

Ptyalon,

Ptyisma, and

Ptyismagogue, are all from πτελλω, spuο, to ouze out, as spittle does out of the glands; and, therefore, expresses every such discharge, whether it amounts quite to a salivation, or not. Dr. Cullen places the *Ptyalism* as a genus in the class *Locales*, and order *Apocenosfes*.

Pubes, is the external part of the pudenda, or parts of generation in both sexes, and which, in adult persons, is covered more or less with hair.

Pubescence, in *Botany*, is an armature by which plants are defended from external injuries, either from too great heat, from vermin, or animals, and includes all kinds of wool, down, hooks, stings, prickles, thorns, with which sometimes the whole vegetable, and sometimes particular parts of it, are covered.

Pubis Interosseum Ligamentum. It is a strong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of these bones, all the way up to their common symphysis; the third edge, which is the lowest, is loose; and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is stretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very closely.

Pubis Os. See *Ossa Innominata*.

Puccoon. See *Sanguinaria*.

Pudenda. See *Parts of Generation proper to Men or Women*.

Pudenda Arteria, i. e. *Pudica Arteria*.

Pudendagra. So some have called the venereal disease; *pudenda*, from pudor, shame. Others define it to be, pain or uneasiness in the genital parts of men or women, some-

some-

somewhat resembling a diarrhoea, but without a dysuria. Dr. Berdoe asserts, in his *Essay on the Pudenda-gra*, that it is distinct from the venereal disease, and also, that it is proper to women, but that a woman labouring under it, can communicate some inflammatory symptoms to the penis of a man, who cohabits with her. Mild antiphlogistic treatment is all that is required.

Pudca Arteria. It comes out between the pyriform muscle, and the spine of the ischium; it runs downwards between the two ligaments, (the one of which comes from the tuberosity of the ischium to the sacrum, and the other from the spine of the ischium to the sacrum,) on the inside of the tuberosity: as it goes on, it gives ramifications to the anus, which are called the external hæmorrhoidal, and then goes to the crura penis.

Pudica Externa Arteria. See *Cruentalis*.

Pudicæ Externæ Venæ. As the crural vein passes from under the ligamentum Fallopii, it sends out branches to the inguinal glands, the musculus pectinæus, and the parts of generation; these are called *Pudicæ Externæ*, and they communicate with the pudicæ internæ.

Pudicæ Internæ Venæ. The veins that spread about the parts of generation are thus called: they are branches from the venæ hypogastricæ.

Puerilis Morbus, the epilepsy.

Puerpera, strictly signifies a woman just after delivery, or in child-bed; though some use it for them while pregnant.

Puerperilis Febris. This is called *Epiploitis*, *Omentitis*, *Omenti Inflammatio*, and *Childbed-fever*. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of *Peritonitis*,

Puff-ball. See *Lycoperdon*.

Puff-ball, (Common.) See *Bovista*.

Pugil. It is the eighth part of a handful.

Pulegium, penny-royal, a species of *Mentha*.

Pulicaria, small flea-bane, a species of *Inula*.

Pulmonalis Arteria. See *Artery*.

Pulmonalis Vena. See *Veins*.

Pulmo, the lungs. See *Lungs*.

Pulmonaria, lung-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and two varieties.

Pulmonaria. a name for the *Muscus Pulmonarius*, and for a species of *Hieracium*.

Pulmonariæ Lutææ, a variety of *Hieracium Murorum*.

Pulmonariæ Arteria and *Vena*. See *Lungs*.

Pulmonarius, lung-wort, a species of *Lichen*.

Pulmonia, i. e. *Peripneumonia*.

Pulmonary Vessels, are all those vessels which pass through the lungs.

Pulpa, pulp, is the soft part of fruit, roots, or other bodies, which is extracted by infusion, or boiling, and is passed through a sieve.

Pulpezia, an apoplexy.

Pulsatilla, pasque-flower. There are several species and varieties; but Linnæus includes them in the genus of *Anemone*, which see.

Pulsatilla Nigricans. It is the *Anemone Pratensis*, Lin.

Pulsation, and

Pulse. Besides what has been said under *Artery* (which see) it is necessary to be acquainted with the differences of *pulses*. An *high pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a *low* or *weak pulse*; but, if between its dilatations there passes more time than is wont, it is called a *slow pulse*; but, if less

time, it is called a *quick pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usually from any cause whatsoever, it is called an *hard pulse*; but if, by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a *soft pulse*: so that there are, of use to be known, three different kinds of *pulses*, to wit, an *high* and a *low pulse*, a *quick* and a *slow pulse*, and a *hard* and a *soft pulse*. If there are such as a *swift* and an *heavy pulse*, yet they are not distinguishable enough to be of any moment to a physician; for a *pulse* is *swift* when an artery continues in its height of dilatation a less time than usual, and *heavy* when a greater time; but that difference is imperceptible to the finger. For there are 3600 *pulses* in a man of moderate health within the compass of an hour, since every *pulse* answers to the second of a minute, and some part of that second must be allotted for the space of time the sides of an artery take before they come to their utmost dilatation, and another part for that space in which they fall back to their natural capacities; all which must be within the second of a minute, or the 3600th part of an hour. From whence it is plain, that such a part of a second of time as is allotted for the duration of the utmost dilatation, must be so small, that we cannot, by the touch of our fingers, distinguish any to be lesser. Then an unequal and intermitting *pulse* are only species of a *quick* and a *slow pulse*: for if the quickness or slowness is always uniform to itself, it is an *equal pulse*; but, if it be not uniform to itself, then it is unequal and intermitting.

Pulsion, is the driving or impelling any thing forward, from *pello*, to drive. See *Attraction*, and *Electricity*.

Pulvinaria, cushions made with chaff, in which is mixed some medicinal ingredients coarsely powdered.

Pulvis Fulminans. See *Fulminating Powder*.

Pulverization, from *pulvis*, powder, is the reducing any thing to powder.

Pumex, pumice-stone. It is found in volcanoes. The best is of a white or greyish colour.

Pumilea, a species of *Turnera*.

Pumpelmoes, the great shaddock-orange-tree, a variety of *Aurantium*.

Pumpion. See *Pepo*.

Puncticula vel Punctularis, i. e. *Petechialis Febris*.

Punctum Aureum. It is when a hernia of the intestines is reduced, an incision is made through the skin and membrana adiposa, quite down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels; then a golden wire is to be fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

Punctum Lachrymale. See *Caruncula Lachrymalem*.

Punctum Salient, the leaping-point, that speck in the egg which is called the *Tredde*, and is observed first to have motion in the formation of the chick, is thus called.

Puncture, from *pungo*, to prick, is any wound made by a pointed instrument.

Punctura Aurea, i. e. *Punctum Aureum*.

Punica, pomegranate, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Purorrhœa, a purulent discharge from the belly.

Puoturia, white, mucous, or purulent urine.

Pupilla, the pupil. See *Eye*.

Purgantia, purgatives; and

Purgation, from *purgo*, to cleanse, to purge. See *Cathartics*.

Pur-

Purgatorium. In Paracelsus it is a name for any disease.

Purging Salts, (*Bitter*), a genus of neutral salts in the order of earthy neutral salts. It consists of *magnesia alba*, and the vitriolic acid.

Purification, the same as *Depuration*, the making any thing fine, or clearing it from dross, or fæces.

Purple Apple, a species of *Annona*.

Purple, (*Samian*), a species of *Phlomis*.

Purpura, a name for the miliary fever; also the spotted fever; the spots are symptomatic only.

Purpura Alba, a species of eruption to which men with a phlegmatic plethora are inclined.

Purpura Scorbatica. It is the *Herpes* of Vogel, the *Purpura* of Hoffman, and the true *Serpigo* of some other writers.

Purpura Urticata, i. e. *Urticaria*.

Purpurata, i. e. *Petechialis Febris*.

Purslane. See *Portulaca*.

Purslane-tree, (*Sea*.) See *Atriplex*.

Purslane, (*Water*.) See *Peplis*, and *Portulaca*.

Purulent, what is turned into matter, as in the suppuration of a tumor; as,

Pus, signifies snot, or any thing suppurated into matter.

Pustulæ, pustules. The eruptions in the small-pox, or any thing of that kind, are thus called.

Pustula Oris, the thrush.

Pusturia, i. e. *Pyuria*.

Putrefaction, from *putris*, or *putredo*, rottenness, and *facio*, to make. *Putrefaction* may be considered as a spontaneous analysis without heat; or a subsidence and laceration of the particles of bodies, by the weight of their mass, and by the dilatation

of the fluids they contain, but aided by the external heat of the atmosphere. This spontaneous analysis disengages the aqueous, oily, and saline principles of which the bodies consisted. The saline substance which putrified bodies furnish, is always the volatile alkali, whether they are of the animal or of the vegetable kingdom: hence has arisen the name of *Alkalescent Fermentation*. Beaumé.

Putrid Fever. It is the *Synochus* in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*. Under this general name may be included the plague, spotted fever, jail-fever, camp-fever, &c. The more mild instances are of the typhus kind.

Pycnotica, incrassating medicines.

Pygæ, the buttocks.

Pylorica Arteria. It is a branch of the hepatic artery, which is ramified on the pylorus, and on the cardia, and anastomoses with the *arteria gastrica dextra*.

Pylorica Vena. It is a branch from the *venæ portæ ventralis*. Sometimes it is only a branch of the *gastrica recta*: it passes over the pylorus to the short arch of the stomach, where it anastomoses with the coronary vein thereof.

Pylorus, from *πύλη*, a door, and *ᾠρεω*, to guard. The word signifies a porter, and thus the Greeks called the right orifice of the stomach.

Pyosis, i. e. *Hypopyon*.

Pyracantha, evergreen-thorn, a species of *mespilus*.

Pyramidale Corpus, the spermatic cord. Some other parts of the body also have this name, on account of their figure.

Pyramidales Musculi, are a pair of muscles belonging to the abdomen, so called, from their resemblance to a pyramid in figure: they rise with a fleshy beginning, from the outer and upper-part of the os pubis, and growing

growing narrower and narrower, are inserted in the linea alba, sometimes near the navel. Sometimes one, and sometimes both these muscles are wanting.

Pyrenoides Processus, is a process of the second vertebra, thus called, from its shape, as also, for the same reason *Dentiformis*, tooth-like process.

Pyrenus, from πυρ, ignis, fire, and οἶνος, vinum, wine, is, *Rectified Spirit of Wine*, thus called, because it is made by fire, or rather rendered of a fiery nature, so as to be totally inflammable.

Pyrethrum, from πυρ, fire, because of the fiery heat of the root, pellitory of Spain, a species of *Anthemis*.

Pyretica, pyretics, from πυρ, fire, or heat, such medicines as are good against fevers.

Pyretologia, from the same derivation as the foregoing, and λεγω, to describe, a discourse upon, or description of fevers.

Pyrexia, from πυρετος, febris vel febris, febrile diseases.

Pyriformis Musculus, is a muscle of the thigh, which receives its name from its figure; it is also called *Iliacus Externus*, from its situation: its beginning is round and fleshy from the inferior and internal part of the os sacrum, where it respects the pelvis of the abdomen, and descending obliquely in the great sinus of the os ilium, above the acute process of the ischium, and joining with the gluteus medius, it is inserted, by a round tendon, to the superior part of the root of the great trochanter. This moves the os femoris somewhat upwards, and turns it outward.

Pyrites, i. e. *Marcasite*.

Pyrola, winter-green, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Pyrola, (*Canadian*), a species of *Cornus*.

Pyrophorus, from πυρ, fire, and φεω, I bear, a chemical preparation possessing the property of kindling, by being exposed to the air. It consists of phlogiston and a very concentrated vitriolic acid. On attracting the moisture of the air, so much heat is excited in it as to become luminous and to burn.

Pyrosis, a disease in which there is a burning pain in the epigastrium, and at times eruptions, with considerable discharges of water from the stomach, that are sometimes insipid, at others acrid. In Scotland it is called the *Water Brash*. It is also the name for a heat in the ear, as if from a burning coal.

Pyrotechny, from πυρ, ignis, fire, and τεχνη, ars, art, is the art of *Chemistry*, because fire is the chief instrument the chemists make use of. Some also have used it to signify the art of *Fireworks*.

Pyrotics, are medicines that are actually or potentially hot, such as will burn the flesh, and raise an *eschar*, from πυρ, ignis, fire.

Pyrus, the pear-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-six.

Pyulcon, from πυρον, pus, and ελκω, to draw, an instrument to fetch out the matter from the cavity of the breast, or any sinuous ulcer.

Pyuria, the same as *Dysuria Mucosa*.

Pyuria Arthritica, the same as *Glus*.

Pyuria Mucosa, the same as *Glus*.

Pyuria Viscida, the same as *Glus*.

Pyxidatus, cup-moss, a species of *Lichen*.

Pyxis. It is properly a *box*, and from its resemblance thereunto, the cavity of the hip-bone, or acetabulum, is also sometimes called *Ox Pyxidis*.

Q.

QUADRAGEMINI, are four muscles of the thigh, the *Pyramiformis*, the two *Gemini*, and the *Quadratus*, which see under their respective names.

Quadragesimus Dies, the fortieth day. The ancients fixed on this day as the last to which acute distempers could extend, calling all those chronic which continued longer. But Dr. James observes, that he hath seen an acute disease which continued sixty days.

Quadrans. A three-ounce measure was formerly thus named.

Quadrati Musculi, four-squared muscles. See *Occipitalis Musculus*.

Quadratus Femoris. This muscle rises from the outside of the tuberosity of the ischium, and it is inserted into the line between the trochanter major and minor, serving to rotate the thigh.

Quadratus Genæ, i. e. *Platysma Myoides*.

Quadratus Labii Inferioris, is the same as *Depressor Labii Inferioris*, which see.

Quadratus Lumborum, ariseth from the posterior part of the spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the inside of all the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins. This muscle moveth the body upon the loins to one side, and both together help the rectus abdominis in bending the body forward.

Quadratus Maxillæ Inferioris, is a broad membranous muscle, which

lies immediately under the skin. It ariseth from the upper part of the sternum, from the claviculæ, and from the acromium: it covereth all the neck, and adheres firmly to the lower edge of the lower jaw, and being produced, it covers also the lower part of the cheeks. When it acteth, it pulls the jaw downwards.

Quadratus Radii, arises by a broad and fleshy beginning, from the lower and internal part of the ulna; it passeth over the ligament that joins the radius to the ulna, and is inserted as broad as its beginning into the external and lower part of the radius.

Quadrifolium, a name for the trifolium quadrifolium hortense album.

Quadriza, also *Cataphrasta*, a bandage for the sternum and ribs. It is twenty-four feet long, three or four fingers broad, with two heads; it binds upon the thorax and sternum more firmly when the ribs are fractured: the middle is placed on one side of the body, the two heads are carried so as to intersect on the opposite shoulder: they are brought back to where they began, and then pass circularly round the body.

Quadrupedes, from *quatuor*, four, and *pedes*, feet, are all four-footed beasts.

Quality, signifies, in general, the properties or affections of any being, whereby it acquires some particular denomination. Those which are cognizable by the senses, as figure,

gure, solidity, &c. are called *Sensible Qualities*. This term has, by many writers, served for a cover only of their ignorance, when joined with occult, or any such unintelligible adjunct; but a sounder way of reasoning has taught, that all *qualities* are remitted, or have their power or efficacy abated, in a duplicate ratio of the distance from the centre of the radiation, or exertion of the quality. Any *quality* of the body is said to be vitiated, when any sensible disposition thereof is hurt; though this phrase is principally used with regard to colour and smell.

Quantity of Matter, in any body, is its measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density: as if a body be twice as dense, and take up twice as much space as another, it will be four times as great. And this *quantity of matter* is best discoverable by the absolute weight of bodies.

Quantity of Motion, in any body, is its measure arising from the joint consideration of the *quantity* of matter, and the velocity of *motion* of that body: for the *motion* of any whole is the sum or aggregate of the *motion* in all the several parts. And though in a body twice as great as another, moved with an equal velocity, it will be double; yet, if the velocity be double also, the *quantity of the motion* will be quadruple. See *Laws of Motion, of Nature, Gravitation, Attraction, &c.*

Quantity Negative. See *Negative Quantity*.

Quantity Positive. See *Positive Quantity*.

Q. *Pl. Quantum Placet*, as much as you please.

Q. *V. Quantum vis*, as much as you will.

Q. *S. Quantum sufficit*, as much as sufficeth.

Quartana Continua, continued quartan. The paroxysm returns every fourth day, after previous pandiculations and horripilations, but does not very exactly observe its period; nor when the paroxysm abates, does it totally intermit, but is only milder on the intermediate days than in that on which the paroxysm happens. The heat is also preternaturally intense, the pulse increased, the appetite languid, the strength low, the mouth dry, the head giddy, the sleep restless, the urine red, thick, and with a high-coloured sediment.

Quartana Duplex, a double quartan. It is when within four days two succeeding paroxysms happen, in such a manner that each preserves its proper type and peculiar time of accession, alternately corresponding to the preceding paroxysm, and the third day only being totally free from the fever.

Quartana Febris, an ague or quartan fever: it hath two fits in four days, or two days free from the fit, so on the first and the fourth the fever attends, and on the second and third it is free, the accession of the fit is in the afternoon. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Febres*. It is usually both more violent and obstinate than a tertian. Sometimes a *quartan fever* is double, that is, when the fits come on every other time at different hours, and so that the third day only is free from fever. It is called *Spurious*, when the fit begins at any other time of the day than about four or five o'clock in the evening. The fits return with greater regularity generally than is observed in other species of fevers. The cure is as related for intermitent fevers.

Quartana Legitima, the same as
Quar-

Quartana: it observes its periods in its proper returns, which is in the afternoon, more exactly than in any other species of fevers.

Quartana Spuria, spurious quartan: it hath no certain periods for its return, which however is in the forenoon generally: the heat also is greater, and affects the patient more than the cold fit does.

Quartarius, a measure which contains about four ounces.

Quartatio, quartation: it is an operation in chemistry by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to a fourth part of the quantity of another thing. Thus when gold alloyed with silver, is to be parted, we are obliged to facilitate the action of the aqua fortis, by reducing the quantity of the former of these metals to one fourth part of the whole mass, which is done by sufficiently increasing the quantity of the silver, if it be necessary. Some extend this name to the operation of parting.

Quartura, i. e. *Quartatio*.

Quartz. It is a hard vitrifiable stone called also *Quartzose Stone*. It is found both with ores and without them. According to Cronstedt, it always forms hexagonal prisms, pointed at one or both ends when there has been no interruption to its crystallization; and this crystallized quartz is rock crystal, which, like the uncrystallized quartz, is colourless or coloured, transparent or opaque. See *Dict. Chemistry*, 2d edition. In *Fossilogy*, the *quartzose stone* is an order in the class of stones: the characters of this order are, that it is a fossile body, striking fire with steel, and either transparent or figured, and of a solid structure.—Of the transparent quartz, called *Quartzose Crystal*, are the various precious stones, as the diamond, ruby,

&c. According to Mr. Edwards, the characters of *quartzose crystals* are, that it is a *quartzose stone*, which is well distinguished from the other fossile bodies of the order of quartz, being never properly invested with an outward crust, clearer than flint and agate, frequently figured: agate and flint never or seldom having proper figures; not breaking in ringlets like flint, and wanting the delicate appearance of agate, and being by character of the order distinguished from all other fossile bodies.

Quassi Lignum, quassi-wood. This wood is so called from a negro, who was named *Quassi*: he lived at Surinam, and used it medicinally: he had great success by giving it in fevers of the malignant, intermittent, and putrid kinds. It is the *Quassia Amara* of Linnæus. The wood hath no smell, is very bitter, and stronger or more concentrated than that of any one medicament yet known: it is quite void of stypticity.

Quatrio, the astragalus.

Quercera, i. e. *Epiaios*.

Quercus, the oak-tree. It is the *Quercus Robur*, Linn. The common English oak-tree. It is a common forest-tree, and it known in all parts of Europe: the bark is a strong astringent, moderately bitter, having no particular smell; with a feruginous solution, it strikes an inky blackness.

Quercus Marina. See *Kali*.

Quid pro quo, the same as *Succedaneum*, when one thing is made use of to supply the defect of another.

Quietales, diseases in which the voluntary and involuntary motions, and the senses, are diminished.

Quina Quina, the Peruvian-bark.

Quincunx, a five-ounce measure.

Quinque folium, also called *Pentaphyllum*, common cinquefoil, five-fingers,

fingers, or five-leaved grass. It is a trailing plant with ferrated leaves, set five together on long pedicles: it is perennial, grows wild on clayey grounds, and flowers in June.

Quinquifolium, a name for a species of *Tormentilla*, of a species of *Argentina*, and a species of *Sinapisstrum*.

Quinquenervia, plantain, because it has five strings or nerves in each leaf.

Quinquina, the Peruvian-bark.

Quinsy, the same as *Angina*, which see.

Quinta Essentia, quintessences: they are made by adding to any essential oil twelve times its quantity of pure alcohol of wine, and shaking them together so that the oil may not appear. If these are distilled in a close vessel, with a fire of 90 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, the alcohol will rise with only the presiding spirit of the oil; and if with care the thinner part is several times separated from the thicker, by repeated gentle cohobation, the alcohol will at length be so impregnated with those oily spirits as to appear to be almost pure spirit itself, leaving a gross exhausted oil behind. Dry *quintessences*

are made by dissolving an aromatic oil in alcohol of wine, then adding to them ten times their weight of sugar, finely powdered, then placing them in a proper place and vessel for exhaling the spirit from the sugar, but preserving it from being lost. Thus the sugar will remain dry, but with the virtues of the aromatic oil in it. *℞j.* in a glass of wine, is a good cordial.

Quintana, an ague, the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day: the second, third, and fourth are free from fever.

Quisquilium, a grain of chermes.

Quotidiana Continua, the continued *Quotidian* of Vogel, is the continued *Quartan* of Cullen.

Quotidiana Febris, a quotidian fever: it intermits, but returns every day, and that generally early in the morning: when the fit approaches at any other time of the day, it is called *Spurious*, or *Anomalous*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Febres*. The blood is more dense in this species of intermittents than of any other.

Quotidiana Soporosa, i. e. *Terti-
ana Carotica*.

R.

R. Is put at the beginning of pre-
scriptions, for *Recipe, take.*

Rabdoides. See *Rhabdoides.*

Rabies, i. e. *Hydrophobia*. When
from the bite of a mad dog the pa-
tient hath a desire of biting, the ca-
nine madness is called *Rabies*.

Racemus, a cluster, such as a
bunch of grapes, or of ivy-berries,
or other fruit which grows in clus-
ters; or rather a stalk divided into
several branches, sustaining each a
flower, or fruit, set thick together
as is seen in grapes, &c.

Rachialgia, i. e. *Colic*, particu-
larly the colica Piſtonum.

Rachialgia Piſtonum, i. e. *Colica*
Piſtonum.

Rachialgia ab Adæpneustia, i. e.
Colica Piſtonum.

Rachialgia Traumatica, i. e. *Co-*
lica Piſtonum.

Rachitæ, or *Rachitæi*, the muscles
belonging to the back.

Rachitis. So Dr. Glisson calls it,
from *ῥαχίς*, *the spine of the back*, be-
cause he supposes a fault in the spi-
nal marrow produces it. The
rickets. This disorder is also called
Cyrtonofus. In some countries it
is also called the *English Disease*,
though it is much more frequent
elsewhere: it did not appear in Eng-
land till about the middle of the se-
venteenth century, from whence it
is said to have spread over all Europe,
and whence it got the name of *Eng-*
lish. It is a chronic disease, and a
species of *Cachexy*. Dr. Cullen places
this genus of disease in the class
Cachexia, and the order *Intumescen-*
tia. He distinguishes two varie-
ties: 1. *Rachitis Simplex*, when

there is no other disease. 2. *Rachi-*
tis cum aliis Morbis Conjuncta, when
the whole habit is affected, but
more particularly the heads of the
bones or joints, with their liga-
ments or cartilages, and also the
whole cranium.

Usually the subjects are children,
from six months to six years of age,
though sometimes its attack is not
before the sixth year, or even af-
ter.

Children who cut their teeth late,
are disposed to this complaint.

Rachitæ. The semispinal muscles
are thus called by some.

Rachosis, excoriation of the re-
laxed scrotum.

Radiceus, from *radius*.

Radiceus Musculus, i. e. *Radia-*
lis.

Radiceus Externus, i. e. *Extensor*
Carpi Radialis.

Radiceus Internus, is the second
muscle of the wrist, and arises from
the internal extuberance of the hu-
merus, and upper part of the ulva,
and stretching along the *radius*, is
inserted into the first bone of the me-
tacarpus that sustains the fore-finger,
and with the *cubitæus internus*,
bends the wrist. They have their
name from *radius*.

Radialis, i. e. *Radiceus*.

Radialis Arteria. It is a branch
of the humeral artery: it runs
down the side of the radius, covered
by the supinator longus: at the
wrist it divides into two, one of
which passing over the palm of the
hand, is lost in the fleshy part of
the thumb: the other passes on and
between the metacarpal bone of the
fore-

fore-finger, and the first bone of the thumb plunges into the palm, and forms a sort of arch there.

Radialis Musculus. See the *Extensor* and the *Flexor Muscles*.

Radialis, the nerve so called. See *Cervicalis*.

Radialis Externa, (Vena,) when the cephalica has reached the bend of the arm, it divides into two principal branches, one is called the *Radialis Externus*: it spreads about and along the fore-arm.

Radiation, signifies the casting forth of beams, rays of light, or any subtle particles, from a centre, *radius* signifying any line from such a point.

Radical Moisture, is a term that some have had strange notions about; but if it be limited to any intelligible signification, we can understand by it nothing else but the mass of blood, which is the promptuary from whence all other fluids in a human body are derived.

Radication, in *Botany*, denotes the disposition of the root of the plant, which is to be considered in respect to the ascending and descending caudex. See *Root*.

Radicle, is a term amongst botanists that denotes that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. This, in corn, is that which shoots forth in the maling, and is called *come*, probably from *coma*, *hair*, which it somewhat resembles.

Radicula, a name for the *Raphanus*.

Radiola, least rupture-wort, or all-seed, a species of *Linum*.

Radish, (Bastard,) i. e. *Raphanum Raphanistrum*.

Radish, raphanus.

Radish, (Water,) a species of *Sisymbrium*.

Radius, a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist. In its upper end it hath a small cavity, which receives the outer protuberance of the humerus. The circumference of the cavity rolls in the small sinus in the upper end of the ulna. Near its lower end, which is bigger than its upper, it has a little sinus, which receives the end of the ulna; and in its extremity it hath two sinuses, which receive the bones of the wrist. Although the ulna and *radius* accompany one another, they touch but at their extremities; for they bend from one another in the middle, but are tied together by a strong and broad membranous ligament. The upper end of the ulna is biggest, because upon it the articulation at the elbow is performed; but the lower end of the *radius* is biggest, because upon it only the hand is articulated. The *radius* moves either backwards or forwards upon the ulna, by which means the palm of the hand is turned either upwards or downwards; which two motions are called *Pronation* and *Supination*. Nor could any other articulation have given these two motions to the hand; for, though an arthroida admits of a motion to every side, yet, we cannot, by that, turn the fore-part of our arm backward: and how useless the hands had been without these motions, every one may easily perceive. This is also called *Focile Minus, the Lesser Focile*.

Radius, in *Geometry*, is the semi-diameter of a circle.

Radix, is strictly the root of any plant or vegetable; and thence, in a figurative sense, *radical* is frequently used to signify the principal or generative point of any body or quantity, as *radical moisture*: and a

num-

number, which multiplied into itself, makes a square, is called the *root*, or *radix*. *Roots* are divided into different species: Linnæus divides them into fibrous, bulbous, and tubulous, which he subdivides into other distinctions.

Radula, a wooden spatula, or a scraper.

Ragged Robin, *flos cuculi*.

Ragstone, a variety of the green species of the *Petra Vulgaris*: it is of a dull greenish colour; of a light weight, yet of a firm and compact structure, and somewhat glossy; and found in Westmoreland. Edwards.

Ragwort. See *Cineraria*.

Ragwort, (*African*.) See *Othonna*.

Ragwort, a name of several species of *Senecio*.

Rais di Juan Lopez Lusitanis. It is the *Radix Indica Lopeziana Pharm*. Edinb. *Radix Indica a Joanne Lopez, denominata Gaubii Adversar*. cap. vi. the root of an unknown tree growing, as some say, at Goa, others suppose in Malacca, from whence it is sometimes brought to Batavia.

Rajana, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Ramalis Vena, the *vena portæ*.

Ramenta, are little slips or shreds of any thing.

Ramex, an hernia.

Ramex Varicosus, i. e. *Hernia Varicosa*.

Ramification, in *Botany*, is the manner in which a tree produces its branches, with the situation of which that of the leaves is also connected.

Ramification, is a collection of small branches shooting out from any great one. Thus, in *Anatomy*, the branchings of an artery, vein, or nerve, are called its *ramifications*, from *ramus*, a *bow*, or *branch*.

Rampions. See *Rapunculus*.

Rampion. See *Phyteuma*.

Ramson, i. e. *Allium Ursinum*.

Ramus, a branch: it is the division of a stalk or tree: it is called a *Bough*.

Ramus Inferior, a name of the third maxillary branch of the nerves which proceed from the fifth pair.

Ramus Superior, i. e. *Frontalis Nervus*.

Rana, the frog, or paddock.

Rancid, is said of all things which contract a strong offensive smell by keeping, as all fat substances.

Randia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Raninæ Arteriæ, and *Venæ vel Ranulæ*. See *Sublingualis*.

Ranula, the name of a tumor seated under the tongue: it hath been brought to resemble a little frog, whence the name of *Ranula*, though some say it is thus named, because it alters the voice of the patient so as to make him croak like a frog: this tumor is formed in the salivary glands under the tongue, and is seated on either side the frænum: it is generally of the scrofulous kind.

Ranulæ, and

Ranulæres, are those veins which lie conspicuous under the tongue; and this is likewise used, by our surgeons, for little swellings upon the glands about the same parts.

Ranunculus, (*Wood*.) a species of *Anemone*, viz. *Anemone Ranunculoides*.

Ranunculus, crowfoot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates fifty-six.

Ranunculus, (*Globe*.) See *Trochilus*.

Ranunculus, rampions, a species of *Campanula*.

Ranunculus, crow-foot. It is a plant with pentapetalous flowers:

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they are also rosaceous: they are set in five-leaved cups: they are followed each by a round cluster of naked seeds, and are perennial.

Boerhaave enumerates sixty-nine species, some of which are inert, and others are very caustic.

Ranunculus Bulbosus, called also *Ranunculus Tuberosus Major*, round-rooted, or bulbous crow-foot.

Ranunculus Longifolius Palustris Minor, called also *Flammula*, spearwort, or smaller water crow-foot.

Ranunculus Viridis, the name of a species of frog.

Rapa, turnep, a species of *Brassica*.

Raphania, the raphany: it is a nervous affection of the spasmodic kind, in which there is a violent contraction of the joints, with convulsive agitation, great pain at various periods. Linnæus gave the name, from its supposed cause, viz. the seeds of the raphanus raphanistrum. Dr. Cullen places it in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*.

Raphanistrum, charlock, a species of *Raphanus*.

Raphanistrum. This plant is so called, from its likeness to raphanus minor, with which it also agrees in its medical virtues.

Raphanistrum, a name for some species of *Errucago*, of *Rapistrum*, and of the *Miagrum*.

Raphanus, raddish, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and four varieties.

Raphanus Hortensis, called also *Radicula Ruisfort*; common garden raddish.

Raphanus Rusticanus, also called *Raphanus Sylvestris*, *Raphanus Marinus*, *Armoracia*, horse-raddish. It is the *Cochlearia Armoracia* of Linnæus.

Rapistrum, called also *Lampfana*, Charlock, Chadlock, madlock, or

wild mustard; it is also called *Rapa*, because its leaves resemble those of the rapa.

Rapunculus, a plant so called, from the resemblance of its root to that of rapum; in other respects, it resembles the campanula.

Rapunculus, a name for the *Cervicaria*, for a species of *Rapuntium*, and for several species of *Campanula*.

Rapuntium. It is a plant which resembles the campanula in its external appearance; one species of it bears the flower known by the name of *Cardinal Flower*.

Rapuntium, small rampions; also a species of *Rapunculus*.

Rapuntium. So Tournefort called the *Lobelia* of Linnæus.

Rare: a body is said to be thus that takes up more space, in proportion to the quantity of matter it contains, than another does. And,

Rarefaction, is that extension of the parts of any body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. See *Distillation*.

Raspatorium, from *rado*, to scrape.

Raspberry, (*Red*), *idæus*.

Raspberry of Ida, *idæus*.

Rasure, the same as *Abrasion*, or any thing done by scraping or shaving, as the *rasuræ c. c.* and *eboris* are made.

Ratio, reason, is when two bodies are compared with one another, with respect to their bulk. Some confine it to the numbers only, and called it *Proportion*, expressing by it the comparison of one single quantity to another.

Rattle, rhinanthus.

Rattle-Snake Root, (*Senega*.) See *Senega*.

Rattle-Snake Root, (*Dr. Witt's*), a species of *Prenanthes*.

Rattle, pedicularis.

Raucedo, and *Raucitas*, a hoarseness: it is a diminution of the voice, some-

sometimes attended with a preternatural asperity or roughness thereof: the parts affected are the aspera arteria, and particularly the larynx. Dr. Cullen observes, it is generally a symptom of catarrh, but sometimes it is a species of *Paraphonia*, which see.

Raucitas, i. e. *Rauccdo*.

Rauwolfia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Ray, is, most strictly, a right line, drawn, or flowing from any point, and is a term most used in optics.

Re-action, from *reago*, to act back upon, is a term much used in *Physics*. See *Nature*, (*Laws of*.)

Realgar, a species of *Arfenic Flos*, of a red colour: it is mineralized with sulphur, is always glossy, but not always transparent. Edwards.

Realgar, i. e. *Orpiment*, (*Red*.)

Reaumuria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rebis, the alvine excrements.

Receptaculum Chyli, the receiver of the chyle. See *Lacteal Veins*.

Receptacle, in *Botany*, is the base which connects all parts of fructification. It is termed a *proper receptacle*, when it belongs only to the parts of a single fructification: and a *common receptacle*, when it connects several florets. When from a common centre it runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks, of proportionate lengths, it is termed an *Umbel*; and *Cyma*, when it runs into long foot-stalks, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.

Receptaculum Chymicum, and

Recipient, is the vessel, which, in distillation, is made the receiver.

Receptarii Medici; so Langius calls those who set up for physicians upon the stock only of a great

many receipts, without being able to reason about their properties or efficacies.

Recipe, take. It is usually placed at the beginning of prescriptions, and is generally wrote thus *R*, or with the character for tin *℞*, over which metal Jupiter was supposed to preside, and so is used to denote the invocation of Jupiter before prescribing.

Reciprocation, is when two diseases or symptoms alternately succeed one another.

Recrement, sometimes signifies any superfluous matter mixed with another that is useful; and sometimes such secreted juices in the body as are afterwards of use to the œconomy.

Recrudescent, when any distemper returns that was gone off; as the paroxysms of intermittents.

Rectification, is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

Recti-lineal, right-lined; that is, having straight lines.

Recti Musculi. See *Eye*.

Recti Musculosus Nasi, i. e. *Pyramidalis Nasi*.

Rectum Intestinum, the last of the large intestines called the *Rectum*, or strait gut, is every where covered with longitudinal fibres, and hath strong circular ones for expelling the fæces: it is not furnished with bands as the colon is, nor is it covered with the peritonæum, as are the other intestines.

Rectus, is a muscle of the lower belly, which arises from the sternum, the extremity of the last two ribs, and goes straight down to the fore-part of the abdomen to be inserted in the os pubis. It hath three or four innervations, or rather tendinous coarctations of its fleshy fibres, which divide the belly of it.

as it were, into so many distinct *muscles*. It hath veins and arteries, which creep on its inside, from the mammillary and epigastric vessels, which communicate, that the blood may return by the mammillary veins, when the passage is stopped by the epigastric, which are compressed in women with child.

Rectus, is also a muscle of the leg, that ariseth from the lower part of the spine of the ilium, and descending between the two vasti, is inserted with them. Likewise,

Rectus, is a muscle that lifts up the eye-lids. It ariseth from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, where the optic nerves pierce the cranium, and passing above the *superbus*, is inserted, by a large tendon, into the border of the eyelid.

Rectum Intestinum. See *Intestines*.

Rectus Major, is the third muscle that pulleth the head up or backwards. It ariseth from the spine of the second vertebræ of the neck, and is inserted into the lower part of the occiput. And,

Rectus Minor, is the fourth muscle for this office. It lies under the former, and cometh from the back-part of the first vertebra of the neck, and is inserted below the former. These are also, from their office, called *Recurrentes*.

Rectus Internus Major, ariseth from the fore-part of the five interior transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and is inserted into the foremost appendix of the occipital bone, near its great hole. And the

Rectus Internus Minor, lies on the fore-part of the first vertebra, like the *rectus minor*, on the back-part, and is inserted into the anterior appendix of the *os occipitis* immediately under the former. These nod

the head forwards, being antagonists to the *recti minores*. These are also called *Annuentes*.

Recti Laterales, are another pair, which come from the transverse processes of the first vertebra, and are inserted near the *processus mammillaris*. They help to move the head to one side.

Rectus Deprimens Oculi. See *Depressor Oculi*.

Rectus Inferior Oculi. See *Depressor Oculi*.

Rectus Interior. See *Gracilis Interior*.

Rectus Anterior, i. e. *Gracilis Anterior*.

Rectus Attollens, i. e. *Geniobryoidæus*.

Rectus Externus Oculi. See *Abductor Oculi*.

Rectus Superior Oculi. See *Elevator Oculi*.

Recurrent Nerve, is a branch of the *par vagum*, bestowed upon the organs of speech, whence also called *Vocal Nerve*; and thus, because it descends and ascends again to supply the muscles of the larynx. See *Nerve*.

Recurfus, is used by Bellini for the repetition of paroxysms in an intermittent.

Red-Bud, a species of *Cercis*.

Redintegration: chemists thus call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Red Lead, i. e. *Minium*.

Redwood Tree, a species of *Ceanothus*.

Reduc; also called *Redux*, or a *Flux*. It is a powder by which calcined metals or minerals are reduced to a regular form. *Fluxes* are either of the vitreous or of the saline kind. There are *fluxes* of a yet cheaper kind; such are dried wine-

less,

lees, dried cow-dung, dried horse-dung, dried river-mud, fuller's-earth, iron-filings, pot-ash, &c. The common black *flux*, see in the article *Calcination*.

Reed. See *Arundo*.

Reed, (*Indian Flowering*.) See *Canna*.

Reed, (*Burr*.) *sparganium*.

Reed, mace, typha.

Refectio, is the receiving food or nourishment.

Reflection, in general, is the regress or return that happens to a moving body, because of its meeting another; as the rays of light are variously reflected by bodies they cannot pass through.

Refluent, flowing back, is generally ascribed to the venal blood, because that flows back to the heart.

Refraction, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, and is chiefly applied to the rays of light by the writers in optics. And

Refrangible, is whatsoever is capable of refraction.

Refrigratory, a cooler, is that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm, or spiral pipe, running through a tub of cold water.

Regeneration, is used in so different a manner by the chemists, that it is hard to say what they mean by it; but it seems to be what they understand by *Revivification*, which see.

Regimen, government, is used for that care in diet in living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

Regina Prati, i. e. *Ulmaria*.

Regionalis Morbus, an epidemic disease.

Register, is a contrivance in chemical furnaces to make the heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less air come to the vessel.

Regius Morbus, the kingly disease. The jaundice is thus called, but for what reason does not well appear.

Regnum, is by the writers in *Physical* and *Natural History* applied to certain classes of natural bodies, as the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.

Regular, constant, and uniform, in opposition to irregular or anomalous, which happens to no certain course or standard; both frequently applied to diseases, especially acute ones, as the measles, small-pox, and the like.

Regular Body, is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal; and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A *pyramid*, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles: 2. A *cube*, whose surface is composed of six equal squares: 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles: 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons: and, 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles. And mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more regular bodies than these five.

Regulus, is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom, upon melting.

Reiteration, the same as *Repetition*.

Relaxation, is a dilatation or slackening any parts or vessels.

Remedium, signifies every thing made use of in the cure of diseases.

Remission, is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again, as is common in fevers which do not quite intermit.

Renales Arteriæ: they are commonly called *Emulgentes*, are generally two in number, and go out laterally from the lower descending aorta immediately under the mesenterica superior, one to the right-hand, the other to the left: they run commonly without division, and almost horizontally to the kidneys, into the depressions of which they enter by several branches: they sometimes send branches to the glandulæ renales, membrana adiposa of the kidneys, and even to the diaphragm.

Renales Glandulæ. See *Capsulæ Atrabiliaris*.

Renales Vena, also called *Emulgentes Vena*: these spring from the inferior vena cava, when it arrives at the kidneys, into which these branches are sent.

Renecalmia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Renclius, snorting, snoring.

Renes, the *Kidnies*, which see.

Renes Succenturiati. See *Kidnies*.

Renitency, striving backwards: it is that resistance which there is in solid bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another; or that resistance that any body makes on the account of its weight.

Renovatio, renovation. In *Chemistry*, it is the restoration of a mineral body to a perfect state, from one which is imperfect.

Renyans Musculus, a name for the *rectus anticus brevis*.

Renuentes, from *renuo*, to nod backwards, are the same muscles as the *Rectus Major* and *Minor*, (which see,) thus called from their office.

Repellents. To understand rightly the operation of such medicines, it may be necessary to observe, that by *repelling* is meant those means which prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumor: but to know how this may be effected, it will be convenient to attend to the several causes which can produce a swelling, or force out of the vessels any of their fluid contents by some unnatural discharge.

All tumors have necessarily one of these in their cause; either an increase in the velocity or quantity of the fluids, or weakness in some particular part: and sometimes both concur. An increase in the velocity of the fluids makes them more forcibly push against and distend all their parts in their circuit: if, therefore, any part be unequally pressed, or relaxed by external injuries, that will be more elevated than any other; and for want of equal resistance with the rest of the body, will at length receive such a quantity of fluid as will raise it into a tumor, especially if any of its vessels be obstructed; because the protrusion of fresh matter, *a tergo*, will continue to add thereunto, until the part is upon the utmost stretch, and can hold no more. In this case, all those means are said to be repellent, which check the growth of the tumor, and assist the reflux blood in taking up the obstructed matter, and washing it again into the common stream. This intention is chiefly favoured by evacuation and revulsion; for whatsoever lessens the quantity of the fluid, will diminish the force upon the tumefied part. But it concerns us most to know how external application to the part itself helps to this affair.

Herein

Herein a medicine comes to be a *repellent*, by consisting of such subtle parts as may transmut some of them through the pores, and help to render the obstructed matter more fluid, so that it becomes the more easy to be loosened, and fall again into the circulating current. But in this case there is a hazard of such things likewise putting the obstructed humour into a ferment, whereby it sooner turns into pus, and then they come under the denomination of *Suppuratives*, or *Ripiners*. What therefore in the most strict sense is to be reputed a *repeller*, is that which astringes and strengthens the part, so as to make it resist any such lodgment. These are such, whose qualities are most manifest in their coldness and drying properties. But there are so very few instances wherein bandage is not better than such application, that very little comes to be used for that purpose. In hæmorrhages and oozings out of serum, so as to deform the skin, simples of this nature mostly take place; which answer their ends in astringing the fibres, whereby those apertures are so closed, as not to admit through them afterwards any such fluid.

Some things also answer this end only by stimulating the fibres of the tumified part, so as to give them sudden and forcible twitches, whereby the obstruction is sometimes loosened and shook as it were, away into the reflux current. Such a sort of motion will be occasioned by the sudden application of any thing extreme cold, as common water: but the practice is seldom safe, because, if the first efforts, which the fibres are put upon by those means, do not succeed in breaking away the inclosed matter, they will be strained, and not able afterwards to re-

peat their natural vibrations; the consequence of which is, weakening the part, which will render the tumor more obstinate. There are many other means and accidental circumstances which contribute to favour or retard this intent; but these hints may be sufficient.

Repercutients, the same as the former.

Reptiles, from *repto*, to creep, are all those creeping animals which rest upon one part of their body, while they advance the other forward.

Repulsio, repulsion, the cause which opposes itself to absolute attraction, has been acknowledged by all who were conversant in physics, with respect to the celestial bodies; and it hath been termed *Repulsion*, that is, a power as real as attraction, which repels bodies after they have approached each other to a certain point, and prevents their uniting together. Many have rejected this *repulsion*, which sir Isaac Newton had allowed in sublunary things, but if we just glance on many of the operations of chemistry, it is impossible to help admitting a retropulsive property in bodies.

Reseda, bastard rocket, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species.

Residence, is the fæces, or settling of any liquor.

Resins, or *Resinous Particles*, are the fat sulphureous parts of some vegetable, which is natural, or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil, or rectified spirit, but not with an aqueous menstruum. Natural balsams, long kept, become *resins*, as essential oils in time thicken into balsams: hence it is plain these substances differ very little but in their consistence.

Resistance, is often the same as

Renitency, or *Vis Inertia*. See also *Medium*.

Res Naturales, the naturals. According to Boerhaave, these are life, the cause of life, and its effects. These, he says, remain in some degree, however disordered a person may be.

Resina, resin. All sorts of exudations from ever-greens, as turpentine, tar, &c. are, in general acceptance, included under the name of *resin*. Essential oils, indurated by age or by acids, are called *resins*. When the essential oil of the exudation from ever-greens is exhaled, the remaining mass is called *resin*. As *resin* consists of oil and acid, it is artificially produced by the admittance of spirit of vitriol, or the spirit of turpentine.

Resolvents, are such medicines as loosen and open. And.

Resolution, is the opening or loosening any body. And there is said to be made a *resolution* of crude matter in the body, when that matter is by what means soever so changed as to become harmless or salutary; being of itself a complete cure performed without any apparent evacuation.

Respiration. The true understanding of this is absolutely necessary to a right notion of the animal œconomy: it may therefore be observed, that by blowing into a bladder, a considerable weight may be raised by the force of one breath; for with a bladder that is oblong, nearly of a cylindrical figure, and tied at both ends, if a pipe be fixed at one end, and a weight at the other, and the pipe fastened at such a distance from the ground, as just allows the weight to rest upon the ground, the bladder by an easy inspiration will raise 7 lb. weight, and by the greatest

inspiration of a pretty strong man, will raise 28 lb. weight. Now the force by which the air enters this pipe, is that force by which it is driven out of the lungs: if therefore the force by which the air enters the pipe can be determined, we shall have the force by which the air is drove in the *aspera arteria*.

But the pressure of air upon the bladder is equal to twice the weight it can raise, because the upper part of the bladder being fixed, it resists the force of the air, just as much as the weight at the other end. And again, since the air presses every way equally, the whole pressure will be to that part of it which presses on the orifice of the pipe, as the whole surface of the bladder is to the orifice of the pipe; that is, as the surface of a cylinder, whose diameter, for instance, is 4 inches, and axis 7, is to the orifice of the pipe. If the diameter of the pipe be 0.28, and therefore its orifice 0.616, the surface of the cylinder will be 88: therefore at 88 : 0.616 :: 14, double the least weight raised, to 0.098, which is almost two ounces: and in raising of the greatest weight, it is near seven ounces. These, therefore, are the forces by which the air is drove through the *aspera arteria*, in an easy and a strong expiration. Now if we consider the lungs as a bladder, and the larynx as a pipe, the pressure upon the orifice of the *aspera arteria*, when the air is drove out, is to the pressure upon the lungs as the whole surface of the lungs is to the orifice of the *aspera arteria*. Let us suppose the diameter of the larynx to be 5, (which is more than it can be) then the orifice of the larynx is 0.19. Let us suppose the two lobes of the
lungs

lungs to be two bladders or spheres, whose diameters are each 6 inches, their surfaces are each 113 inches, and the pressure upon the larynx will be the pressure upon the whole external surface as 0.19 to 226, which is as 1 to 1189; and therefore if the pressure upon the larynx in an ordinary breathing is 2 ounces, the pressure upon the whole external surface of the lungs is 148 pounds; and the utmost force, when the pressure upon the larynx is 7 ounces, will be equal to 520 pounds weight. But the lungs are not like an empty bladder, where the air presses only upon the surface; for they are full of vesicles, upon the surface of each of which the air presses as it would upon the surface of an empty bladder: and therefore to know the whole pressure of the air, we must determine the external surfaces of the lungs. To do this, let us suppose, that $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the lungs is taken up with the branches of the trachea arteria, that another third part the blood-vessels fill, and the remainder is vesicles, where we suppose the chief pressure upon the blood-vessels to be made: now both lobes of the lungs contain 226 solid inches, of which $\frac{1}{3}$, or 75 inches, are full of vesicles. Let the diameter of each vesicle be $\frac{1}{32}$ part of an inch, the surface of a vesicle will be .001256, and the solidity 0000043, by which sum if we divide 75, (the space filled by the vesicles) the quotient gives us 17441860, for the number of vesicles in both lobes of the lungs. This number multiplied by 001256, the surface of a vesicle, gives the sum of the surfaces of all the vesicles, to wit, 21900.976 inches. And therefore the pressure upon the larynx will be to the pressure upon the whole

surface of the lungs, as 619 to 21900.976; and consequently when in an ordinary expiration the pressure upon the larynx is 2 ounces, the pressure upon the whole internal surfaces of the lungs will be 14412 pounds weight; and the utmost force of the air in breathing, when the pressure upon the larynx is 7 ounces, will be 50443 pounds weight. Though these seem to be prodigious weights, yet it must still be understood, that the pressure upon each part of the surface of the lungs equal to the orifice of the larynx, is not greater than it is at the larynx, and that these vast weights arise from the vast extent of the surfaces of the vesicles, upon which it was necessary that the blood should be spread in the smallest capillary vessels; that each globule of blood might, as it were, immediately receive the whole force and energy of the air, and by that be broke into smaller parts fit for secretion and circulation. And from thence we may learn the mechanical reason of the structure of the lungs: for seeing the whole blood of the body was to pass through them, in order to receive the virtue of the air, and that could not be communicated but in small capillary vessels, it was necessary that the surfaces upon which they were to be spread, should be proportioned to their number, which is admirably well provided for by the wonderful fabrick of the lungs.

If the gravity of the air was always the same, and if the diameter of the trachea arteria, and the time of every expiration were equal in all, this weight upon the lungs would be always the same. But when we find by the barometer, that there is three inches difference between the greatest and the least

gra-

gravity of the air, which is a tenth part of its greatest gravity; there must be likewise the difference of a tenth part of its pressure upon the lungs at one time and another: for the *momenta* of all bodies, moved with the same velocity, are as their gravities. This is a difference, which such as the asthmatic must be very sensible of, especially if we consider that they likewise breathe thicker, that is, every expiration is performed in less time; if in half the time, and the same quantity of air drawn in, then the weight of the air upon the lungs must be 57648 pounds, of which a tenth part is 5764 pounds: and consequently asthmatic people, upon the greatest rise or fall of the barometer, feel a difference of the air, equal to above one-third of its pressure in ordinary breathing. Again, if the trachea arteria is small, and its aperture narrow, the pressure of the air increases in the same proportion as if the times of expiration were shorter, and therefore a shrill voice is always reckoned among the prognostic signs of a consumption, because that proceeds from the narrowness of the larynx; or trachea arteria; and consequently increases the pressure of the air, upon the lungs, which upon every expiration beats the vessels so thin, that at last they break, and a spitting of blood brings on a consumption apace.

Reſta Bovis, reſtharrow.

Reſt-Harrow. See *Ononis*.

Reſſio, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Reſumptiva, reſtoratives: they differ not much from agglutinant corroboratives, and their manner of operating in the same way, may be accounted for, only that *reſtoratives* are more adhesive and subtle, where-

by they enter into the nourishment of the remotest parts.

Reſurrection, and

Reſucitation, the same as *Reſurrection*, which see.

Rete Malpighi. See *Pulmones*.

Rete Mirabile. It is the name of congeries of blood-vessels in the brain.

Rete Mucoſum, the true skin on its whole surface is covered with two lamellæ, one is the *Rete Mucoſum*, the other is the *Cuticula*. The *Rete Mucoſum* is the principal seat of colour in man. In Europeans it is transparent, in mulattoes it is brown, and in negroes it is black. It is also called *Corpus Mucoſum*, and *Corpus Reticulare*.

Retention, and *Retentive Faculty*, is that state of contraction in the solid parts, as makes them hold fast their proper contents.

Rete Mirabile, the wonderful net. See *Brain*.

Reticularis Plexus, the same as *Choroides*, which see, because the fibres are interwoven like a net.

Reticulum, the same as *Omentum*, thus called from its net-like structure.

Reticulum. See *Abomasum*.

Retiformis Plexus, the same as *Reticularis Plexus*.

Retiformis Tunica, the same as *Amphiblestroides*, which see.

Retina. See *Eye*.

Retinaculum, is the name of a chirurgical instrument, described by Scultetus, *Arm. Chir.* par. i. tab. 17. fig. 2. and its use given also by him, tab. 39. fig. 2, 3, 4. to assist in castration, or cutting a hernia.

Retort, a chemical vessel of glass, used for distilling in a sand-heat.

Retraſtores, the same as *Elevatores Labii Superiores*, which see.

Retrabens, from *retrahere*, to draw back.

Retroversio Uteri. See *Procidencia*.

Retzia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Revelation. What the common acceptance of it is, every one knows; but Helmont, and some of the enthusiastic chemists, often laid pretensions to the same assistance in discovering their secrets; but were never credited by any but the most ignorant.

Reverberatory, is such a chemical furnace where the flame and heat are thrown back by the brick-work upon the vessel, so as to make the heat more intense; as in the distillation of acid spirits, &c.

Revulsion, from *revello*, to pull back, is the calling back any humour by evacuation. See *Phlebotomy*: and

Revulsoria, are means which procure revulsion.

Revivification, fet hing again to life. Chemists use this term to express the procuring again some metals in their natural state from the mixtures they may have been blended into by some preparation, as quicksilver is revived from cinnabar, &c.

Rhabarbarum-Rhubarb; also called *Rheum*, *Lapathum Orientale*, *Lapathum Chinesè*, rhubarb. The Greeks called it *Rhabarbarum*, from its growing on the banks of the river Rha, (i. e. Wolga,) in the barbarous country of Russia: but the later Greeks are said to have called it *Barbaricum*, because it was brought to Barbaria, a country lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, whence it was sent to other countries.

Rhabarbarum Album, i. e. *Mechoachana*.

Rhabarbarum Antiquorum, i. e. *Rapontic*.

Rhabdoides, from *ῥαβδος*, a strait twig, and *ειδος*, form, a name for the sagittal fure.

Rhachis, the spine of the back.

Rhachisagra, from *ῥαχίς*, the spine of the back, and *αγρα*, a prey, a species of Gout, fixed in the spine of the back.

Rhachiæ, or *Rhachitæ*, the muscles belonging to the spine of the back,

Rhacosis, excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.

Rhacoma, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rhæas, corn-poppy, a species of *Papaver*.

Rhæi, rhubarb.

Rhagades, *ῥαγίς*, *abrumbo*, fissures, chaps, or clefts in the skin of the hands, feet, lips, &c.

Rhagades, are fissures appearing sometimes in the hands, feet, lips, &c. but the word is used peculiarly to signify *fissures*, though these for distinction sake are sometimes called *Rhagades Ani*, about the verge of the anus, proceeding from an acrimonious humour fretting the part.

Rhagadiolus, a species of *Lapsana*.

Rhagadioloides, a species of *Hyoferis*.

Rhamnus, buck-thorn, or purging-thorn, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties forty-seven. Tournefort reckons eight more.

Rhamnus, a name for the *Paliurus*, the *Rhamnoides*, and the *Hippophaës*.

Rhamnoides, European sea-buck-thorn, or European swallow-thorn, a species of *Hippophaës*.

Rhapontica, Helvetian elecampane leaved centaurei, a species of *Centaurea*.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic rhubarb, a species of *Rheum*.

Rhenchos, snoring.

Rheedia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rheon,

Rbeon, and *Rbeum*, names for the rhapontic and rhubarb.

Rbenophonia, i. e. *Paraphonia Resonans*.

Rbeum, rhubarb, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Rbeuma, the same as *Catarrh*, which see.

Rheumatica, the rheumatic fever.

Rheumatismus, the rheumatism, from *ῥῆω*, to flow. When a fever attends, it is called the *Acute*, and when there no fever, it is called the *Chronical Rheumatism*. Dr. Cullen places the *Acute Rheumatism* as a genus in the class *Pyrexia*, and order *Phlegmasia*. The *Chronical Rheumatism* is considered by Dr. Cullen as generally the mode of an acute *rheumatism* terminating.

Rheumatism, from the same etymology, is a distemper affecting chiefly the *membrana communis musculorum*, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion, without great pain. And this seems to be brought about much by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. The cure depends on evacuation, and a plentiful use of volatiles and diluters.

Rhexia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Rhcnosis, lean and wrinkled.

Rhigos, rigor. When any sensible part of the body is affected with spasms, all the other parts are readily drawn into consent with it, hence the horror and *rigor* on the surface of the body, the coldness, &c. Irritation in the *primæ viæ* is often the cause.

Rhinanthus, rattle, or louse-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and three varieties.

Rhizophora, kandel of the Indians, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Rhocas, the watery eye.

Rhochmos, snoring, or snorting through the fauces.

Rhodendron, (*Chrysanthemum*), Linnæi, dwarf-rose.

Rhodia, rose-root, or rose-wort: it is a species of *Orpine*.

Rhodiola, rose-root, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Rhodium, a species of *Genista*: it is the *Genista Canariensis*.

Rhododendron, so called, because it some times grows to the size of a little tree, and hath a flower like a rose. It is the *Nerium* of Linnæus.

Rhododendron, dwarf rosebay, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Rhododaphne, so called from its flowers resembling a rose, and its leaves those of a bay-tree. It is the *Nerium* of Linnæus.

Rhodon, from *ῥόδον*, *rosa*, a rose. Some compositions wherein this is the chief ingredient, have their names from hence, as *Diarrhodon*, &c.

Rhodofaccharum, from the former, and *faccharum*, sugar, is sugar of roses.

Rhodora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rhœas, the watery-eye.

Rhomboides, is a muscle thus called from its figure, which lies under the cucullaris, and ariseth from the two inferior spines of the neck, and four superior of the back; and is inserted fleshy into the whole basis of the scapula, which is drawn backwards.

Rhombus, is a quadrilateral figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles.

Rhopalosis, the same as *Plicia*.

Rhubarb, rheum.

Rbus,

Rhus, sumach, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirty-one.

Rhyssmata, a wrinkled face.

Rhythm, from ῥυθμῶ, *ad numeros aptos refero*, to bring to a calculation, or to compute: is used to express a certain number of pulses in any given time.

Ribes, currant-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species, and four varieties.

Ribes, Arabian ribes, a species of rheum.

Ribs. See *Costæ*.

Ribwort, a species of plantago.

Ricæ, a covering on the heads of the Roman and other women during the time of sacrifices, hence *rica*, the kerchief.

Riccia, grain-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany; of the order of alga or thongs. He enumerates six species.

Richardia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ricini (oil.) See *Cataputia*.

Ricinocarpus, a species of croton.

Ricinus, the palma Christi, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Ricinus (bastard.) See *Croton*.

Ricotia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rigation, the same as irrigation, the sprinkling or moistening any thing or part.

Rigor. See *Rhigos*.

Rigor nervosum. i. e. tetanus.

Rigor, is a convulsive shuddering from cold, or an ague fit.

Right Line, is the nearest distance between any two points.

Rigidity, is said of the solids of the body, when being stiff or unpliant they cannot readily perform their respective offices. This is to be remedied by fomentations, bathing, &c. but a fibre is then said to be rigid, when its parts are so

strongly coherent together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids which ought to overcome their resistance, in order to the preservation of health.

Rima, is any fissure or chink; hence it is applied to several parts of the body that have any resemblance thereunto in shape; as the *rima pudendi*, or *Fissura Magna*, is the vulva; and *rima laryngis*, is the aperture of the *Larynx*, &c.

Rimula, a little chink or fissure, is only a diminutive of the foregoing, and applied to lesser parts of the same marks; as that small aperture between the *Cartilagines Arytenoides*, commonly called the *Glottis*.

Rinæus, from ῥιν. *Nasus*.

Rindera, a species of *Cynoglossum*.

Ringworm. The same as *Herpes Milliarius*. Bell.

Ripeners, or drawers, are such medicines externally applied, as do by their activity and warmth penetrate the pores, and mix with and rarify any obstructed matter, so that it may be rendered fit for discharge, upon laying open the part by caustic or incision.

Risgal, i. e. *Orpiment* (Red.)

Rislia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Risus Sardonicus. The *Sardonic Laugh*.

Ritro, a species of *Echinops*.

Riverweed. *Conserva*.

Rivinia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Riwand, and *Riwandzini*, are Arabic words for rhubarb, and which Rolsinkius, and some Latin writers still retain.

Rob. See *Extraño*.

Rob, is an ancient term for inspissated juices, but is now laid aside.

Robertianum. *Herb Robert*. A species of *Geranium*.

Robinia.

Robinia. False Acacia. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species, and five varieties.

Roborantia, from *robur*, strength, are such medicines as strengthen the parts, and give new vigour to the constitution. See *Strengtheners*.

Robur, the common English oak. A species of *Quercus*.

Rocella, Archil, Argol, or Canary-weed. A species of *Lichen*.

Roche, is applied to the rock alum, the term in French signifying *rock*.

Rocket (Base.) A species of *Reseda*.

Rocket, a name of several species of *Sisymbrium*.

Rocket. See *Eruca*.

Rocket. See *Barbarea*.

Rocket. See *Hesperis*.

Roridula, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rocou. See *Bixa*.

Rodatio, too short eye-lashier.

Roella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Ronchus, snorting or snoring through the fauces.

Rondeletia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Root, in *Botany*, that part of a vegetable, whose office it is to draw up nourishment, and which also produces the herb with its fructification: it consists of two parts, viz. the *Caudex*, stock or body of the root; and *Radicula*, radicle or little root. The *caudex* both ascends and descends; the ascending *caudex* raises itself gradually above ground, serving often as a trunk, and produces the herb or plant. The descending *caudex* strikes gradually downwards into the ground, and puts forth radicles. It has been distinguished, according to its various structures, into perpendicular, horizontal, simple, ramose or branching, fusiform or spindle-shaped, tu-

berose or knotted, repent or creeping, fibrose, and premorse or bitten off. The radicle is the fibrose part of the root, which terminates the descending *caudex*, and enables the root to draw nourishment for the support of the vegetable. *Roots* are farther distinguished into bulbose, consisting of a bulb; or articulate or jointed, and globose or globe-shaped.

Roridula, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Roriferous Ducts, dew-dropping pipes: the *Thoracic Duct* is thus by some called, from its slow manner of conveying, and as it were insinuating the chyle into the common stream of blood: the lymphatics also, and any other vessels, conveying slowly small quantities of fluid, are thus called by Bilsius, Bartholine, and some others.

Rosa, the rose-tree. Miller enumerated no less than forty-nine species of this flower, among which the white, the damask, and the red are in use.

Rosa, the rose-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-two species, and fifty varieties.

Rosa, the rose. The same as *Erysipelas*.

Rosacea. Gutta Rosacea.

Rosa Sinensis, a species of *Hibiscus*.

Rosa Solis, i. e. *Drosera*.

Rosacea, or *Rosata*, is a name given to many compounds, where roses are the principal ingredients. And,

Rosalia is a distemper taken notice of by Martian, in his notes upon Hippocrates, very common to children, not much unlike the measles; and wherein broke out small red pimples of the bigness of millet-seed: probably the same as our *Febris Milliaris*, unless in the colour at the eruption.

Rose-bay

Rose-bay (Dwarf). See *Rhododendron*.

Rose (Gelder). See *Opulus*.

Rose Bay. See *Nerium*.

Rose of Jericho. See *Anastatica*.

Rose of Heaven. See *Cælirosa*.

Rose (China). See *Comellia*.

Rose-tree. *Rosa*.

Rosea, *rose-root*. A species of *Rhodiola*.

Rose-root. See *Rhodiola* and *Rosea*.

Rose-tree (Rock). *Cistus*. Many of the *Cistuses* are shrubs.

Rose (Christenmass), a species of the *Helleborus*.

Rosemary. *Rosmarinus*.

Roseolæ, is by some authors used much for the same thing; and M. A. Severinus hath particularly wrote a large treatise *De Roseolis Saltantibus*; and assigned therein reasons for his giving thereunto the epithet of *saltantes*.

Rosemarinus, *rosemary*. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species, and three varieties.

Ros Solis, also called *Rosa Solis*, *Ronella*, *Sponsa Solis*, *Rorida*, *Red Rot*, *Sun Dew*.

Rostriformis Processus, from *rostrum*, a beak, and *forma*, shape, is the same as *Coracoides*, which see.

Rostrum, is used to express the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembics; also for crooked scissars, which the surgeons in some cases make use of for the dilatation of wounds.

Rostrum Leporinum, the piece of flesh which hangs betwixt the division of the harelip: the harelip is also thus named.

Rotala Agenus, in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Rotang, prickly calamus. A species of *Calamus*.

Rotator Minor. The lesser trochanter.

Rotator Major. The greater trochanter.

Rotator Natis. The great trochanter.

Rotrou's Solvent. Crude antimony mixed with three parts of nitre, and exposed to the fire in a crucible, loses all its phlogiston by the action of the nitre. The mixture enters into a paste-like fusion; it is then poured on a marble, pulverised, and kept in a bottle.—Beaumé.

Rotten-Stone. See *Terra Cariosa*.

Rottboëllia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Rotula. In anatomy it is the knee-pan. In pharmacy it is a troche. It signifies a little wheel.

Rotunda Ligamenta. The round ligaments. On each side of the womb there is one.

Rotundus, is one of the muscles of the *Radius*, thus called from its round shape. It arises fleshy from the internal extuberance of the *Humerus*, and goes obliquely to be inserted into the middle and external parts of the *Radius*, with others helping to turn the palm upwards.

Royena, African bladder-nut. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Royeni, the ten-angled torch-thistle. A variety of the *Cereus*, which see.

Royeni, Prickly-seeded hemlock, a species of *Conium*.

Royoc, a species of *Morinda*.

Rubefacientia. Those epispastics or attrahents are thus called, which excite heat with a degree of inflammation.

Rubedo, the same as *Gutta Rosacea*. The different varieties of *Rubedo* are called, *Rubedo Simplex*, *Rubedo Pustulosa*, *Rubedo Ulcerosa*.

Rubeola,

Rubeola, the measles. See *Morbili*.

Rubia Madder, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Rubia, a name of the *Rubiola*, for a species of cross-wort, and a species of horse-tail.

Rubrica Fabrilis, red oker, ruddle, marking stone. See *Ochra*.

Rubus, the bramble or raspberry. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, thirty-three.

Ruby, a precious stone. A specimen of quartzose crystal. *Rubies* are met with among the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Ructation, and

Ructus, is a belching that arises from wind and indigestion; and rather to be cured with proper stomachics than carminative and hot liquors.

Rudbeckia, American sun-flower. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Ruddle, a species of iron-stone, of a red colour.

Rue (Goats.) See *Galega*.

Ruc. See *Ruta*.

Rue (Wild Syrian.) See *Peganum*.

Ruellia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species, and one variety.

Rumex (Dock.) A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, thirty-nine.

Ruminant, cud-chewers, is a general name for all those animals that chew the cud.

Rumphia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ruppia. Sea-grass. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ruppia, i. e. *Zostera*.

Ruptile, is used by Fallopius for an thing easy to be broken; and

he assigns the cause of *ruptibility*, as he calls it, to a multitude of pores wanting due moisture in them.

Ruptura, a rupture. It is most properly spoken of a tendon, a ligament, or a cartilage, when they are divided by violence. It then constitutes a species of wound, viz. the lacerated.

Rupture wort (Least.) See *Radiola*.

Rupture. See *Hernia* and *Ruptura*.

Rupture Wort. See *Herniaria*.

Ruscus, also called *Bruscus*, *Oxmyrsine*, *Myrtacantha*, *Myacantha*, *Scopa Regia*, *Wild Myrtle*, *Knee-holly*, *Butcher's Broom*. It is the *Ruscus Aculeatus* Linn.

Ruscus Latifolius, called also *Laurus Alexandrina*, *Alexandrina Genuina*, *Hippoglossum*, *Laurel of Alexandria*.

Rusty Back, *Filix*, *Acrostichum*.

Rush (Flowering.) See *Scheuchzeria*.

Rush Grass. *Schoenus*.

Rush (Hares Tail), a species of *Eriophorum*.

Rush (Least), a species of *Scirpus*.

Rush (Supine French), a species of *Scirpus*.

Rush, *Juncus*.

Rush Grass (White Flowered), a species of *Schoenus*.

Rusty Back (Marsh), i. e. *The-lypteris*.

Rusma, an ingredient of a composition used to take off hair, without the trouble of shaving. For being mixed up into a thin paste with an equal quantity of quick-lime, and a sufficient proportion of water, and rubbed over any hairy part of the body, it will, in the space of a minute or two, so loosen the hair by the roots, that it may be gently stroked off with the hand. This method of taking off hair is much practised among the Turks, the
Italians

Italians, and the French. The *Rusina Tartarorum* is said to be a preparation of honey; boiled to a high consistence, and applied in the manner of a plaster; but the genuine *Rusina* is a species of earth found in Turkey, and otherwise called by the name of *Susina*. There is mention made of it in the Philosophical Transactions for the month of December, in 1666.

Russelia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Ruscus, Butcher's Broom. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and one variety.

Ruta, Rue. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and seven varieties.

Ruta Muraria, white maidenhair, a species of *Asplenium*.

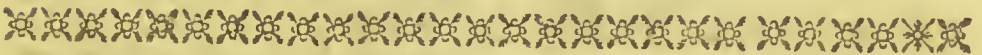
Ruyfchiana, a species of *Dracocephalum*.

Ruyfchiana Tunica. See *Choroides*.

Rye Grass (Wood), a species of *Secale*.

Rye. See *Secale*.

Rythmus, from ῥυθμος, *measure*, a term used by musicians with respect to time in music; but since Herophilus applied it to the pulse: it is used to express the time, motion, or modulation of the pulse.



S.

SABADILLA, i. c. *Cevidilla*.

Sabauda, Savoy cabbage, a species of *Brassica*.

Sabdariffa, a species of *Hibiscus*.

Sabina, common savin, a species of *Juniperus*.

Sabulous, is that gritty or sandy matter which often washes away by the kidneys, and settles in the urine.

Sacer. Some give this name to part of the *Transversalis Dorsi*, which see

Sacer Ignis, the holy fire. Some have fancied to give this name to a *Herpes Exedens* (which see,) but it does not appear from what reason; as also is,

Sacer Morbus, given to the epilepsy, upon the apprehensions of somewhat supernatural being concerned in its production, or cure.

Saccharine, is frequently ascribed to things having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar; as Bonetus gives an instance, Med. Sept. lib. ii. sect. 3. cap. 1. of a person whose spittle was sweet, for which reason he calls it *Saccharina Saliva*.

Saccharum, sugar, the native salt of the *sugar-cane*, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. It is an admirable medicine, of a very detergent nature. Many accusations have been brought a-

gainst it by such persons as were never at the pains to analyze or thoroughly consider its nature. Such men have no right to be heard. But whosoever will take the trouble may be satisfied that it is a very noble salt of very extraordinary virtues, though it certainly contains a latent corrosive. It is wonderfully well disposed to unite with various substances, so as to preserve them in great perfection. The confectioner's art, and a very considerable part of pharmacy will witness to this truth. The nature, properties, virtues, and use of *sugar*, would require a volume to do them justice. This term is also by our chemists applied to many preparations having some resemblance thereunto; as the *Saccharum Saturni*, and the like.

Saccharum, sugar-cane. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Sacculi Adiposi, the cells of the cellular membrane, filled with fat.

Saccus, and

Sacculus, is strictly a bag, whence, from their resemblance, many parts of the body are thus called: as

Sacculus Chyliferus, the same as *Receptaculum Chyli*; and

Sacculus Cordis, the *Pericardium*, &c.

Sacculus Lacrymalis, the *Lacrymal Sac*.

Saccus, the *Intestinum cæcum*.

Sacculi Medicinales, are bags of ingredients to be suspended in liquors in making diet-drinks.

Sacer Ignis, the erysipelas.

Sacer Morbus, the epilepsy.

Sacer Musculus. Winslow calls this muscle *Transverso Spinalis Lumborum*.

Sacra Herba, i. e. *Verbena*.

Sacra Vasa, the vessels which belong to the *os sacrum*, and the adjacent parts, as the arteries and veins.

Sacra Arteria. It goes out at the back part of the *aorta*, at the bifurcation on each side respectively.

Sacra Vena. It sometimes proceeds from the bifurcation of the *Vena Cava*, at others from the origin of the left *Illiaca*, and accompanies the artery of that name.

Sacrolumbus, is a muscle that ariseth fleshy from the superior part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior part of the *Ilium*, and from all the spines and transverse processes of the *Vertebrae* of the loins. It gives a small tendon to the posterior part of each rib near its root, where a small bundle of fleshy fibres arises and unites with each ascending tendon to the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth *Vertebrae* of the neck. This with the *Serratus Posticus inferior*, and *Triangularis*, help to contract the ribs in expiration. But they are of small force, and seem only to accelerate the motion of the ribs, which fall down chiefly by their own gravity, and the elasticity of the ligaments by which they are tied to the *Vertebrae*.

Sacrum Os. See *Vertebra*.

Sacri Nervi, five or six branches of nerves, from the spine, pass through the *Os Sacrum*, whence their name.

Sacro Coccygæus, i. e. *Coccigæus Posterior*.

Safflower. See *Carthamus*.

Saffron. See *Crocus*.

Saffron (Mountain). See *Bulbocodium*.

Saffron (Bastard). See *Carthamus*.

Saffron (Meadow). See *Colchicum*.

Saffron of Mars (Stahl's aperient). If an acid be poured to the alkaline tincture of Stahl, it combines with the fixed alkali, and precipitates the iron, which preserves a fine red colour. Beaumé.

Saga,

Saga, one who deals in *Præstigia*, or enchantments; which practice some of the chemical enthusiasts very much give into.

Sagapenum, called also *Serapinum*, *Gum Sagapen*. It is the gummy resinous juice of an oriental plant, supposed to be a species of *ferula*.

Sage. *Salvia*.

Sage (*Jerusalem*.) See *Phlomis*.

Sage of Jerusalem (*Long-leaved*), i. e. *Pulmonaria Officinalis*.

Sagina, pearlwort, or chickweed breakstone. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species, and one variety.

Sagitta, i. e. *Sagittaria*.

Sagittalis Sutura. See *Sutures*.

Sagittaria, arrow-head. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and three varieties.

Sagittaria Alexipharmica, also called *Canna Indica*, *Arundo Indica*, *Arrow Root*, *Dart-wort*.

Sago Tree. See *Cycas* and *Palma*.

Saintfoin (*Common*.) See *Onobrychis*.

Saintfoin (*Rock*), a species of *Hedysarum*.

Saint Peter's Wort. See *Ascyrum*.

Sal, salt. See *Principles*.

Salacious, is lustful, or addicted to venery.

Sal Catharticum Amare. See *Purging Salts* (*Bitter*.)

Sal de Duobus. See *Tartar* (*Vitriolated*.)

Salenders. See *Malanders*.

Salep. See *Orebis*.

Sal Enixum Paracelsi, i. e. *Tartar* (*Vitriolated*.)

Sales Medii, intermediate salts, i. e. *Neutral Salts*.

Salsa, a species of *Salsola*.

Salicaria. So Tournefort calls the lythrum of Linnæus. Also a species of *Lythrum*.

Salicornia, *Glasswort*, *Saltwort*, *Marsh Sampire*. A genus in Lin-

næus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, fourteen.

Salited Vegetable Alkali, i. e. *Sal Digestivum Sylvii*.

Salited Volatile Alkali, i. e. *Sal Ammoniacum*.

Salitura, is a pickle made with salt; the same as *Muria* or brine.

Saliva, is often used for *Sputum*, every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands, called *Salival*. See *Mouth*. Whence

Salivales Glandulæ, the *Salivary Glands*.

Salivalis Ductus Stenonis, Steno's salivary duct. It is called also the upper *salivary duct*; it carries the saliva from the parotid gland into the mouth.

Salivantia, medicines which excite a salivation.

Salivaris Herba, the pellitory of Spain.

Salivation, is a method of cure much practised in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. The manner how *Mercury* effects this may be understood by what has been explained under that word. To which it may be here added, that the safest way of raising a *salivation*, is by the use of internal medicines; since whatsoever mischiefs can be apprehended from these, may, in a greater degree, follow the external use of mercury; not only because, as has been already hinted, the mineral globules being intimately combined with salts in the several preparations given inwardly, will, by the irritation of these, be easily and fully thrown out at the organs of secretion, till the blood is quite discharged of its load; whereas in all the daubings with mercurial ointments, we can never be certain that none of the heavy particles are left lodged in the interstices of the fibres

or cells of the bones; but also inasmuch as by computing the proportion of mercury, in all the doses necessary to promote a spitting, and the weight of the same mineral usually applied, when this is done by unction, it will appear, that the quantity in the latter case vastly exceeds that in the former; and consequently, that the inconveniencies to be feared will be in the same proportion. Therefore this external management of mercury is only to be allowed of, where either the case will bear the violence of such a method, or outward ulcers and tumors require a particular cure by liniments, &c.

Nor is it improper to remark, that we do hereby see how this use of this mineral comes to produce that effect so often complained of (though not always with reason) of making the bones foul or carious. For if the *laminae* or fibres of these are already so much broken and spoiled by a disease, as that the circulation of the fluids through them cannot be maintained, they must necessarily be corrupted more by the weight of the mercurial globules; though here also it is plain, that the *outward* use of this remedy will be more to be blamed than the *inward*.

And, indeed, as the earliest use of mercury was in unguents and emplasters; so most of the prejudices and outcries about it are owing to effects produced this way. For the first attempts of the cure of venereal maladies by this remedy, were learned from the Arabians, who having recommended mercurial ointments in the *Lepra* and *Scabies*, gave a handle to the Italian physicians to try their efficacy, in removing the foulness of the skin from a new and terrible contagion: neither were they sparing of their liniments, which they continued to rub

in twelve or fifteen, nay sometimes for above thirty days together; so that it is no wonder if they often met with very untoward symptoms from so severe a treatment; and if (as some of them do affirm) they now and then found mercury in the rotten bones of their patients; who had, it may be, suffered too much, both from their disease and their physicians, it must, however, be acknowledged, that this opinion, like most others in physic, is much controverted; and many practitioners even prefer the external use of mercury in raising a ptyalism, as innocent in itself, and less apt, by vellicating the coats of the intestines, to run off by stool.

Salix, the willow-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-two species, and eleven varieties.

Sallow, a species of *Salix*.

Salpingo-Staphilinus, from *σαλπιγξ*, *γγῆς*, *tuba*, and *σταφυλή*, *uvula*.

Salpingo-Pharyngæus, from *σαλπιγξ*, *tuba*, *buccina*, and *φαρυγξ*, *faux*.

Salsaparilla, i. e. *Sarsaparilla*.

Salpola, glasswort, or kelpwort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, seventeen.

Salt. Mr. Beaumé defines salt to be bodies composed of earth, water, and phlogiston, which are sapid, and have a disposition to unite with water, earth, and inflammable matters.

Salts. In natural history they form a class in fossilogy. They are more or less sapid, miscible with water, and not inflammable—Cullen. N. B. The only exception to this definition is, that the volatile alkali, in an aerial state, is in a certain degree inflammable.

Salmantica, a species of *Centaurea*.

Sal Martis, i. e. *Vitriol* (Green.)

Sal Mirabile Glauberi, Glauber's salt.

Sal Mochlitis, i. e. *Emetic Tartar*.

Sal Polychrestum, i. e. *Tartar* (*Vitriolated*.)

Sal Polychrest of Rochelle, i. e. *Salt of Seignette*.

Salt (*Common*.) A genus of neutral salt, of the order of *Alkaline Neutral Salts*. It decrepitates in the fire; its crystals are of a cubic form, and composed of the muriatic acid and fossil alkali. The acid arises from this salt in white fumes, on mixing with it the concentrated vitriolic acid. When found in large pieces in the earth, it is called *Rock salt*.—Edwards.

Salt (*Regenerated Sea*.) It is the fixed vegetable alkaline salt, saturated with the spirit of *sea-salt*. The name is improper, as the basis of the *sea-salt* is different.

Salt of Rochelle. Cream of tartar combines with effervescence to the point of saturation with the marine alkali. From this combination results a salt which forms larger crystals than these of the soluble tartar.—Beaumé.

Salsilla, a species of *Alstræmeria*.

Salsafy. *Tragopogon*.

Salsamentum, and

Salsugo, are any salt pickles, or brines.

Sal Salsum, i. e. *Neutral Salt*, consisting of an acid and an alkali.

Salt-wort. See *Glaux*.

Salt-wort (*Black*.) See *Glaux*.

Salt-wort. *Salicornia*.

Salubris, and

Salutaris, both from *salus*, *health*, express any thing in health, or conducive thereunto; and even such diseases are by some called *salutary*, as are curable, and leave the constitution better than before; as the gout, &c.

Salutatores, *Saluters*. There were a set of enthusiasts or impostors in Spain, of the order of St. Catherine, who pretended to the cure of many

diseases, by touching or breathing only upon the patient, in their ordinary intercourses with them.

Salvatella, is a vein which terminates in the little finger,

Salvadora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Salvia, *sage*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates sixty-two.

Salvia Major, greater or common garden sage. It is the *Salvia Officinalis*, or *Salvia Major* Linn.

Salvia Minor, also called *Salvia Virtutis*, lesser sage, or sage of virtue. *Salvia Auriculata*, or *Salvia Minor Aurita*, and *Non Aurita* Linn.

Salvia Sylvestris, also called *Scorodonia Scordium Scordotis*, germander-sage, wood-sage. *Tencrium Scorodonia*, or *Tencrium Sylvestre* Linn.

Salvia Vita, i. e. *Ruta Muraria*.

Salvinia, a name of the *Mar-fila*.

Samara, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sambenito, a garment all over bespangled with devils, with which the people in Spain clothe the protestants, when they censure them to the flames, that the people beholding them in so hellish a dress, may be so far from pitying them, that they may rather condemn them in their thoughts as miscreants not worthy to live.

Sambac, a species of *Nyctanthes*.

Sambucus, elder. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates twelve.

Samolus, round-leaved water-pimpernel. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Samphire. See *Criethmum*.

Sampire (*Golden*), a species of *Inula*.

Sampire (*Prickly*), i. e. *Echinophora Spinosa*.

Sampire (*Marsh*.) See *Salicornia*. It is also a species of *Salicornia*.

Sampfuchinon, σαμψύχινον, is a name which hath been given to an oil, and an ointment wherein *margoram* was the chief ingredient; from *Sampfuchus*, a synonymous term for that plant.

Samyda, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Samyel, a wind that blows in some parts of Arabia. It is quickly destructive, and soon after death, the putrefaction is so great in its degree, that the limbs of a man may easily be separated from the trunk. It is similar to the harmattan in its effect.

Sanative, from *sano*, *health*, is any thing conducing thereunto.

Sanctæ Helenæ (Rad.) It is a long knotted root, black without and white within; to the taste it is like the galangal root. It is brought from St. Helena in the province of Florida.

Sancti Viti Chorea. See *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Sanctus, holy. This hath been applied to many things both simple and compound, as whimsical persons have conceited of their virtues; as the *Guaiacum* is called *Lignum Sanctum*, and even our own dispensatories retain a purging powder under the title of *Pulvis Sanctus*.

Sandarac. See *Realgar*.

Sandaraca, hath been used to signify many different things, as a waxy substance falling with spring-dew, in which bees are said much to delight. It is also the Arabian name for gum-juniper, or the *Ver-nix*; as likewise for a mineral production not much unlike arsenic, on which account that is sometimes called *Arsenicum Rubrum*.

Sandbox-tree. See *Hura*.

Sands. See *Arcnæ*.

Sandyx, is cerufs burned till it resembles the red arsenic in colour;

or is a red earth, the same probably as the red orpiment.

Sanguifluxus, i. e. *Hæmorrhage*.

Sanguification, making blood. This may be understood by considering what is explained under the term *digestion*: for as the chyle is made out of our aliments by the contractions and attritions of the stomach, so the chyle is made into blood by the attrition of the arteries thereupon. See farther under *Blood*, *Lungs*, *Phlebotomy*, &c.

Sanguine, bloody, or of a constitution abounding with blood; from

Sanguinis Inopia, a tabes from loss of blood. An instance of the *Atrophia Inavitorum*, of Cullen.

Sanguinaria, puccoon or greater celandine. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species, and two varieties.

Sanguis, *Blood*, which see.

Sanguisorba, burnet. A species of *Poterium*.

Sanguisorba, burnet. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Sanguisuga, blood-sucker, a name given by some to a leech, from its faculty of drawing blood from animals.

Sanguis Draconis, called also *Cinnabaris Græcorum*, dragon's blood.

Sanicula Mas, also called *Dianthesa*, *Sanicle*, *Self Heal*. It is called *Sanicula Europæa*, Linn.

Sanicula Eboracensis, called also *Pinguicula*, *Sanicula Montana*, *Viola Palustris*, *Butter-wort*, *Yorkshire Sanicle*. It is the *Pinguicula Vulgaris*, Linn.

Sanicle (Yorkshire), a species of *Pinguicula*.

Sanicle. See *Sanicula*.

Sanicle (Bastard American.) See *Mitella*.

Sanicle (Bears Ear.) See *Cor-tusa*.

Sanicle

Sanicle (American), i. e. *Hemichera*.

Sanicle. *Tiarella*.

Sanidodes, also (but improperly) *Saniodes*, where the breast is straitened or flattened, like (*σανδος*, the genitive case of *σανς*) a table, flat-chested.

Sanies. In ulcers there sometimes appears a thin, limpid, and sometimes greenish discharge, thus named. See *Sordes*.

Sanies, a thick and bloody pus, or matter.

Saniodes, flat-chested.

Sanitas. See *Hygieia*.

Santalum, saunders. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species, viz. the white.

Santalus Adulterina. See *Pseudosantalum*.

Santerna. *Borax*.

Santolina, lavender cotton. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species, and nine varieties.

Santonium, worm-seed, a species of *Artemisia*, or a variety of *Abinthium*. See *Artemisia*.

Santonium, worm-seed. The plant is, according to Linnæus, a variety of the *Artemisia Abinthium*.

Sanum. See *Sanyel*.

Sapa, the name of an old form of medicine like rob, which is a juice boiled up to some consistence; strictly that of grapes, though used also for others ordered after the same manner.

Saphena, probably from *σαφής*, manifestus, easy to be seen, because it lies very plain in sight, is a vein in the leg. See *Vein*.

Saphena Minor. It is a branch from the *Saphena Major*.

Saphera. *Zaffer*.

Saphire, a precious stone. A specimen of quartzose crystal. *Saphires* are met with among the spe-

cies of two different genera, in the order of quartz. See *Gemma*.

Sapientie Dentes, thus called, because they appear not till persons are of years of discretion. See *Dentes*.

Sapientie Oleum, oil of bricks.

Sapindus, soap-berry tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Sapo, soap. It is composed of oils and fats with alkaline salts. *Soap* may be also formed of oil and acids.

Sapo Albus, called also *Sapo Hispanicus*, hard, or Spanish soap.

Sapo Volatilis, volatile soap. Of this there are three kinds, one is composed of fixed alkalies and volatile oils, another of volatile alkalies and gross oils, the third of salt and oil that are both volatile.

Sapo Vitri, i. e. *Magalaize*.

Saponaceæ Pilulæ. See *Opium*.

Saponaceum Linimentum, saponaceous liniment; called also *Opodeldoc*.

Saponaria, soap-wort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species, and three varieties. Also a species of *Sapindus*.

Saponaria, a species of *Gentiana*.

Saponarie Nuculæ, also called *Baccæ Bermudenses*, soap-berries, Bermudas-berries. This is a spherical fruit, about the size of a cherry.

Sapota. See *Achras*.

Sappan, a species of *Cæsalpina*.

Sappatilla, i. e. *Medlar-tree* (Mexican.)

Sapphirus, the sapphire. It is one of the precious stones, and is of a fine blue colour, but there are species that are white.

Sarcocoe, from *σὰρξ*, caro, flesh, and *κίηη*, tumor, a swelling; is a fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the *Scrotum* much beyond its natural size. Also

Sarcoma, is of the same signification ; as is likewise

Sarcofis.

Sarcocolla, a species of *Penæa*.

Sarcocolia, sarcocol, or flesh-glue: it is a gummy resinous juice from the *Penæa Mucronata* Lin. according to Curtis, in his *Catalogue of the London Botanic Garden*; and from the *Penæa Sarcocolla*, according to Weston, in his *Univ. Bot.*

Sarcoepiplocle, a kind of compound rupture, consisting of a descent of the epiploon, and a sarcocele, or a rupture of the indurated epiploon, either umbilical or scrotal.

Sarcologia, sarcology. It includes *Myology*, *Splanchnology*, *Angiology*, *Neurology*, and the doctrine of the *Integuments*.

Sarcomphalon, from *σαρξ*. *flesh* and *ομφαλός*, *the navel*, a fleshy excrecence at the navel.

Sarcomphalus, a variety of *Rhamnus*.

Sarcophyia, a sarcoma.

Sarcotics, from the same derivation, are medicines that fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as *Incarnatives*, which see. Many other words are also compounded at pleasure, from the same foundation, not of any moment to insert here.

Sarda, i. e. *Cornelian*.

Sardachates. So the black agate is named, when striped with veins of red, like that of the sarda, or cornelian-stone.

Sardiafis, involuntary convulsive laughing, or rather the Cynic spasm.

Sardonius Risus, Sardonian laughter, a convulsive involuntary laughter, and is thus named from the herb *Sardonia*, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks, as resemble those motions which are observed in the face during a fit of laughter.

Sardonys. It is a variety of the *Onyx*. This name is given to an onyx, when its colours are red and white. Edwards.

Saricos. So Avicenna calls the *Tritæophia*.

Sarothra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sarracenia, side-saddle flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Sarracen's Wound-wort, solidago

Sarsa, sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla, a species of *Smilax*, called also *Zarza*, *Zarzaparilla*, *Smilax Aspera Peruviana*, *Salsaparilla*, *Zarcaparilla*. It is called *Sarsaparilla* from the Spanish word *Zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a little vine: this plant is a small kind of vine which resembles a bramble: some call it a species of bindweed.

Sartorius, called also *Longus Tibiæ*, is a muscle that ariseth from the inferior part of the spine of the ilium, and running obliquely by the inside of the thigh, is inserted into the internal side of the tibia, three or four fingers breadth below its upper extremity. By this we throw one leg cross another.

Sartorius, from *sartor*, a taylor: this muscle is thus named from the use which taylor's make of it, to sit cross-legged.

Sassafras, the sassafras-tree, a species of *Laurus*.

Sattin-Flower. See *Lunaria*.

Satureia Sativa, called also *Cunila Sativa*, *Thymbra*, and *Summer's Savory*. It is the *Satureia Hortensis*, Linn.

Satureia Montana; also called *Thymbra*, winter-savory.

Saturantia, is sometimes used in the same sense as *Absorbents*, which see.

Saturnus. Chemists ascribe this name to lead, because they will have that metal to be under the influence

fluence of the planet Saturn. See *Icad*.

Satyriasis, and

Satyriſmus, from *σατυρος*, *satyrus*, a *satyr*, or kind of ape or monkey, which is greatly addicted to venery, whence this signifies a lustful disposition.

Satyrium, *fatyrium*.

Satyrium, *fatyrium*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and two varieties.

St. John's Bread. See *Ceratonia*.

St. John's-wort, *hypericum*.

St. Peter's wort, (*Marſh*.) a species of *Hypericum*.

St. Peter's-wort. See *Symphoricarpos*.

Satureja, *savory*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Saunders, (*White*.) See *Santalum*.

Saururus, *lizard's-tail*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sauvageſia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Savin, *ſabina*.

Savory, *ſatureja*.

Sawce-alone. See *Alliaria*.

Saw-wort, *ferratula*.

Saxifrage, *saxifraga*.

Saxifraga, *saxifrage*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-nine species, and seven varieties.

Saxifrage, *quasi Saxum frangere*, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property, but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect.

Saxifrage, (*Cornwall*.) a species of *Ligustricum*.

Saxifrage, (*English Marſh*.) a species of *Spergula*.

Saxifrage, (*Golden*.) See *Chrysoſplenium*.

Saxifrage, (*Meadow*.) See *Caruifolia*.

Saxifraga, a species of *Silene*.

Saxonicus, is an epithet which hath been given to a compound powder, yet retained in some dispensatories, for its supposed efficacy in breaking the stone, or expelling it.

Saxum, an order in the class of stones: it is stone of a granulated structure, and wanting the characters of the other orders of this class. Edwards.

Saxum Vulgare, a genus of *Saxum*, consisting of granules, which are opaque. Edwards.

Scabies, a scab, is used sometimes for the itch, and such like cutaneous eruptions.

Scabiosa, *matfelson*, or purple great knap-weed, a species of *Centaurea*.

Scabiosa, *scabious*, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates fifty.

Scabions, *scabiosa*.

Scab'ous, (*Sheep's*.) See *Fassone*.

Scabrita, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Schœnopraſſum, *chives*, a variety of *Onion*.

Scœvola, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Scœnanthus, a species of *Andropogon*, Lin.

Scala, a scale, or ladder, is applied to a surgical instrument, for resting and defending the limbs, in case of fractures or dislocations; of which Scultetus gives a figure. *Arm. Chin.* part i. tab. 29. fig. 3. and its use, tab. 49. fig. 1. but figuratively some have applied this to a man's life, which they divide into different ages, calling the whole the *Scale of Life*. Some also will have

have it, that the *scala Jacobi*, *Jacob's ladder*, denotes only such a knowledge of the air, and the elements above us, as, in a mystical sense, may be said to ascend up into heaven.

Scalenus, is a muscle of the neck that arises from the first and second ribs, and ascending, is inserted into all the transverse processes of the neck, except the first. This muscle seems to be three; but such division is not of any real use. It is perforated, for the passage of the veins, arteries, and nerves; because the neck is more easily moved than that part of the ribs to which they are fastened; therefore it is justly reckoned amongst the benders of the neck.

Scalped Head. See *Crusta Lactea*.

Scallions. See *Ascalonicum*.

Scalpo, to scalp. To lay the skull bare, is called *Scalping*.

Scalprum, from *scalpro*, to rasp, or raise, a denticular or raspatory, called also a *Rugine*.

Scammonia, scammony, or Syrian bind-weed, a species of *Convolvulus*.

Scandix, shepherd's-needle, or Venus's-comb, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Scapellatum, is by some authors used in the same sense as the Greeks applied *phimosi*, *φίμωσις*, for a denudation of the glans of the penis, when the prepuce could not draw over it.

Scaphoides, from *scapha*, *σκάφη*, a boat, and *ειδος*, *forma*, shape, the same as *Naviculare Os*, which see.

Scapulariæ Arteriæ, the scapulary arteries.

Scapula, *ομοπλάται*, or shoulder-blades, are two large and broad bones, like the triangle called *Sca-*

lenum: they are situated on each side of the upper and back-part of the thorax. The substance of the *scapulæ* is thin, but solid and firm: its outside is somewhat convex, and its inside concave; its upper edge is called *Costa Superior*, and its lower *Costa Inferior*: its broad end is called its *Basis*, which, with the two edges, make the upper and lower angles. They have each three processes, of which the first runs all along the middle of their outside, and is called their *Spine*. That end of the spine, which receives the extremity of the clavícula, is called *Acromion*. The second process is a little lower than the acromion; it is short and sharp like a crow's bill, therefore called *Coracoides*: these two processes are tied to one another by a strong ligament, which serves to keep the head of the humerus in the cavity of the third process, which is called *Cervix*. This process is the extremity of the *scapula*, which is opposite to its basis. It has a round sinus, tipped about its brim with a cartilage, which receives the head of the humerus. The use of the *scapulæ* is to receive the extremities of the clavícula and humerus, for the easier motion of the arm, and to give rise to the muscles which move the arm.

Scapularis cum Montili, the bandage called *Scapulary* and *Napkin*.

Scapus, is a term in Botany for the straight stalk or shaft of a plant, standing upright like a pillar or column.

Scarf Skin. See *Cuticula*.

Scarification, is an incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument; and is most practised in cupping, which acts by stimulation as well as by evacuation.

Scarificatorium, is the instrument
to

to make scarification withal, and is of late very conveniently ordered by a number of points set in a plane, which are all struck into the part at once.

Scariola, the Italian lettuce, a species of *Laſuca*.

Scarlatæ, the scarlet spots in the scarlet fever.

Scarlatina Anginoſa, i. e. *Amphimerina Anginoſa*.

Scarlatina Urticata, i. e. *Urticaria*, or acute nettle-rash.

Scarlatæ, the scarlet spots in the skin like the scarlet fever.

Scarletina Febris, scarlet fever, the ſame as *Purple Fever*, which ſee.

Scarlatina Urticata, acute nettle-rash.

Sceletum, a ſkeleton. This is the bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituations: and thoſe in a human body are

The Os Frontis	1
Occipitis	1
Oſſa Parietalia	2
Temporum	2
Oſſicula Auditus	8
Os Ethmoides	1
Sphenoides	1
Mali	2
Maxillare	2
Unguis	2
Nafi	2
Palati	2
Vomer	1
Maxilla Inferior	1
Dentes Inciſivi	8
Canini	4
Molares	20
Hyoides	1

Vertebræ Cervicis	7
Dorſi	12
Lumborum	5

Vertebræ Oſſis Sacri	6
Os Coccygis	3
Scapulæ	2
Claviculæ	2
Coſtæ	24
Sternum	1
Oſſa Innominatæ	2

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The Humerus	2
Ulna	2
Radius	2
Oſſa Carpi	16
Metacarpi	8
Digitorum	30

60

The Os Femoris	2
Rotulæ	2
Tibia	2
Fibula	2
Oſſa Tarſi	14
Metatarſi	10
Digitorum	28

60

In all 245

Besides the oſſa ſeſamoidæa, which are ſaid to be found to the number of 48.

Scelotyrbe, from *σκελος*, *crus*, the leg, and *τυγχειν*, *tumultus*, *uproar*, ſignifies thoſe pains in the legs that generally attend ſcorbutic habits; whence it is alſo frequently uſed for the ſcurvy itſelf, and applied to ſome medicines contrived againſt ſuch diſorders.

Scelotyrbe Feſtinans, a variety of idiopathic convulſion.

Scelotyrbe Verminoſa, a variety of ſymptomatic convulſion.

Sceptic, is one who doubts the truth of any thing, till thoroughly examined; though ſome go ſo far under

under this pretence, as hardly to be convinced by any evidences. Galen makes mention in his time of a public school or college of physicians, who professed themselves *Sceptics*; but Cartesius hath of late given much encouragement to this sect, whom he hath taught to call every thing in question till re-examined; and our countryman, Mr. Boyle, hath wrote a book, well known, under the title of the *Sceptical Chemist*, where every thing is laid down rather by way of enquiry than as matter well known and settled.

Sceptrum, the Scepter of Gustavus, a species of *Protea*.

Sceptrum Carolinum, Swedish rattle, a species of *Pedicularis*.

Scharbock, a Danish name for the scurvy, when it is attended with livid spots.

Scherbencobalt. Thus the Germans call the native metal of arsenic. It soon becomes black in the air: it sometimes is of a scaly and kidney-like structure. Edwards.

Schesis, σχησις, is a disposition of the body accidentally contracted, not yet so fully confirmed, but that it may easily again be altered; in distinction from εξις, which is a confirmed habit. Hence also *Schetica Febris*, is one that will soon give way to remedies, contrary to the hectic, which is so confirmed in the habit as not to be removed but by long time and great difficulty.

Scheuchzeria, flowering-rush, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Schiatica. See *Gout*.

Schiri-schuna, a species of *Solanum*.

Schinus, Indian massich, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Schirrus,

Schirrhomia, and

Schirrosis, from σκίρσω, *induro*, to harden, is an induration of the glands from gritty obstructed matter, as it happens frequently to the liver in a jaundice, and the like.

Schlot. The brine from which table salt is obtained, is evaporated in large iron pans. At the beginning of the evaporation, the detached earth and the selenites separate and precipitate; and the selenites carries with it a great quantity of Glauber's salt. This precipitate forms a matter which has an earthy appearance, and is called *Schlot*, or *Scratch*, by the workmen. Beaumé.

Schmidelia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Schoberi, a species of *Nitraria*.

Schænus, rush-grass, or bastard-cyperus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species.

Schrebera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Schvalbea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Schwenkia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sciatica. See *Ipsbias*.

Sciaticæ Arteriæ, the sciatic arteries: they are branches of the hypogastricæ arteriæ.

Sciaticæ Venæ, the sciatic veins arise from the crural veins: it is called the *Sciatic Vein*, from accompanying the sciatic nerve.

Sciatici Nerwi. See *Lumbares*.

Scilla, squills, sea-onion, starry-hyacinth, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates seventeen.

Scincus, the scin, or skink: it is a small amphibious animal of the lizard kind, and caught about the Nile.

Scirpus, bull-rush, or club-rush, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enu-

enumerates of species and varieties fifty-one.

Sclarea, clary, a species of *Salvia*, and the garden *Clary*, a variety of *Sclarea*.

Sclerophthalmia, σκληροφθαλμία, is a lippituda dura, wherein the eyelids turn out red, hard, and dry, and very difficult to cure.

Sclerotica Tunica, so called from σκληρὸν, *induro*, to harden, is the same as *Cornea*. See *Eye*.

Sclerotics, are medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied upon.

Scleranthus, knawel, or German knot-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Sclopetopлага, gun-shot wounds.

Scobs, most properly signifies the pot-ashes, or the scoria of any metal, but is by some more laxly applied, as Scribonius Largus mentions a *scobs eborea*, as does also Celsus gives it to various things.

Scoliosis, a species of *Gibber*.

Scholium, is a remark made at pleasure, and as it were by the by; on any proposition, before advanced and treated of.

Scolopendrium, hartstongue, a species of *Asplenium*.

Scolymocephalum, a species of *Leucadendron*.

Scolymus, golden-thistle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Scolymus, a species of *Cynara*. It hath three varieties.

Scoparia, belvedere, hairy-leaved goose-foot, or summer cypress, a species of *Chenopodium*.

Scoparia, sweet-weed, or wild liquorice, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Scopula, a brush. The flesh brush

promotes a brisk circulation, and free perspiration.

Scopus, σκοπος, *scope*, is by some used in the same acceptation as *Intention*, or *Indication*; but others have very critically distinguished between them, not of moment enough to take notice of here.

Scorbutica, are medicines which prevail against the

Scorbutus, scurvy, a disease that some writers make various distinctions about, though not to any great purpose. It is a constitution wherein the blood is unequally fluid, and is best remedied by stimuli, exercise, and such means as assist in sanguification.

Scordotis, Cretan cat-mint, a species of *Nepeta*.

Scordium, water-germander, a species of *Teucrium*.

Scoria, are the recrements of metals, i. e. *Dross*.

Scorpioides, i. e. *Scorpiurus*.

Scopolia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Scopolia, a species of *Hyosciamus*.

Scorodonia, wood-sage, a species of *Teucrium*.

Scorodonia, balm-leaved fig-wort, a species of *Scorodonia*.

Scorodoprasum, a species of *Allium*.

Scorpiurus, caterpillars, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Scorpius, a species of *Spartium*.

Scorzonera, viper's-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eleven species.

Scotodine, or *Scotodinos*, a vertigo attended with dimness of sight.

Scotomia, the same as *Amaurosis*, Aitkin, a transitory blindness.

Scotos, darkness or dimness of sight.

Scratch, i. e. *Schlot*.

Screation, is by some taken for hawk-

hawking up somewhat to spit out, and others for the matter itself so raised.

Screatus, hawking.

Screw-tree. See *Helicteres*, and *Isora*.

Scrobiculus Cordis, the same as *Anticardium*, which see.

Scrophula, the same as *Struma*, the king's-evil, is a preternatural obstruction and erosion of the glands.

Scrophularia, fig-wort, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species and one variety.

Scrophularia Major, the *Scrophularia Nodosa*, Linn. common or knobby fig-wort.

Scrophularia Aquatica, also called *Betonica Aquatica*, water-betony, greater water fig-wort.

Scrotum. It is the external covering of the testicles, chiefly consisting of loose skin and cellular membrane without any fat.

Scrotocele, from *scrotum*, the cod, and *κλν*, tumor, a swelling, is a rupture of the

Scrotum. See *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Men.*)

Scrotum Cordis, the same as *Pericardium*.

Scraple, a medicinal weight consisting of 20 grains, and making the third of a dram.

Scurrula, a species of *Loranthus*.

Scurvy-grass, (*Common*, or *Garden*.) *Cochlearia officinalis*, a species of *Cochlearia*.

Scurvy-grass, (*Danish*.) a species of *Cochlearia*.

Scurvy-grass. See *Cochlearia*.

Scurvy grass, (*English*.) *Cochlearia Anglica*, a species of *Cochlearia*.

Scurvy-grass, (*Scottish*.) See *Soldanella*.

Scurvy grass, (*Sea*.) i. e. *Scurvy-grass*, (*English*.)

Scutellaria, skullcap, a genus in

Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species and one variety.

Scutiforme Os, the same as *Pantella Os*; thus called from its resemblance to a shield in shape, as this term imports. Hence also

Scutiformis Cartilago, is the *Cartilago Ensisformis*, which see.

Scutum, signifying an helmet, hath by anatomists, been applied to many parts of the body, having resemblance thereunto in figure.

Scythe-stone, a variety of the brown species of *Saxum Vulgare*, consisting of small granules, of a brown colour, and of a close texture. From its use it hath its name: Edwards.

Scythicus Latex, also called *ωρεσμα*, a divine water.

Sealing-wax, copper-ore, a species of copper flos, of a red colour, and of a glossy appearance. Edwards.

Sea-pink, statice.

Sea-wrack, fucus vesiculosus.

Sebaceæ Glandulæ. These glands are seated in the cellular membrane, under the skin, and in various parts of the body they are enlarged and form encysted tumors.

Sebaceous humour. The *sebaceous humour*, is supplied by the *sebaceous glands*.

Sebesten. See *Cordia*, and *Myxa*, species of *Cordia*.

Secacul, Aleppo hart-wort, a species of *Tordylium*.

Secale, rye, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Secamone, a species of *Periploca*.

Secession, the going off by secretion, as the excrements are particularly said to be formed by the secession of those parts, whereof they consist, from the animal fluids, through their proper outlets.

Secondary Fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox, or the measles; and such a fever is frequently dangerous.

Secretion. See *Animal Secretion*.

Section, is properly the cutting any thing whatsoever; and the manner or position in which it is done, with respect to the figure of any part, making it said to be perpendicular, parallel, transverse, or the like.

Secundine, or after-birth, is all that is brought from the uterus after delivery, as the chorion, amnion, &c. See *Fœtus*.

S. A. Secundum Artem, according to art, is a term frequently used in prescription: and then properly, when the making up of the recipe in perfection requires some uncommon care and dexterity.

Secundum Naturam, κατὰ φύσιν, according, or agreeable to nature, in opposition to a *preternatural*, or out of the common course of agency in nature.

Securidaca, hatchet-vetch, a species of *Coronilla*.

Securidica, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Sedantia, sedatives, a kind of anodynes, but their particular action is, to diminish the animal energy.

Sedative Salt. Homberg first obtained this salt from borax, and gave it this name, because he imagined it to possess a *sedative*, antispasmodic, and even a narcotic quality, and thence also called it the *Narcotic Salt of Vitriol*. This salt is separated from borax by means of the vitriolic acid.

Sedantaria Offa. So Daventer calls the protuberances of the os coxendicis upon which we sit.

Sedoides, yellow flowering cherleria, a species of *Cherleria*.

Sedum, house-leek, or stone-crop, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-two species and six varieties.

Sedum, (*Cobweb*), a species of *Sempervivum*.

Seed, in *Botany*, according to the definition of Linnæus, is a deciduous part of a vegetable, the rudiment of a new one, quickened for vegetation by the sprinkling of the pollen. Its distinctions are, 1. *Seed*, properly so called, which is a rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and covered with a bladder coat or tunic: it consists of several parts, to which particular names are given by botanists. 2. *Nux*, a nut, which is a seed inclosed with an osseous epidermis, a bony or hard outer skin, commonly called the *Shell*. And 3. *Propago*, which is the seed of a moss, first discovered by Linnæus, who peeled off the bark, and detected it in the year 1750.

Segetum, corn-marigold, a species of *Chrysanthemum*.

Segment, is a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the same circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Segregation, is a total separation of solid parts from their contact with one another, as in some fractured bones, or the like.

Seguieri, a species of *Selinum*.

Seguieria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Seignette, (*Sal de*.) See *Rupellenfis Sal*. It is thus named from Dr. Seignette, of Rochelle, who invented it.

Seifis, a species of *Gibber*.

Selago, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Selago, a species of *Lycopodium*.

Selaginoides, a species of *Lycopodium*.

Self-heal. See *Prunella*.

Self-heal, fanicula.

Selenites. This name is given to a sort of neutral salt formed by the union of vitriolic acid with any calcareous earth. This kind of salt has been called *selenites*, probably because naturalists found its saline properties so weak that they thought it ought to be distinguished from other neutral salts by a peculiar name. Of all the neutral salts, the *selenetic* are most difficultly dissolved. Alum is an instance of *selenites* compounded of the vitriolic acid and a vitrescible earth. Mr. Edwards, in his *Elements of Fossilogy*, places the *selenites* as a genus in the order of *Gypsum*, which is in the class of stones. His characters of *selenites* are, that they are gypsum, of regular fibres; yet he speaks of gypsum as being more properly a chemical salt.

Selenites, a genus of *Gypsum*, which is formed in regular fibres. Some species are really stalactites, a species called *Arrow-beaded*, is of the form of the head of an arrow: some of these are yellow and transparent. Edwards.

Seline, white spots on the nails.

Selinum, milkey-parsley, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Sella Equina,

Sella Sphenoides, and

Sella Turcica, are various names for the same thing. See *Brain*.

Seltzer-water, is a mineral water which springs up at Lower Seltzer, a village in the electorate of Triers, about ten miles from Franckfort on the Mayne.

Semecarpus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Semeiotica, signs or symptoms, and how to apply them to use, so as to judge, both in a sound and a diseased body, - what will be the degree, order, and effect of the health on the disease. Its objects are things natural, non-natural, and preter-natural. The third branch of medicine.

Semeiotica, is that part of *Physic* which treats of the signs of health and sickness.

Semen, seed. For so far as this is concerned in *Botany*, see *Seed*, *Vegetable*. And besides, what hath been said under *Animalcule*, *Conception*, *Generation*, and *Fœtus*, (which see) for the secretion of this fluid, it may be considered, that the blood is carried to the testicles by the spermatic arteries, which, contrary to the constant method of nature, in framing the other arteries, are smallest where they spring from the trunk of the great artery, and immediately dilate to a considerable bigness; which evidently shews, that there could be no other design in it but to retard the velocity of the blood. We cannot suppose that the only intention was, that a small quantity of blood might go to the testicles, because then there had been no occasion for giving this artery a different figure from all others; that narrow orifice would have been sufficient of itself for that purpose, which the wideness of the artery immediately afterwards does neither hinder nor further. The orifices of the spermatic arteries are so small that they cannot be measured, as may the dimensions of the other arteries: and yet they are hardly gone from the aorta before they dilate as big, if not bigger, than one of the lumbals, which is 434.2. Now, if we suppose their orifices to be each 17.3, then the blood will move
twenty-

twenty-five times slower where the artery dilates than it does at its orifice. Again, we constantly find that all the parts of the body are supplied with blood by small arteries from the nearest trunks. If this method had been observed in sending the blood to the testicles, they had received their arteries from the iliaes; and they had run but a little way before they had come to the end of their journey. But instead of this, two small arteries are made to arise from the aorta, a little below the emulgents, and to march above a foot before they come to the testicles. Now if we consider, that the velocity of the blood in the spermatic artery is 25 times slower than it is at its orifice, that is, in the aorta, and that the velocity of blood in the iliaes can be but very little less than it is in the aorta, where the spermatics arise; the blood must move 25 times slower to the testicles than if it had gone after the ordinary manner from the iliaes. And because the space it runs thus slowly, is at least six times longer than if it had gone from the iliaes; therefore it must be 150 times longer in going to the testicles than if it had gone according to the common course of nature. So that the intestine motion of the blood is not only allayed, but sufficient time is afterwards allowed the particles, which are to compose the *seed*, to attract and coalesce before they arrive at the testicles.

Semen Sanctum, i. e. *Sanctonicum*, the *Seed of*.

Semifibulæus, from one half of the fibula.

Semilunares, (*Cartilages*.) They are placed on the upper part of the tibia.

Semilunar Valves, thus called from their resemblance in shape to a half-moon. See *Heart*.

Semimares, half-males: so Rolfinkius, and some others, call those who have been castrated, as eunuchs, geldings, &c.

Semimembranosus, half membranous, is a muscle that ariseth tendinous from the protuberance of the ischium, immediately below the *seminervosus*, and is inserted by a large tendon into the upper and back part of the tibia. This is one of the four muscles that bend the leg.

Semimetalia, half metal, such as the marcasites, stibium; bisnuth, and the like.

Seminalis Capsula, or seed-bag, is the husk that contains the seed of any plant.

Semination, is called by Blasius the immision of the male-seed into the womb in coition.

Seminervosus, half-nervous, is a muscle that arises from the protuberance of the ischium, and is inserted by a round tendon into the internal part of the epiphyses of the tibia, and helps to bend the leg.

Semi-orbicularis, the orbicular muscle of the lips, if considered as two, called *Semi-orbiculares Superior* and *Inferior*.

Semispæculum, is an instrument described by Hildanus for dilating the neck of the womb.

Semispinalis, from half of the spinal processes of the back.

Semispinatus. See *Transversalis Dorsi*.

Semitendinosus, a muscle so called from its being half-tendinous: It is the *Seminervosus*, which see.

Semitertiana Febris, by the Greeks called *Hæmitritaios*, ἡμίτριαιος. It consists of a continual and two intermitting fevers of different kinds, viz. a quotidian and tertian: the patient besides a continual fever, having an extraordinary fit every day, and every other day two.

Semitertian. Although many have wrote concerning this, particularly Sennertus, Hoffmann, Willis, and Sylvius, and though Spigelius hath wrote a whole treatise about it, yet it is difficult to collect from them all what they meant by it; though it seems to be taken for a common tertian, joined with more than ordinary symptoms of malignancy, and rather remitting than intermitting, there being no interval, quite free from the fever.

Sempervivum, house-leek, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species and two varieties.

Senecio, groundsel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates forty-one species and six varieties.

Senega, Senega rattle-snake-root, a species of *Polygala*.

Senegal, a species of *Mimosa*.

Sengreen, a name for several species of *Saxifraga*.

Senna, (*Bladder.*) See *Colutea*.

Senna, (*Broad-leaved Scorpion.*) See *Emerus Major*.

Senna, a species of *Cassia*.

Sensation. All sensation is performed by the immediate action of the finer and more fluid parts of bodies upon the organs of sense: the impulse communicated by these subtle parts of bodies upon the organs fitly disposed, is through them transmitted to the nerves appropriated and contrived for such a sense, and through them to the brain.— Thus in vision, the light reflected from the surfaces of bodies is transmitted through the humours of the eye, and congregated upon the retina, in the same manner it was reflected from the body; and thereby an impulse, modified after a certain manner, strikes the filaments of the optic nerves, which convey this impulse to the brain. In hearing,

the sound, after divers modifications in its passage through the meatus auditorius, strikes on the tympanum, which moving the bones of the barrel, and they the inclosed air of the labyrinth, the auditory nerves there are moved after the same manner they would have been had the common air acted upon them, with the advantage of a better qualified and gentler impulse than they could have had otherwise. In smelling, tasting, and touching, the effluvia and more subtle parts of bodies, act immediately upon the nerves themselves, and they communicate this action to the brain: so that in some manner, all sensation is nothing but touching, several ways diversified. See *Brain*, *Narcotics*.

Sensibilis. It is applied to whatever can make an impression on the senses.

Sensibilitas, the quality of being sensible, or the perceiving of any vision or thing affecting or causing some alteration in the organ of sense.

Sensitive Plant. See *Mimosa*.

Sensitive Plant, (*Bastard.*) i. e. *Æschynomene*.

Sensorium, the common sensory in man is supposed to be that part of the brain where all the points or extremities of the nerves meet and unite, that is, in the medulla cerebri.

Sensus Externi, the external senses, viz. the sense of *Seeing*, *Hearing*, *Tasting*, *Smelling*, and *Feeling*, each of which see.

Sensus Internus, the internal senses, viz. *Imagination*, *Memory*, *Attention*, and the *Passions* of the mind.

Separatorium, a separator, the name of an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium; also a chemical vessel for separating liquors.

*Sephiro*s, a word used by Bencius, about 1448, being a corruption of *feirrhus*.

Sepium *Os*, also called *Sepia* *Os*, *Sepiæ* *Os*, cuttlefish-bone.

Sepium, bear-bind, or large white hind-weed, a species of *Convolvulus*.

Septana, erratic intermitting fevers, which return every seventh day.

Septas, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Septennarius, and *Septennium*, containing the space of seven years. Some of the ancients reckoned every constitution underwent some remarkable change in every such revolution, whence the seventh year was called *Critical*, or the *Climacteric Year*; but such conclusions are now much out of use.

Septfoil, tormentilla.

Septic, *σηπτικός*, is a medicine that is very styptic or corrosive.

Septum Auris, See *Ear*.

Septum Cordis, See *Heart*.

Septum Narium, See *Nasus*.

Septum Transversum, See *Diaphragm*. All which parts are thus called from their making a partition like a cross wall, which the word imports.

Septum Lucidum, the thin partition which divides the two lateral ventricles of the brain.

Septum Palati, i. e. *Palatum Molle*.

Serapias, bastard-hellebore, a genus is Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and five varieties.

Serapion, a physician of Alexandria.

Seriana, a species of *Paullinia*.

Sericum, silk.

Serifluxus, a serous discharge, or flux of serum.

Seriola, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Seriphium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Serofity, See *Serous*.

Serotinum, mountain saffron. See *Bulbocodium*.

Serous, from *serum*, whey, is used to signify the watery part of the *Blood*, which see.

Serpentaria, Virginian snake-root, a species of *Aristolochia*.

Serpentine-stone, i. e. *Ophites*.

Serpicula, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Serpigo, a tetterous eruption like the herpes, or imperigo.

Serpyllifolia, least chick-weed, a species of *Arenaria*.

Serpyllum, wild thyme, a species of *Thymus*. Boerhaave notices six species of the *Serpyllum*.

Serraria, a species of *Leucadendron*.

Serraria, a species of *Plantago*.

Serraria, a species of *Protea*.

Serratula, saw-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species and four varieties.

Serratus. Several muscles are called by this name from their resemblance in shape to a saw. As,

Serratus Anticus Minor, riseth thin and fleshy, from the second, third, fourth, and fifth superior ribs; and ascending obliquely, it is inserted fleshy into the processus coracoides of the scapula, which it draws forward. It also helps in respiration.

Serratus Anticus Major, which comes from the whole basis of the scapula, and is inserted into the seven true ribs, and first of the false ribs, by so many distinct portions, representing the teeth of a saw.

Serratus Posticus Inferior, arises with a broad and thin tendon from the three inferior spines of the ver-

tebræ of the back, and from the two superior of the loins; its fibres ascending obliquely, grow fleshy, and are inserted by four indentations into the four last ribs.

Serratus Pasticus Superior, ariseth by a broad and thin tendon from the two inferior spines of the vertebræ of the neck, and the three superior of the back; and, growing fleshy, is inserted into the second, third, and fourth ribs by so many distinct indentions. These two help to draw the ribs upwards, and bring them to right angles with the vertebræ: and consequently make the cavity of the thorax wider and shorter.

Sertula Campana, i. e. *Melilotus*.

Serum, whey. The thin part of the blood is also called its *Serum*.

Service Tree, (*Wild Maple-leaved*,) a species of *Cratægus*.

Service Tree, (*Wild*,) *cratægus*.

Service Tree, *forbus*.

Sesamoidæa Offa. See *Digitus*, and *Luz*, the sesamoid bones. These are the little bones most frequently found at the articulations of the toes and fingers.

Sesamoides, a species of *Reseda*.

Sesamoidea, seed-bone.

Sesamum, oily grain, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Seseli, wild spignel, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates thirteen species.

Sesquialtera, is a name given to that kind of fever by Helmont, which others call a *Semitertian*, or a *Hæmitriteos*.

Sessilis, is a name given to any low, flat tumors, or the eruptions in the small-pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the top.

Sesuvium, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Setaceum, a seton, is when the

skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open with a skin of silk, that humours may vent themselves; for the same purposes issues, though generally with more efficacy. Farriers call this operation in cattle, *Rowelling*.

Setterwort, a species of *Helleborus*.

Sextana, erratic intermitting fevers, which return every sixth day.

Sexual System, in Botany, is founded on a discovery that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes. It was invented by Linnaeus, Professor of physics and botany, at Upsal. The several parts of *Fruetification*, viz.

1. The *Calyx*, or flower-cup: 2. The *Corolla*, or leaves of the flower: 3. The *Stamina*, or chives: 4. The *Pistillum*, or pointal: 5. The *Pericarpium*, or seed-vessel: 6. The *Semina*, or seeds: 7. The *Receptacle*, or base, (all which see,) on which the fructification is seated, having been observed with more accuracy, since the discovery of the uses for which nature has assigned them, a new set of principles have been derived from them; by means of which the distribution of plants has been brought to a greater precision, and rendered more conformable to true *Philosophy* in this system, than in any one of those which preceded it. By this system plants are disposed according to the number, proportion, and situation of the stamina and pistilla: the whole body of vegetables is divided into twenty-four classes; these are again subdivided into orders, the orders into genera, the genera into species, and the species into varieties, where there are any worthy of note. The following table exhibits in one view the classes and orders as they stand in the system.

CLASSES.

CLASSES.

- 1 Monandria
- 2 Diandria
- 3 Triandria
- 4 Tretandria
- 5 Pentandria
- 6 Hexandria
- 7 Heptandria
- 8 Octandria
- 9 Ennandria
- 10 Decandria
- 11 Dodecandria
- 12 Icosandria
- 13 Polyandria
- 14 Didynamia
- 15 Tetradynamia
- 16 Monadelphina
- 17 Diadelphia
- 18 Polyadelphia

ORDERS.

- 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
- 3 Trigynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
- 3 Trigynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3
- Tetragynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tri-
- gynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Pen-
- tagynia. 6 Polygynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tri-
- gynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Po-
- lygynia.
- 1 Monogynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3
- Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Trigynia. 3
- Hexagynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3
- Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5
- Decagynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3
- Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5
- Polygynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3
- Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5
- Polygynia.
- { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tri-
- gynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Pen-
- tagynia. 6 Hexagynia. 7 Po-
- lygynia.
- { 1 Gymnospermia. 2 Angiosper-
- mia. 3 Polypetala.
- 1 Siliculosa. 2 Siliquosa.
- { 1 Pentandria. 2 Decandria. 3
- Polyandria.
- { 1 Hexandria. 2 Octandria. 3
- Decandria.
- { 1 Pentandria. 2 Icosandria. 3
- Polyandria.

19 Syngenesia

20 Gynandria

21 Monoecia

22 Dioecia

23 Polygamia

24 Cryptogamia

{ 1 Polygamia æqualis. 2 Polygamia superflua. 3 Polygamia frustanea. 4 Polygamia necessaria. 5 Monogamia.

{ 1 Diandria. 2 Triandria. 3 Tetrandria. 4 Pentandria. 5 Hexandria. 6 Decandria. 7 Polyandria.

{ 1 Monandria. 2 Diandria. 3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria. 5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria. 7 Heptandria. 8 Polyandria. 9 Monadelphina. 10 Syngenesia. 11 Gynandria.

{ 1 Monandria. 2 Diandria. 3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria. 5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria. 7 Octandria. 8 Enneandria. 9 Decandria. 10 Polyandria. 11 Monadelphia. 12 Syngenesia. 13 Gynandria.

1 Monoecia. 2 Dioecia. 3 Trioecia.

{ 1 Filices. 2 Musci. 3 Algæ. 4 Fungi.

All these terms, in the Greek language, from whence they are taken, are expressive of the principal circumstances that obtain in the class, or order, to which they are applied; the explanation of them will give a good insight into the proper characters of the several classes and orders, and the sexual distinctions on which they are founded. See the articles *Monandria*, *Diandria*, &c.

Shavegrafs, i. e. *Equisetum Hyemale*, or rough horse-tail, a species of *Equisetum*.

Shallot, a kind of onion.

Sheffieldia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Shell, i. e. *Legumen*.

Shepherd's Needle. See *Scandix*, and *Pecten*.

Sherardia, field-madder, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Sherardiana, Bithynian mallow, a species of *Malva*.

Shepherd's Pu ff, bursa pastoris.

Sberle, i. e. *Basaltæ*.

Shingles, a species of erysipelas. It consists of small pimples, which soon form little vesicles, that dry and become scaly. This disorder usually spreads farther than its first limits.

Sbirl, i. e. *Basaltæ*.

Sialagogues, i. e. *Salivants*.

Sibbaldia, bastard cinquefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Sibbens. This word hath obtained in some parts of Great Britain, as

expressive of a disease which resembles, but is said not to be, the venereal. Unhappily, the disease is yet venereal, notwithstanding this change of its name.

Sibthorpia, bastard money-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Sickness Falling. See *Epilepsy*.

Sicyedon, a transverse fracture.

Sicyoides, a species of *Cissus*.

Sicyos, one-seeded cucumber, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Sida, Indian mallow, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-eight species and five varieties. Miller describes twelve species more.

Sideration, is either such a sudden mortification, as the common people call a *Blast*, or is a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

Sideroxylon, iron-wood, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Sineritis, (*Tall Spanish*), a species of *Nepeta*.

Sideritis, iron-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twelve species, and one variety.

Side Saddle Flower, sarracenia.

Sief, the name of an ancient form in medicine, amongst the Arabians, but now out of use.

Sigesbeckia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Sigillata Terra, scaled earth. These take no place among fossils, being artificial.

Sigillatum Hermeticum, an hermetic seal, a glass vessel, is said to be hermetically sealed, when the glass is melted, and the vessel by this means is closed.

Sigillam Solomonis. See *Polygonatum*.

Sigmoides, or *Sigmoidales*, are valves

thus called, from the Greek *figma*, and *eidos*, *forma*, *shape*, because of their resemblance thereunto in figure. See *Heart*.

Sign. See *Diagnostic*. *Signs* are universal, univocal, or pathognomonic, equivocal or doubtful, commemorative. Galen defines it to be that which discovers or makes known what was formerly unknown.

Signs, the same as *Symptoms*, but called *Signs*, as they indicate; and *Symptoms*, as they are the effect of disease.

Signette, (*Sal de*) i. e. *Sal Rupellensis*.

Silaus, meadow hog's-fennel, a species of *Peucedanum*.

Silene, viscous campion, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-seven species and five varieties.

Siler, the name of two species of *Laserpitium*.

Silex, *Flint*, which see.

Silique, an ancient weight, equal to three grains, and one twentieth.

Silique Hirsuta, the cowage.

Silique Dulcis, also called *Caroba*, *Ceratia*, *Ceratonia*, *Silique Edulis*, the carob-tree.

Silique Purgatrix; it is a large tree, a native of Guinea: its pod is much more purgative than that of the common carob. See *Rai Hist*.

Silique, in *Botany*, is the seed-vessel, husk, or pod of such plants as are of the leguminous kind; in the Linnæan system, it is defined a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves.

Silique, a pod, in which the peas or seeds are alternately attached to the upper and under edge of the suture.

Silk, (*Virginian*.) See *Periploca*.

Siphium, bastard marygold, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Silver. See *Luna*.

Silver, a genus in the class of metals. It is a perfect metal, of a brilliant white, without smell or taste. Next to gold it is the most ductile of metals. It is more elastic and sonorous than gold: it becomes more rigid under the hammer, and is softened by heating: it is also harder than gold. A *silver* wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, supports a weight of 270 pounds before it breaks. Beaumé. It is found in various forms, in rude pieces, in plates of different kinds, in filaments, in ramifications, and in crystals. Edwards.

Silver Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometalline earths. Edwards.

Silver Flos, a genus in the order of cryptometalline flosses.

Silver Tree, leucadendron, and protea.

Silver Tree, a species of *Protea*.

Silver-weed, anserina.

Simaruba, a species of *Quassia*.

Similar Bodies: such are thus called, which have their constituent particles of the same kind, as to their sensible qualities.

Similar Parts, are those of the same texture and manner of formation.

Similar, i. e. *Tombac*.

Simple, expresses any thing of the same kind, and not compounded of different or of many sorts, though agreeing in nature.

Simple Quantities, are such as have but one sign, as $2a$, and $-2b$; whereas $a + b$, and $+d - c + b$, are compound quantities. These are used only in algebraical calculations.

Simplex Oculus, a single-headed

roller, used as a bandage for one eye; when used for both eyes, it is rolled up into two heads.

Simpson, i. e. common groundsel, a species of *Senecio*.

Sinanchicæ, Italian, rushy horsetail.

Sinapclæon, oil of mustard-seed.

Sinapis, mustard, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates ten species and one variety.

Sinapism, is a cataplasm made chiefly of mustard, to apply outwardly to any particular part.

Sinciput, is the fore-part of the head. See *Cranium*.

Sine, is a right line, drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or, it is half the chord of twice the arch.

Sine Pari, the vein so called. See *Azygos*, the *Emplastrum sine Pari*, or matchless plaster, a pompous name for a plaster, now not noticed.

Singultus, the hiccup, is a convulsive motion of the stomach, and parts adjacent, particularly the diaphragm.

Sinus, signifies any cavity, and anatomists variously apply it to many parts of a human body, as the

Sinus Laterales, and

Sinus Longitudinales. See *Dura Mater*.

Sinus Ossium, are those cavities of the bones which receive the heads of other bones, and so of many other parts.

Siphac, an Arabian name for the *Peritonæum*.

Siphilis, the venereal disease.

Siphon. See *Syringe*.

Siphonanthus, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Sirenes, a sort of worms. See *Bovina Affectio*.

Siriafis, inflammation of the brain. Vogel says it is a fever proper to infants.

Siriboa, a species of *Piper*.

Sirium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sisarum, skirret.

Sison, stone-parisley, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Sisymbrium, a plant with thin pods, of which Boërhaave reckons thirteen species, one of which is the *Sisymbrium Aquaticum*, also called *Raphanus Aquaticus*, water-radish.

Sisymbrium, a name of several species of mint, of water-creffes, and some other plants.

Sisymbrium, water-creffes, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty-seven species and four varieties.

Sisyrinchium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Sisyrinchium, a species of *Iris*.

Sitiologie, from *σίτος*, aliment, and *λέγω*, to speak, that part of medicine which treats of aliments.

Stitis, thirst. See *Hunger*.

Sium, skirret, or water parsnep, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Skin. See *Cutis*.

Skirret, sium and sisarum.

Skull. See *Cranium*.

Skull-cap. See *Scutellaria*.

Slate. (*Calcareous*.) See *Calcareous Slate*.

Slate, a genus of laminated stones, of a solid structure. Edwards.

Sleep. See *Narcotic*.

Sloe Tree, a species of *Prunus*.

Sloanea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Smallage, a species of *Apium*.

Smaltum, smalt. It is made of flints and pot-ash, which are melted into an imperfect kind of glass coloured with cobalt, and when cold, is reduced into powder.

Smaragdus, the smaragd, or emerald. It is a precious stone, of a green colour.

Smelling. See *Sensation*.

Smilax, rough bind-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates sixteen species and three varieties.

Smilax, a species of *Convallaria*.

Smiris, emery, a species of iron ore in small pieces, mixed with mica. Edwards.

Smit, a variety of the red species of iron earth. It is of a fine red colour, so soft, as to be kneaded like clay, very greasy and unctuous, colouring the hands, found chiefly in the mines of Cumberland. Edwards.

Smyrnum, Alexanders, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and one variety.

Snake-root, (*Virginian*.) See *Serpentaria*.

Snake-weed. See *Bistorta*, and *Polygonum Viviparum*.

Snake-wood Tree. See *Cecropia*.

Snapdragon, (*Ground-Ivy-leaved*.) See *Asarina*.

Snapdragon. See *Antirrhinum*.

Snap-Grass, (*Barbadoes*.) a species of *Ruellia*.

Sneeze-wort, (*Common*.) i.e. *Plantain*.

Sneeze-wort, i.e. *Narrow*.

Sneeze-wort, (*Austrian*.) *xeranthemum*.

Snow. Of this it hath been observed, that many parts are of a regular figure, for the most part being as it were so many little rowels, or stars of six points, being perfect and trans-

transparent ice; upon each of which points are set other collateral points, at the same angles as the main points themselves; among these there are divers others irregular, which are chiefly broken points and fragments of the regular ones. Others also, by various winds, seem to have been thawed, and froze again into irregular clusters. So that it seems as if the whole body of snow is an infinite mass of icicles irregularly figured; that is, a cloud of vapours being gathered into drops, the said drops forthwith descend; upon which descent, meeting with a freezing air as they pass through a cooling region, each drop is immediately froze into an icicle, shooting itself forth into several points; but still continuing their descent, and meeting with some intermitting gales of warmer air, or in their continual wastage to and fro, touching upon each other, some are a little thawed, blunt ed, and again froze into clusters, or intrangled so as to fall down in what we call flakes. The lightness of snow, although it is firm ice, is owing to the excess of its surface in comparison to the matter contained under it; as gold itself may be extended in surface till it will rise upon the least breath of wind. See *Ice* and *Freezing*.

Snow-Drop (Great.) See *Leucogam*.

Snow-Drop. See *Calanthus*.

Snow-Drop Tree. See *Chionanthus*.

Soap-Berry Tree. See *Sapindus*.

Soap-Rock. See *Steatites*.

Soap-Wort. See *Saponaria*.

Soda, the heart-burn. It is a species of *Dyspepsy*; also the same as *soda* or *water-brash*.

Soda, snail-shape-seeded glass-wort. A species of *Salsola*.

Saja, a species of *Dolichos*.

Sol, the sun. The chemists use this term for gold, because they will have that metal to be under the sun's influence in a particular manner: but what should have been the principal inducements of torturing this metal with so much violence, to obtain from it some medicinal virtues, is not easily to be guessed; unless it was to keep up the authority of an ill-deserved regard, and a jealousy that they could not be well in the common opinion for physicians, who could not do extraordinary things in their profession, with a metal which had such prodigious influence almost on every other account. Many, indeed, there have been, who have honestly opposed this artifice, but the contrary sides have a long time prevailed, and to such a degree, that this metal itself has not only been transformed into all the shapes imaginable for medicinal purposes, but even its name has been transferred to do honour to, and enhance the price of, many other worthless preparations that bore but any resemblance to its sensible qualities. Hence many tinctures of a yellow colour are presently the golden tincture of something or other. Most, indeed, acknowledge, that gold in substance, or reduced into the smallest particles by the hammer, as in the leaf gold, is not digestible in the stomach, so as to be transmitted into the blood, and to be there of any efficacy. But there are, nevertheless, many who are confident of its doing extraordinary matters, if reduced into a powder, by amalgamation with mercury, and by evaporating the mercury afterwards. Zacutus Lusitanus is one of the smartest pleaders on this side the controversy, against Musa, Picus Mirandula,

dula, and Platerus, who besides many instances of its efficacy, urges the authority of Avicen, Serapion, Geber, and many of the Arabian physicians, with those of other countries, and of later date. Quercetan, Schroder, Zwelfer, and Et-muller, with many other more modern practical physicians, fell into the same opinion. But which side soever is in the right, the present practice rejects all pretensions to medicine therefrom; though most of the other metals are in high esteem.

Solandra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Solandra, a species of *Hydrocotyle*.

Solanoides, bastard night-shade.

Solanum, night-shade. A genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates seveny.

Soldanella, soldanel. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Soldanella. See *Bind-weed*, or *Scottish Scurvy-grass*.

Solen, σωλην, a cradle for a broken limb, any tube or channel.

Soleus, a muscle of the foot, the same as *Plantaris*, which see.

Solids. The whole quantity of solid matter in the body is possibly no more than the mere matter of the nerves, filled, swelled up, and distended by the nutritious juices, as appears from the observations of Malpighi; and the last divisions of the solids are hardly distinguishable from fluids.

Solidity. See *Cohesion*.

Soleus, a muscle so called from its likeness to a sole fish.

Solidago, golden rod, or Saracen's wound-wort. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates thirty-five species and two varieties.

Solitaria, diseases affecting any one part of the body.

Solomon's Seal. See *Polygonatum*.

Solstitialis, solstitial thistle, or St. Barnaby's thistle, a species of *Centaurea*.

Solution. See *Dissolution*.

Solution of Continuity, is a term used by surgeons for every division of the parts made by wounds, or any other causes.

Solutive, the same as *Laxative*; which see.

Somnambulismus, i. e. *somnambulo*.

Somnambulo, one who walks in his sleep; it is a species of *oneirodynia*.

Somniferous, from *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; the same as *narcotics*, *opiates*, &c. which see. Hence also,

Somnium, i. e. *somnaribulo*, more properly *dreams* and *visions*, so an instance of *oneirodynia*.

Somnolency, is any propensity to sleep, or a drowsiness.

Somnus, sleep.

Sonchus, sow-thistle. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and five varieties.

Sonneratia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sonus, sound. That air, though concerned in propagating *sound*, is not *sound* itself is evident, from *sound* running almost as fast against the wind as with it.

Sovins. It is a preparation in common use amongst the North Britons, and is thus made. Some oatmeal is put into a wooden vessel, hot water is poured upon it, and the infusion continues until the liquor begins to taste sourish, that is, until a fermentation comes on, which, in a place moderately warm, may be in

in the space of two days. The water is then poured off from the grounds, and boiled down to the consistence of a jelly. This is rendered palatable by the addition of sugar, wine, or such other mixtures as the palate, &c. may direct to. It is also called *Flummery*.

Sophia, flix-weed, a species of *Sisymbrium*.

Sophists, σοφισταί, originally and strictly signify those who abounded in knowledge and wisdom; but in length of time many false pretenders to those qualities debased the term into disgrace, making it stand for a cheat, or juggler: whence,

Sophistication, is counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. This practice unhappily obtains in all the parts of medicine which deal with simples or compounds; and in many cases the cheat is carried on so artificially as to prevent a discovery even from persons of the most discerning faculty.

Sophora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates, of species and varieties, sixteen.

Sopor, i. e. *Caros*.

Soporales. Thus the ancients called the internal jugular veins, from an opinion of their being particularly concerned in sleep; but Blanchard blames them, because *carotid*, which is given by common consent to their correspondent arteries, is of the same import, and founded upon the same conjecture.

Soporiferous, that which occasions sleep, from *sopor*, *sleep*, and *fero*, to bring.

Soporariæ Arteriæ, the carotid arteries.

Soporosi, sleepy affections, a diminution of sense and motion.

Sora, i. e. *Effere*.

Soranus. He was the most skilful

of the methodic sect, and he put the last hand to its improvement. He lived under Trajan and Adrian.

Sorb, (*Wild Maple-leaved*), a species of *Cratægus*.

Sorb, a species of *Sorbus*.

Sorbus, the service-tree. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species, and nine varieties.

Sordes Aurium, ear-wax.

Sordes. When the matter discharged from ulcers is rather viscid or glutinous, it is thus named. This matter is frequently of a brownish red colour, somewhat resembling the grounds of coffee or grumous blood mixed with water. *Sordes*, *Sanies*, and *Ichor*, are all of them much more fetid than purulent matter, and none of them are altogether free from acrimony; but that which is generally termed *Ichor* is by much the most acrid of them, being frequently so sharp and corrosive as to destroy large quantities of the neighbouring parts. Bell, on Ulcers.

Sorghum, Guinea corn, or white round-seeded Indian millet. A species of *Holcus*.

Sory, is a mineral production not unlike the *Chalcitis*, which see.

Sorrel (*Sheeps*.) *Acetofella*.

Sorrel (*Canary-tree*.) See *Lunaria*.

Sorrel. See *Acetosa*. It is a name of several species of *Rumex*.

Sorrowful-tree, Arbor Tristis.

Soud, also called *Soud* *Blanche*. See *Kali*.

Sound. This hath employed the enquiries of many great men to explicate. The greatest of whom, sir Isaac Newton, saith, that it arises from a propagation of the pulse of the air, and that this consisteth not in the motion of an æther, or finer air, but in the agitation of the whole common air: because, by

expe-

experiment, he found that the progress of *sound* depended on the density of the whole air. With this agrees Monsieur Carré, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who shews, that *sound*, when considered with relation to body, consists only in the motion of the air, but in such a motion as is very different from wind. *Sound* is from little vibrations or shakings, which the parts of sonorous bodies occasion in the air, whereas wind consists in a local motion of the air, without vibrations. The motion of the air in winds, will act strongly on flame, but will not affect the ear with *sound*, but on the interposition of some body, which may occasion vibration; whereas the agitation of the air in *sound* affects not flame, for a lighted candle put near a bell which hath been struck, will not have its flame agitated by the *sound*. As to the manner and times of its progression, persons have varied, by means of the diversity of those experiments on which they have grounded their calculations, which is another's province to teach. So far as *hearing* is concerned in *sound*, see what hath been said under that term.

Sorobane, i. e. *Goose-foot* (Common.)

Sore Bread. See *Cyclamen*.

Sore Thistle (Downy.) See *Andryala*.

Sore Thistle. *Sonchus*.

Soye (Indian), i. e. *Soja*.

Spa-Water. It is one of the best of the chalybeate kind in Europe.

Space, if considered barely in length, between any two beings, is the same idea that we have of distance; but if it be considered in length, breadth, and thickness, it is properly called capacity: and when considered between the extremities of matter, which fills the capacity of *space* with something solid,

tangible, and moveable, or with body, it is then called extension; so that extension is an idea belonging to body only; but *space*, it is plain, may be considered without it. So that *space*, in the general signification, is the same thing with distance, considered every way, whether there be any solid matter in it, or not. *Space*, therefore, is either absolute or relative. Absolute *space*, considered in its own nature, and without regard to any thing external, always remains the same, and is immoveable; but relative *space* is that moveable dimension or measure of the former, which our senses define by its positions to bodies within it: and this the vulgar use for immoveable *space*.

Relative *space*, in magnitude and figure, is always the same with absolute, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically. Thus, if you suppose a ship to be, indeed, in absolute rest, then the places of all things within her will be the same absolutely and relatively, and nothing will change its place. But then, suppose the ship under sail, or in motion, and she will continually pass through new parts of absolute *space*: but all things on board considered relatively, in respect to the ship, may be, notwithstanding, in the same place, or have the same situation and position in regard to one another.

Spadones, strictly signifies all creatures which have been castrated; but Paulus Ammianus applies the term to those who have a peculiar kind of contraction or compulsion in the genital parts, in the same sense as *spasm*, *σπασμὸς*; whence Erotian enlarges it to signify spasmodic affections also of other parts; in which latitude it is frequently met with in the writings of Hippocrates. See *Mentulagra*.

Spagyric

Spagyric Medicine, or *Spagyric Art*, is the same as chemistry, the word importing to *extract*, or *collect*, or *gather together*; because it teaches how to extract, and separate the purer parts of substances from mixed bodies. And,

Spagyrist, is the same as a chemist.

Spanish White. The solution of bismuth, diluted with water, lets fall the bismuth in form of a very fine white powder, which is thus named. The nitrous acid leaves the semi-metal to unite with the water. Beaumé.

Spanopogon, thinly bearded.

Spar. When calcareous stone is either transparent or figured, it is called *spar*.

Spar. When calcareous earth is either figured or crystalized, it is thus called.

Sparadrap, is an ancient name for what we now call a cere-cloth.

Sparganosis, a milk abscess.

Sparganium, bur-reed. A genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species, and two varieties.

Sparganophora, a species of *Ethulia*.

Sparmannia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sparrow-grass, i. e. *Asparagus*.

Sparrow-wort. *Passerina*.

Spartium, broom. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species, and four varieties.

Spasma, or *Spasmus*, from *σπᾶω*, *contraho*, to *contract*, signifies any convulsive motion, because it contracts or pulls the parts it affects. Hence,

Spasmi, spasmodic diseases. See *Clonic Spasm*, and *Tonic Spasm*. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, this is an order in the class *Neuroses*. The term *spasm* hath been variously used; in the most common sense it hath signified any preternatural contrac-

tion of any particular part of the body, either without any stimulus immediately applied to the part, or which remains after its cause is removed. More properly, *spasms* are those preternatural contractions which are attended with considerable mobility of the system. Dr. Cullen defines *spasm* to be preternatural motions of the muscles, or of the muscular fibres; and under the title of *spasmodic affections* he includes all the diseases which consist in a preternatural state of the contraction and motion of the muscular or moving fibres in any part of the body. The *spasmi* have generally been divided into the *Tonici* and *Clonici*, *Spastici* and *Agitatorii*, or *Motorii*, or *Spasms*, strictly so called, and *Convulsions*. But most of the diseases called spasmodic, are, in respect to tonic or clonic, of so mixed a nature, that it seems preferable to arrange spasmodic disorders, according as they affect the several functions, animal, vital, or natural.—Cullen.

Spasmodic Medicines, are such as are good against convulsions: and,

Spasmology, from *Spasmus*, and *λέγω*, *dico*, to *discourse*, is any treatise of convulsions.

Spasmus Cynicus. The cynic spasm.

Spasmus Iliacus, the colic.

Spasmus Maxillæ Inferioris, the locked-jaw.

Spasmus Oesophagi, a difficulty of swallowing, from a spasm in the gullet.

Spastici, spastic or tonic diseases. See *Spasmi* and *Tonic Spasm*.

Spastici, diseases from clonic spasm.

Spastici, spastic or tonic diseases.

Spatha, in botany, from *σπάτος*, *corium*, *skin*, signifies a sheath, or that sort of cup which consists of a simple membrane growing from the stalk,

stalk, when it bursts lengthways, and puts forth the flower.

Spathelia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Spatula, is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons, wherewith they spread their plasters, unguents, &c. or stir their medicines together.

Spearwort (Great.) *Lingnâ.*

Spearwort (Lesser.) See *Flammula.*

Species, is a term used variously in logic and metaphysics, for an idea that relates to some other more general one, and has under itself only individuals; in algebra for those symbols or marks which represent the quantities in any equation or demonstration; in vision, for such superficial and wonderfully fine images of bodies, as are producible by light, and which by that are delineated upon the bottom of our eyes; and in medicine, for the simple ingredients, out of which other more compound are made. But common custom, without any just propriety, has in pharmacy affixed it to some aromatic and cathartic powders, which are themselves compounded of many things.

Species Plantarum, in botany, is the third subdivision in the Linnæan system, and comprehends all the different forms of plants which are supposed to have been originally created. These plants, says Linnæus, have, by the established laws of nature, continued to produce

others like themselves; therefore the *Species Plantarum* comprehends all the different invariable forms of plants which are found at this day upon the face of the earth.

Specifica, specifics. By specifics is not meant such as infallibly, and in all patients, produce salutary effects, but such medicines as are more infallible than any other in any particular disorder.

Specillum, a probe.

Specularis Lapis, also called *Glaçies Maciæ*, Muscovy glass.

Specific Gravity, is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. By some it is not improperly called relative gravity, to distinguish it from absolute gravity, which increases in proportion to the bigness of the body weighed. Thus, if any body weigh a pound, one as big again will weigh two pounds; and let the bodies be of what nature or degree of specific gravity soever, a pound of one will be as much as a pound of the other, absolutely considered; thus, as is commonly said, a pound of feathers is as heavy as a pound of lead. But if you consider lead and feathers relatively, the specific gravity of the former will be much greater than that of the latter; or lead, bulk for bulk, will be much heavier than feathers, and gold heavier than lead, &c.

An Estimate of the Specific Gravity of Solids.

	<i>The Weight.</i>		<i>Diminution Proport.</i>	
	<i>In Air.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>of Weight.</i>	<i>Gravity.</i>
Of crude mercury	gr. 60.	gr. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$	gr. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14
Lead		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Copper		53	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brass		id.		
Crude tin		id.		

Regulus

	<i>The Weight.</i>		<i>Diminution of Weight.</i>	<i>Proport. Gravity.</i>
	<i>In Air.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>		
Regulus of antimony	52		8	7½
Regulus of steel and copper	id.			
Block-tin	id.			
Iron	51½		8½	7 almost
Cinnabar of antimony	51		9	6½
Litharge of silver	id.			
— of gold	50½		9½	6
Silver six-pence	49		11	51½
Calcined copper	49		11	51½
Glass of antimony	48		12	5
Lapis calaminaris	id.			
— Tutty	47		13	41½
Crocus metallorum	46½		13½	4½
Crude antimony	45		15	4
Steel prepared with sulphur	41		19	31½
White lead	41		19	31½
Green glass	39		21	2½
Red coral	id.			
Flint	38		22	21½
Bole armoniac	id.			
Lapis Judaicus	38½		21½	2½
Flint glass	id.			
Bone of sheep just killed	33		27	2½
Filings of steel	30		30	2
Terra Lemnia	id.			
Ivory	29		31	1½
Hartshorn	28		32	1½
Mineral sulphur	id.			
Crude tartar	27		33	1½
Venice glass	26½		33½	1½
Rust of brass	25		35	1½
Burnt lead	24		36	1½
Gum Arabic	18		42	1½
Opium	16		44	1½
Lignum Guaiacum	15		45	1½
Gum Tragacanth	id.			
Myrrh	12		48	1½
Cortex Guaiaca	id.			
Gum Guaiacum	11		49	1½
Resin of Scammony	10		50	1½
Lignum nephriticum	id.			
Isinglass	6		54	1½
China-root	4		56	1½
Frankincense	id.			
Gall	2		58	1½
Gentian	less 15			1½
Peruvian bark	less 16½			1½

	The Weight.		Diminution of Weight.	Proport. Gravity.
	In Air.	In Water.		
Oak —————		less 26		$\frac{62}{100}$
Fir —————		less 48		$\frac{60}{103}$

The Weight of Salts in Spirits of Wine were found to be as follows.

	The Weight.		Abatements of Weight.	Proport.
	In Air.	In Sp. Wine.		
Of crude mercury ———	gr. 60.	gr. $57\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	17 near
<i>Mercurius Dulcis</i> ———		56	4	15
<i>Panacea rubr.</i> ———		55	5	12
<i>Merc. dulc.</i> 3d time sub. ———		id.		
————— 4th time sub. ———		54	6	10
<i>Turbith mineral</i> ———		id.		
Corrosive sublimat. ———		$52\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8 almost
Sugar of lead ———		42	18	$3\frac{6}{8}$
Fixed salt of nitre ———		id.		
Magistery of coral ———		39	21	$2\frac{18}{21}$
Sympathetic powder ———		id.		
Tartar vitriolized ———		$38\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$
Glauber's sal mirabile ———		38	22	$2\frac{18}{21}$
Emetic tartar ———		$37\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Sal guaiaci</i> ———		37	23	$2\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$
————— <i>Prunella</i> ———		id.		
————— <i>Polychreston</i> ———		id.		
————— <i>Enixum</i> ———		id.		
Cream of tartar ———		34	26	$3\frac{4}{13}$
White vitriol ———		id.		
Salt of steel ———		33	27	$2\frac{6}{27}$
Green vitriol ———		32		
Red chalcantum ———		id.		
Salt of white vitriol ———		id.		
Nitre ———		id.		
Volatile salt of hartshorn ———		27	33	$1\frac{27}{33}$
Ens Martis once subl. ———		26	34	$1\frac{13}{17}$
Sal ammoniac purified ———		id.		
Ens martis 3d time subl. ———		22	38	$1\frac{11}{19}$

An Estimate of the Specific Gravity of Liquids.

The Weight of a Piece of		Weight.	Diminution	Proport.
Lead in Air, Gr. 455.			of Weight.	
The same piece of lead	In oil of vitriol —————	gr. 379	gr. 76	$5\frac{7}{8}$
	Hermetic spirit of nitre —	383	72	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	Sp. nitr. with oil vitr. —	396	59	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	———— of common nitre —	397	58	$7\frac{1}{4}$
	———— nitre bezoaric —	id.		

<i>The Weight of a Piece of Lead in Air, Gr. 455.</i>		<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Diminution of Weight.</i>	<i>Proport.</i>
Double aqua fortis	gr. 400	gr. 55		$8\frac{1}{2}$
Spirit of vitriol	406	49		$9\frac{1}{2}$
Sp. salt with oil vit.	408	47		$9\frac{3}{4}$
Solut. of common sal $\frac{3}{2}$ } with $\frac{3}{6}$ of com. wat. }	id.			
Sp. of sal. ammo. succ.	409	46		$9\frac{1}{2}$
— with pot-ashes	id.			
Simple aqua fortis	410	45		$10\frac{1}{5}$
Solution of falenix $\frac{3}{1}$ } in water $\frac{3}{5}$ }	id.			
A decoct of gentian	$410\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{2}$		$10\frac{2}{3}$
Spirit of tartar	411	44		$10\frac{1}{4}$
A decoction of snakeweed	id.			
Sp. of hart. not rectif.	id.			
A decoct. of sarsaparilla	412	43		$10\frac{2}{3}$
— of China root	id.			
Spirit of common salt	$412\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$		$10\frac{5}{7}$
A decoction of alum	id.			
A solut. of alum $\frac{3}{1}$ } $\frac{3}{1}$ in water $\frac{3}{6}$ }	413	42		$10\frac{2}{3}$
Syden. liqu. laudan.	id.			
Liqu. panacea of opium	id.			
Decoct. of the Peru bark	id.			
— of pomegranates	id.			
In a solut. of sal ammo. } pur. $\frac{3}{1}$. and white }	id.			
vit. $\frac{3}{1}$. in water $\frac{3}{5}$ }				
Urine	$413\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{2}$		$10\frac{8}{9}$
Sweet spirit of nitre	414	41		$11\frac{1}{7}$
Common water	id.			
A tinct. alo. with water	id.			
A decoct. of red faunders	id.			
Distilled vinegar	$414\frac{1}{4}$	$40\frac{3}{4}$		
Mint } Rue } Savin }	Water distill. —	415	40	$11\frac{2}{3}$
Vinegar	$415\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$		
Milk	$415\frac{1}{2}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$		
A decoction of favin	id.			
An infus. of horehound	416	39		$11\frac{2}{3}$
— of mint	id.			
— of wormwood	id.			
Elix. pro. with sal vol.	$416\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$		
And infusion of tea	id.			
Spirit of saffron	417	38		$11\frac{3}{8}$
Spirit of sal amm. with } quick lime }	$418\frac{1}{2}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$		
Sweet spirit of salt	id.			

The same
piece of
lead in

Tincture

<i>The Weight of a Piece of</i> <i>Lead in Air, Gr. 455.</i>		<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Diminution</i> <i>of Weight.</i>	<i>Proport.</i>
The same piece of lead in	Tincture of castor ———	gr. 419	gr. 36	12 $\frac{7}{12}$
	Sp. of wine with camph. ———	id.		
	Mynsicht's tinct. steel ———	420	35	13
	Tinct. sulph. with spirit of turpentine ——— }	id.		
	Oil of turnips ———	id.		
	Tincture of coral ———	421	34	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Spirit of wine ———	421 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$
	Oil of turpentine ———	422 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Spirit of wine rectified ———	423	32	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
	Boiled water ———	424	31	14 $\frac{2}{3}$

The number in the last column shew the proportion of the specific gravity of fluids, if compared reciprocally : for as 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ is to 5 $\frac{5}{6}$, so is the gravity of oil of vitriol to the gravity of spirit of saffron, viz. about double.

Specific Medicines, is a term heretofore much in use for such whose operations could not be accounted for : but a more natural way of reasoning hath brought a great many of those things to light which first occasioned the use of this refuge ; and convinces us, that all others that yet remain obscure, must operate by their mechanical properties, although perhaps the fineness of their parts may elude the senses, and consequently all certainty as to the particular manner of their agency.

Specillum, an instrument with which surgeons search wounds, in the manner of a probe.

Speculation, is strictly what we contemplate by the mediation of vision ; but is often figuratively used for those operations in the mind which require no such helps, more properly by Mr. Locke called *Reflection*, as the other belongs to *Sensation* : and hence *Speculation* is by the institution-writers, made to express that part of medicine which contemplates, and directs the rules for practice from principles of theory and reason.

Speculum, purple upright Venus's looking-glass, a species of *Campanula*.

Speculum Ani, is an instrument with which surgeons dilate the fundament, to extract bones, or any thing that may be there lodged. And,

Speculum Matricis, is an instrument to do the same office with respect to matter obstructed in the womb ; or to assist in any manual operation relating thereto.

Speculum Oculi, and

Speculum Oris, are for the same purpose, to inspect the eye or mouth with.

Speedwell, veronica.

Speiss. During the fusion in making azure-blue, a substance separates which is only half vitrified, and precipitates under the glass : it is compounded of arsenic, of bismuth in grains, of regulus of cobalt also in grains, and of a certain portion of the ore itself, which has not been able to vitrify for want of having been duly calcined. Beaumé.

Spelta, German spelta, wheat-grass, a species of *Triticum*.

Spelter, the same as *Zink*, which see.

Spergula, spurrey, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Spergula, a species of *Mollugo*.

Spermatic Parts, are those concerned in secreting the seed. See *Generation*. And

Spermatoccele, from *sperma*, seed, and *κῆλη*, tumor, a swelling, is a rupture occasioned by a distention of the seminal vessels.

Sperma. See *Semen*.

Sperma Ceti, parmasitty. The ancients were great strangers to this drug; and Schroder himself seems very much unacquainted with it, not well knowing whether to make it an animal or a mineral substance, though he places it among the minerals, and calls it *Aliud Genus Bituminis*, his preceding articles being about such substances. It is now almost universally known that a particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that it is very improperly called *Sperma*, because it is only a species of fat found in the head, artificially purified, by boiling with alkaline ley, then poured into moulds, and the grosser or oleaginous parts strongly pressed out. This management is continued till it becomes of a snowy whiteness; it is afterwards broke into the flaky form in which it is found in the shops. *Sperma Ceti* differs from the other animal fats, in not being dissoluble by alkalies, or combinable with them into soap; and in rising almost totally in distillation, not in form of a fluid oil, but in that of a butyraceous matter, resembling both in consistence and smell, the butter of wax. In long keeping, it is apt to turn yellow and rancid: the matter, very small in quantity, which

has suffered this change, and which taints the rest, is found to have lost the discriminating characters of the *Sperma Ceti*, being dissoluble both by alkaline ley, and by vinus spirits, so as to leave the remainder white and sweet as at first. This concrete is given with advantage in tickling coughs, in dysenteric pains, and erosions of the intestines, and in such cases in general as require the solids to be softened and relaxed, or acrimonious humours to be obtunded. It readily dissolves in oils, wax, or resins, and with these is applied externally.

Spermacece, button-weed, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Spermatica Arteria, the spermatic artery: there is one on each side.

Spermatica Corda, the spermatic cord: it is composed of the spermatic artery and vein, of nerves, lymphatics, the vas deferens, the cremaster muscle, and aponeurotic membrane.

Spermatica Vena, the spermatic veins.

Spermatoccele, from *σπέρμα*, semen, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. It is a morbid distention of the epididymis and vas deferens produced by a stagnation of semen.

Sphacclismus, inflammation of the brain.

Sphaccllus, from *σφαττω*, interficio, to kill, because it is looked upon to be a fatal sign, and is actually a *Mortification* (which see) upon the part affected.

Sphaccllus Ossis, i. e. *Spina Ventosa*.

Sphæranthus, globe-flower, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Sphærocephalus, a species of *Echinops*.

Spha-

Sphagnum, bog-moss, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Musci*, or mosses. He enumerates four species.

Sphenoides, from σφην, *cuneus*, a wedge, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*, is the same as *Cuneiforme* Os. See *Cranium*.

Sphenopharyngæus,
Sphenopalatinus, and
Sphenopterigopalatinus, are all names for the same muscles, described under *Pterygo-Staphylinus*, which see.

Sphere, is a round ball, whose right lines from the center to the periphery, are equal: and this is common to all bodies of this figure, that they are to one another as the cubes of their diameters; whence

Spheristicos, σφαιριστικός, is one so called by Galen, who exercises at that game with balls, which we commonly call *Racket*, for their health; and hence the place so made use of, was called the *Sphaeristerium*.

Spheroid, from *sphere*, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*, is a solid figure made by the rotation of a semi-ellipsis about its axis, and is always equal to two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder; making a kind of oblong sphere.

Spheroides, is by anatomists applied to parts which approach near to that of a sphere in shape.

Spinter, from σπινγω, *constringo*, to bind together, is ascribed to such muscles as draw up, and keep shut the parts; as the

Spinter Vesicæ. See *Bladder*. And,

Spinter Labiorum. See *Orbicularis*. And,

Spinter Ani. See *Intestines*. And so of other places of like formation.

Sphinx, was the name of a fictitious being, said to puzzle Oedipus

the Theban, with riddles: whence some have justly enough called the strange notions of the chemists *Sphingis Enigmata*.

Sphondilium. So Tournefort called the *Heracleum* of Linnæus. It is also the name of a species of *Heracleum*.

Spica, signifies properly the tops of any herbs, but is chiefly used for the lavender kind; hence,

Spicata, is a term given to some compositions that take in such ingredients, for those of principal efficacy.

Spica, in *Surgery*, is a single or double roller for the scapulæ, or groins.

Spica, broad-leaved lavender, a species of *Lavendula*.

Spice-wort. See *Acorus*.

Spider-wort, tradescantia.

Spider-wort. See *Anthericum*.

Spigelia Marilandica, Indian pink. It is called *Anthelmia*, by Dr. Lining. A species of *Spigelia*.

Spigelia, worm-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Spiguel. See *Athamanta*.

Spiguel, (Wild,) fefeli.

Spiguel, (Common,) See *Meum*.

Spiguel, (Alpine,) See *Mutellina*.

Spikenard, (Plowman's,) a species of *Conyza*.

Spikenard, (Plowman's,) See *Baccharis*.

Spilanthus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Spina Bifida, the same as *Hydro-rachitis*.

Spinalis, a muscle so called, from several of the spines of the neck.

Spina Alba, the white-thorn-tree, called also *Hawthorn*.

Spina Arabica, the Arabian thistle.

Spina Cervina, i. e. *Rhamnus Cathart*. Linn.

Spinacia, spinach, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Spinach, (Strawberry.) See *Blistum*.

Spinach, spinach.

Spinalis Musculus, the spinal muscle. It is distinguished into *Spinalis Colli* and *Spinalis Dorfi*.

Spinales Colli Minores, i. e. *Inter-spinales Muscles*.

Spinalis Arteria, spinal arteries.

Spinalis Colli, arises from the spines of the seven uppermost vertebræ of the back, and is inserted into the five lower vertebræ of the neck.

Spinalis Dorfi Major,

Spinalis Dorfi Minor,

Spinalis Lumborum. The two first are spinal muscles of the back; the last of the loins.

Spinæ, thorns, rigid prickles, in Botany, a species of armature, growing on various parts of certain plants for their defence.

Spina Ventosa, is used for a caries, or rottenness of the bone, from sharp humours.

Spinal Marrow. See *Marrow*.

Spinati Musculi, are two muscles on the sides of the neck, arising from the five superior processes of the vertebræ of the thorax, and inferior of the neck; and in their ascent they become more fleshy, and are largely inserted into the inferior part of the vertebræ of the neck internally. They draw the neck backwards.

Spindle Tree. See *Euonymus*.

Spine, is used in the same sense as *Acantha*, and therefore is sometimes used for such parts as shoot out sharp, like a thorn, particularly the

Spine, or back-bone. See *Vertebra*.

Spinifera, a genus in Linnaeus's

botany. He enumerates but one species.

Spinola, the same as *Hydrorachitis* i. e. *Spina bifida*.

Spiræa, (American.) See *Diosma*.

Spiræa, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty-one.

Spiral Line, is generated by a rotation round any center, but continually receding farther from it as in the figure.



Spiracula, are the same as pores, or any breathing passages.

Spirit, as a principle in body, see *Principle*; in an animal body, is no other than the nervous fluid, and is a fine soft juice separated from the blood, preserving a due moisture and elasticity. See *Fibre*.

Spiritus Nitri, i. e. nitrous acid.

Spiritus Nitri Glauberi, i. e. nitrous acid.

Spiritus Mindereri, Mindererus's spirit.

Spiritus Salis Marini, marine acid.

Spiritus Salis Gemmæ, marine acid.

Spiritus Salis Glauberi, marine acid.

Spiritus Acidus Salis Ammoniaci, marine acid.

Spirit of Venus. When *Radical Vinegar* (which see,) is obtained from the crystals of Venus, it is called *Spirit of Venus*. Beaumé.

Spiritus Vitrioli, i. e. vitriolic acid.

Spithama, a span, the sixth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the distance between the extremity of the thumb and that of the first finger when extended; or seven Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

Splanchnics, from *σπλάγχειν*, *viscera tractare*, to operate upon the bowels, are such medicines as are supposed to cleanse the bowels and viscera.

Splanchn.

Splanchnologia, splanchnology: it treats of all the viscera in the head, breast, or belly.

Splachnum, bottle-moss, a genus in Linnaeus's botany, of the order of *Musci*, or mosses. He enumerates four species.

Spleen-wort, (*Great*.) See *Lonicchris*.

Spleen-wort, (*Rough*.) *osmunda spicant*.

Spleen-wort. See *Asplenium*, and *Ceterach*.

Spleen, the spleen. The *spleen* is situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragma, between the ribs and the stomach, above the left kidney. It is tied to the peritonæum, to the midriff, and to the omentum. It is of a bluish or leaden colour, of an oblong figure, thick at the edges; and not thin, as the liver. It has two membranes. The external comes from the peritonæum. The internal membrane is finer and thinner than the external: for, if you blow into the splenic artery, the air shall pass through the one, but not the other. Its fibres are not irregularly woven, as those of other membranes seem to be; but they come from innumerable points, as rays from so many centers, and the fibres of one point are regularly woven with the fibres of the points surrounding it. It receives veins, nerves, and arteries from those that enter the *spleen*. The substance of the *spleen* is not only kept together by its two membranes, but also by innumerable fibres which come from the points of the internal membrane, and are inserted in the points of the opposite side of the same membrane; the expansion of the extremity of these fibres seems to compose the internal membrane. The *spleen* is composed of an infinity of mem-

branes, which form little cells and cavities of different figures and bigness, which communicate with one another, and which are always full of blood. At the extremities of the blood-vessels in the *spleen* of sheep we find several small, white, and soft specks, which Malpighi calls *Glands*. The *spleen* has arteries from the cœliac, whose capillary branches make frequent inosculation upon the membranes of the cells. Its veins, whose extremities communicate with the cavities of cells, as they come out of the *spleen*, unite and make the ramus splenicus of the vena portæ, which carries the blood from the *spleen* to the liver. These, with its nerves, which are considerable, from the plexus splenicus, are equally distributed through the whole substance of the *spleen*, being all included in a common capsula. There are likewise a few lymphatic vessels, which arise from the *spleen*, and discharge themselves into the lumbar glands.

The *spleen* being always full of a dark-coloured blood, was by the ancients thought to be the receptacle of the atra bilis, a humour no where to be found. And all that has been said about its use by the moderns, has been to little satisfaction, till Dr. Keil taught us thus to reason thereupon. We must consider, that the bile is composed of particles, which slowly combine and unite together, and that by reason of the vicinity of the liver to the heart, and of the swift motion of the blood through the aorta, these particles could not in so small a time, and with so great a velocity, have been united together, had not the blood been brought through the coats of the stomach, intestines, and omentum, by the branches of the

vena portæ to the liver. But because all these parts were not sufficient to receive all the blood which was necessary to be sent to the liver, therefore nature framed the *spleen*, into whose cavities the blood being poured from a small artery, moves at least as slowly as any that passes otherwise to the liver; by which means the particle which compose the bile in the blood which passes through the ramus splenicus, by so long and slow a circulation, have more chances for uniting them, which otherwise they could not have had, had they been carried by the branches of the celiac artery directly to the liver; and consequently without the *spleen*, such a quantity of bile as is now secreted, that is, as nature requires, could not have been secreted, by the liver. And this he takes to be the true use of the *spleen*.

Splenalgia, pain in the spleen or its region.

Splenetics, and

Splenica, are medicines against distempers of the spleen.

Splenica, i. e. *Splenalgia*.

Splenii Musculi, also from their shape, called *Triangulares*, are muscles that arise from the four upper spines of the vertebræ of the back, and from the two lower of the neck, and ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the upper part of the occiput. They pull the head backwards to one side.

Splenica Arteria et Vena, the splenic artery and vein.

Splenitis, inflammation of the spleen.

Splenoccele, a rupture of the spleen.

Splenius, from *splenium*, a *ferula*, or rolled splint, which surgeons apply to the sides of a broken bone.

Splenium, i. e. *Asplenium*.

Spodium, The *spodium* of Dioscorides and of Galen, are now not known in the shops. It is said to have been produced by burning cadmia alone in the furnaces; for having thrown it in small pieces into the fire, near the nozzle of the bellows, they blow the most fine and subtle parts against the roof of the furnace; and what was reflected from thence was called *spodium*. It differed from the pompholyx in not being so pure, and in being more heavy. Pliny distinguishes several kinds of it, as that of copper, silver, gold, and lead. Geoffroy.

Spodium. The *spodium* of Dioscorides and Galen is not certainly known: but most probably, it was made by burning the lapis calaminaris in a furnace, the lighter parts of which flew to the sides and roof thereof, and what was reflected from thence was called *spodium*. Pliny distinguishes several kinds of *spodium*.

Spodus, i. e. *Spodium*.

Spondias, Brazilian plum, a genus in Linnaeus's botany.

Spondylus, σπονδυλός, from *sponda*, a *bed*. Some have thought fit to call the spine, or back-bone thus, from the shape and fineness of the vertebræ, to move every way upon one another.

Spongia, sponge, resembles a fungus.

Spongiosum Os, and

Spongoides, from *spongia*, a *sponge*, and εἶδος, *forma*, *shape*, is the same as *Os Cribiforme*, because it is hollow and porous like a sponge or sieve.

Sponsus. What the proper signification of this is every one knows, but the chemists have given it to mercury, as *Maritus*, to sulphur, to express their fitness to join, or be joined, with one another.

Spoons.

Spoon-wort. See *Cochlearia*.

Sporadick, is used for such diseases as reign in the same place and time.

Springy. See *Elastic*.

Sprue. So the *Thrush* in infants is called in Scotland.

Spuma, strictly signifies *foth* of any kind: whence some physick writers in a figurative sense apply it variously, either to the humours or excrements of a human body, as they happen to partake of this quality. The chemists likewise according to custom, use it in a very whimsical manner for many things, as the *Spuma Duorum Draconum*, is the *Butyrum Antimonii*; mercury and antimony, of which it is made, with them being the two dragons.

Spunk, boletus.

Spurious, are such diseases as in some symptoms cannot be brought under any distinct head, and therefore joined with the name of some with which they most agree, and which are therefore often called also *Bastard*, as a *Bastard Pleurisy*, a *Bastard Quinsy*, and the like.

Spurrey, i. e. *Chickweed*, (*Purple Flowered*.)

Spurrey, (*Sea*), a species of *Arenaria*.

Spurrey, *spergula*.

Sputum, expresses every thing that is brought up by spitting, different from the saliva, which only comes through those ducts that take their names from it. But from some resemblance hereunto the chemists will also have other things thus called, as litharge of silver or gold, *Sputum Lunæ*, vel *Solis*.

Squalinum. Some have fancied thus to call the *Fimus Equinus*, horse-dung, which is often prescribed in pleuritic affections, and has been proved by repeated ex-

perience a more excellent remedy than others of the same intention, though much more costly and hard to obtain.

Squamous Suture, from *squamma*, a *scale*, is such a suture where the bones lie over one another like scales. See *Suture*.

Squamaria, red tooth-wort, a species of *Lathræa*.

Squash. See *Melopepo*; also a variety of the *Cucurbita Aspera*.

Squill, scilla.

Squinancy Berries, i. e. black currants, a species of *Ribes*.

Squinancy-wort, i. e. *Asperula Cynanchia*. See *Cynanchia*.

Squinzy, is the same as *Angina*, and is often mortal, because it shuts exactly the chink of the larynx, if the muscles thereof are much inflamed, wherefore bronchotomy in such cases is absolutely necessary, which, though rarely practised, yet may be safely used.

Stachys, base horehound. a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fifteen species and two varieties.

Stacte, signifies that kind of myrrh which distills or falls in drops from the tree. It is also used by some writers for a more liquid kind of amber than what is commonly met with in the shops; whence in Scribonius Largus, *Ægineta*, and some others, we meet with a collyrium, and several other forms, wherein this was the chief ingredient, distinguished by the name of *Stactica*.

Stachelina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Staff Tree. See *Celastrus*.

Stagnia, a liquor exposed to distillation; also a name for the oil of vitriol.

Stalactite, a genus of calcareous stone, which runs into considerable lengths,

lengths, hanging from the roofs of caverns, veins, &c, and are deposited by water. Edwards. One species of *Selenites* is of this kind.

Stalagmitas, a species of spherical spar, of a globose figure, deposited by water, falling from stalactites, and of a structure which generally is striated. Edwards.

Stamina, in the animal body, are defined to be those simple original parts, which existed first in the embryo. or even in the seed, and by whose distinction, augmentation, and accretion, by additional juices, the animal body, at its utmost bulk, is supposed to be formed.

Stamina, in Botany, are those little fine threads or capillaments, which grow up within the flowers of plants encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities. In the Linnæan system, the *stamina* are supposed to be the male part of the flower, designed for the preparation of the pollen, or fine dust secreted therein, and destined for the impregnation of the germen. Each *stamen* consists of two parts, a filament and anthera. The construction and distribution of the sexual system is principally founded upon, and regulated by the *stamen*. Such flowers, according to the same system, as want this part, are called *Female*; such as have it, but want the pistillum, or female part, are termed *Male*; such as have them both, *Hermaphrodite*; and such as have neither, *Neuter*.

Stamincous Flower, a term used by botanists for a flower, which is so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called *Petalas*, and consists only of the stylus and the *stamina*. And such plants as do bear these *stamincous flowers*, Mr. Ray makes to constitute a large

genus of plants, which he calls *Herbæ flore imperfecto sive apetalas stamincos*. And these he divides into such, as, 1. Have their fruit or seed totally divided from the flower; and these are such plants as are said to be of different sexes. The reason of which is, that from the said seed some plant shall arise with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as *hops*, *hemp*, *stinging nettles*, *spinage*, *cynocrambe*, *mercurialis*, and *phillon*. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjoined from their flowers, as the *Ambrosia Bardana Minor*, *Ricinus*, and the *Helotropium Tricoccon*. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower: and the seed of these is either 1. Triangular: and of this sort, some are lucid and shining, as the *Lapathum*, *Rhabarbarum*, and *Bistorta*, to which also may be reckoned the *Perficaria*. Others are rough, and not shining; as the *Heliborus Albus*, *Fagopyrum*, *Convolvulus niger*, and the *Polygonum*. 2. Such as have a roundish seed a little flatted or compressed, or of any other figure but the former triquetrous or triangular one. And these have their flower, or the calyx of the flower, adhering to the bottom or basis of the seed or fruit; as the *Potamogeton*, *Blitum Silvestre*, *Paricaria*, *Atriplex*, *Blitum Sativum*, *Amaranthes Holofericus*, and the *Saxifraga aurea*. 3. Such whose flowers adhere to the top or uppermost of the seed; as the *Beta*, *Asarum*, *Alchimilla*. And to these kinds of plants Mr. Ray reduces also the *Kaligeniculatum sedum fruticosum*, the *Scoparia*, or *Belvidere* of the Italians.

Stannaries, are those works to refine tin from the dross wherewith it is naturally produced.

Stannum,

Stannum, tin, - a silver-coloured metal, not liable to rust, but losing its brightness in the air, the softest metal next to lead, easily flexible, little more than seven times heavier than water, fusible in a heat far below ignition, and somewhat less than that in which lead melts. The principal use of this metal in the present practice is as an anthelmintic,

Stapedis Musculus. It lies in a little cavity of the os petrosum, and is inserted into the head of the stapes.

Stapelia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and one variety.

Stapes. See *Ear*.

Staphis, σταφίς, is strictly a grape, or a bunch of grapes; whence from their likeness thereunto it is applied to many other things, especially the glandulous parts of the body, whether natural or distempered: hence also,

Staphisagria, stavasacre, or lousewort, a species of *Delphinium*.

Staphylæa, bladder nut-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Staphylini Musculi. Winslow calls by the names *Staphylini* and *Epistaphylini*.

Staphylinus Externus, i. e. *Circumflexus Palati*.

Staphyle, σταφύλη, and

Staphyloma, σταφυλωμα, are names given to some of those parts when inflamed or swelled.

Staphylophsis, a protuberance of the choroides of the eye, or a prolapsus of it.

Stapidæus, from *stapes*.

Stapis Musculus, or *Musculus Stapedis*, is the muscle of the eye-brows.

Star Tip. See *Jungermannia*.

Star of the Earth. See *Coronopus*.

Star Flower, (Canadian,) a species of *Albuca*, which see.

Star Flower. See *Amellus*.

Star Flower of Constantinople, a species of *Ornithogalum*.

Star Flower, (Cape,) a species of *Albuca*, which see.

Star-wort. See *Aster*.

Star-wort, (Nodding,) See *Carpesium*.

Star-wort. See *Callitriche*.

Star-wort, a name of several species of *Inula*.

Star-wort, (Veracruzian.) See *Tridax*.

Star Apple-tree. See *Chrysophyllum*.

Star Jelly, tremella.

Star Flax. See *Linum Stellatum*.

Star Grass. See *Callitriche*.

Star of bethlehem, (Bastard.) See *Albuca*.

Star of Bethlehem, ornithogalum.

Statice, thrift, or sea-pink, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirty-five.

Statics, is a species of mechanics conversant about weights, and shewing the properties of gravity, levity, or equilibrium of bodies. When it is restrained to fluids, it is called *Hydrostatics*, which see.

Stationaria Febris, a stationary fever. So Sydenham called those fevers which happen when there are certain general constitutions of the years, which owe their origin neither to heat, cold, dryness, nor moisture, but rather depend on a certain secret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of effluvia, as subject the body to particular distempers, so long as that kind of constitution prevails, which, after a certain course of years, declines and gives way to another.

Sta-

Status Morbi, the same as *Acme*, which see.

Stavejaere. See *Staphisagria*.

Scatites, a kind of earth called *Soap-rock*; also corpulency in man.

Steatites, soap-rock. It is a genus of earth: it is glossy, very smooth, unctuous, and resembling hard soap, readily falling down in water, when it possesses no kind of ductility, nor any grittiness. Edwards.

Steatocoele, a species of *Hernia* caused by a collection of fucty matter in the scrotum, derived from *σταιν, fuct*, and *κηλη, an hernia*.

Steatoma, from *σταιν, fectum, fuct*, is a swelling, consisting of a matter much like fuet, soft, without pain, contained in a cystis, and easily turned out upon incision.

Steel. The purest iron always contains a certain portion of ferruginous earth, which is not completely metalized, and wants a sufficient proportion of phlogiston to become good iron. This earth is interposed between the very particles of the iron, acts there as a foreign body, and prevents it from having all the softness and flexibility of which very pure iron is susceptible. In converting iron into *steel*, all the business consists in giving phlogiston to this ferruginous earth, which is intermixed with the substance of the iron, and rendering it itself true iron. This is effected by exposing to the fire, in a covered crucible, iron bars, along with a mixture of animal earth, and powdered charcoal. The phlogiston of the coal penetrates the iron, revives the ferruginous earth into true iron, and thus makes what is called *Steel*. Beaumé.

Steel. See *Mars*.

Stegnosis, from *στυγω, constricto, to fix*, or *harden*, is an obstruction of the pores; and

Stegnotics, are therefore the same as *Astringents*, which see.

Stelis, a species of *Loranthus*.

Stella, a star, by the chemists is very oddly applied to many things, as *Stella Occidens*, to the sal ammoniac; *Stella Terræ*, to talc, &c. from some resemblance to a star upon them.

Stellera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Stellaria, stick-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species and three varieties.

Stemodia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Stenos, *στυγος*, signifies any thing narrow, or *strait*; whence,

Stenothoraces, *στενωθώρακες*, are those who have narrow chests, and on that account are liable to phthical affections; and so of many others, from the same foundation.

Sterculia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Stercus Asferinum. A species of silver earth is thus named, from its resemblance to this substance. Edwards.

Sterilitas, barrenness. It is synonymous with *Dyspermatismus*.

Sterility, barrenness, arises from various causes, and is as variously to be remedied according to the influence of such causes.

Steris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Sterno-cleidobyoides, i. e. *Sternohyoides*.

Sterno Costales. See *Triangulares Sterni*.

Sterno Mastoideus. See *Mastoides*, and *Sterno-hyoides*.

Sterno-hyoides. See *Lingua*.

Sternothyroides. See *Larynx*, and *Lingua*.

Sternum, the breast-bone, is situated

ated in the middle of the breast : it is composed of seven or eight bones in infants, which at first are cartilaginous, but which harden and unite into three bones after they are seven years old ; the substance of these bones is not solid, but somewhat spongy. The first and uppermost bone is the biggest and largest : it is uneven and rough on its outside, but smoother on its inside, where it has a shallow furrow, which gives way for the descent of the wind-pipe. It has a sinus lined with a cartilage on each side of its upper end, wherein it receives the heads of the claviculæ. The second is longer and narrower than the first, and on its sides there are several sinuses, in which the cartilaginous ends of the ribs are received. The third is shorter, but broader than the second : it receives into the lateral sinuses the extremities of the last true ribs : it terminates in a cartilage, which hardens sometimes into a bone, called *Cartilago Xiphoides*, or *Eusiformis*, because it is broad at its upper end, where it joins the third bone, and grows narrower to its extremity, where it is sometimes forked ; and sometimes it bends inwards, compresses the upper orifice of the stomach, and causes a great pain and vomiting. The use of the *Sternum* is to defend the heart, and to receive the extremities of the true ribs.

Sternutation, sneezing, is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, first occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils : hence,

Sternutatories, are medicines which procure sneezing.

Stertor, noisy respiration, as in an apoplexy, in which the mucus from the fauces is forced through

the nostrils ; or snoring, snorting, or the noise made through the nose in sleep.

Stewartia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Stian, } See *Hordeolum*.
Stitbe. }

Stian, also called *Critbe*, *Hordeolum*, *Stye*, and *Barley-corn*. It is a species of wen, and is usually on the edge of one of the eye-lids. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the *Phlogosis Phlegmone*.

Stibe, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Stibiated Tartar, i. e. *Emetic Tartar*.

Stibium, is an ancient name for antimony, but now seldom used.

Stich-wort, (*Least*), a species of *Sagina*.

Stiek-wort, *stellaria*.

Stigma, in *Botany*, the apex, or capital of the pistillum, containing the viscus, which receives the pollen. Linnæus compares this organ to the vulva in female animals.

Stigmata, are particular marks in the face, or other parts of the body, commonly called *Moles*, and whence some enthusiasts and impostors pretend to foretel many future events as to the fortunes of such persons.

Stillatitious, is any thing procured by distillation.

Stillicidium, in *Pathology*. It signifies the same as *Strangury* in *Pharmacy*. It signifies an intillation of liquor upon some part of the body. The French call it *la Douche*, and we commonly express it by pumping upon.

Stillicidium Urinæ, i. e. *Dysuria*.

Stillingia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Stimulate, is a property in angular

lar or sharp bodies, whereby they cause vibrations and inflections of the fibres, and a greater derivation of nervous fluid into the part affected.

Stimuli, stings, a species of armature growing upon some plants for their defence, as in nettles, &c.

Stipa, feather-grass, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Stipula, which signifies stubble, one of the seven fulcra of plants, according to Linnæus.

Stipulation, in Botany, means the situation and structure of the *stipula*, or stalks, at the base of the leaves.

Stœbæ, Austrian purple flowering centaurea, a species of *Centaurea*.

Stœbe, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Stœchas, French lavender, a species of *Lavandula*.

Stœchas, a species of *Gnaphalium*.

Stolones, the suckers of plants, that is, such shoots as arise from the roots of plants, and may be taken off with fibres to them, so as to propagate the species thereby.

Stomacace, from *στομα*, the mouth, and *κακος*, evil, bleeding at the gums. This is always symptomatic. It is a symptom attending the scurvy, and is also a name for the scurvy.

Stomachica Passio, is a disorder in which there is an aversion to food, even the thought of it begets a nausea, anxiety, cardialgia, an effusion of saliva, and often a vomiting. Fasting is more tolerable than eating: if obliged to eat, a pain follows that is worse than hunger itself.

Stomachi, *Ventriculus*, or *γαστρὴ*, lies immediately under the midriff; the liver covers a part of its right side, the spleen touches it on the

left side, and the colon on its bottom, to which also the caul is tied. Its figure resembles a bag-pipe, being long, large, wide, and pretty round at the bottom, but shorter and less convex on its upper part, where it has two orifices, one at each end, which are somewhat higher than the middle between them. The left orifice is called *καρδία*, to which the œsophagus is joined. By this orifice the aliments enter the stomach, where being digested, they ascend obliquely to the pylorus, or right orifice, which is united to the first of the intestines. At this orifice the tunics of the stomach are much thicker than they are any where else; and the inmost has a thick and strong duplicature in form of a ring, which serves as a valve to the pylorus when it contracts and shuts. The stomach is made of four membranes or coats. The first and inmost is made of short fibres which stand perpendicularly upon the fibres of the next coat: they are to be seen plainly towards the pylorus. When the stomach is distended with meat, these fibres become thick and short. Whilst they endeavour to restore themselves by their natural elasticity, they contract the cavity of the stomach, for the attrition and expulsion of the aliments. This coat is much larger than the rest, being full of plaits and wrinkles, and chiefly about the pylorus: these plaits retard the chyle, that it run not out of the stomach before it be sufficiently digested. In this coat there are also a great number of small glands which separate a liquor, which besmears all the cavity of the stomach, and helps the concoction of the aliment: therefore this coat is called *Tunica Glandulosa*. The second is much finer and thinner; it is altogether

gether nervous; it is of an exquisite sense, and is called *Nervosa*. The third is muscular, being made of straight and circular fibres; the straight run upon the upper part of the stomach, between its superior and inferior orifices; and the circular run obliquely from the upper part of the stomach to the bottom. Of these the innermost descend towards the right side, and the outermost towards the left, so that by their action both ends of the stomach are drawn towards its middle, and the whole is equally contracted; by their contraction and continual motion, the attrition and digestion of the aliments is in a great measure performed. The fourth tunicle is common, it comes from the peritonæum. The stomach sends veins to the porta, viz. the gastrica, pylorica, and vas breve, and branches to the gastro-epiplois dextra and sinistra, which are accompanied with branches of the arteria cœliaca, all which lie immediately under the fourth coat of the stomach. The eighth pair of nerves, or par vagum, gives two considerable branches to the stomach, which descending by the sides of the gullet, divide each into two branches, the external and internal. The two external branches unite in one, and the internal do so likewise; both which piercing the midriff, form, by a great number of small twigs, upon the upper orifice of the stomach, a plexus: and then the internal branch spreads itself down to the bottom of the stomach; and the external branch spreads itself upon the inside, about the upper orifice of the stomach. This great number of nerves, which is about the upper orifice, renders it very sensible; and from them also proceeds the great sympathy be-

twixt the stomach, head, and heart: upon which account Van Helmont thought, that the soul had its seat in the upper orifice of the stomach. The plexus nervosus of the hypochondria and mesenterium give several branches to the bottom of the stomach; therefore in hysteric and hypochondriac passions, the stomach is also affected. See *Digestion*. Hence,

Stomachics, are such medicines as are serviceable to the stomach.

Stomachici Nervi. See *Par Vagum*.

Stone, is an aggregate of many of the harder parts of the urine, pent up by reason of the straitness of the ducts.

Stones. Chemists include both earths and stone in their definition of earths. Naturalists distinguish them. Mr. Edwards defines *stones* as being fossil bodies, whose component parts do not imbibe water, and which neither fall down into a loose mass, nor, when rubbed gently between the fingers, are divisible, after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water; without inflammability, containing no metal, at least no farther quantity than barely tinges them, and without a saline taste, and solubility in water. *Stones* are a class of fossils.

Stoned, as when the seeds or stones are taken from fruit. See *Exacinnata*.

Stone Crop, sedum; also several species of *Sedum*.

Stone Crop Tree, a species of *Sal-sola*.

Storax Tree, styrax.

Storax Tree. See *Liquidambar*.

Strabismus, a distortion of the eyes, whereby their pupils are turned from, instead of being directed towards objects at which they look, commonly called *Squinting*; sometimes

times only one eye, but more frequently both are thus affected.

Strain. See *Stremma* and *Abductio*.

Stramca Camellorum, camel's-hay.

Stramonium, common thorn, or thorny-apple, a species of *Datura*.

Straugalides, hard tumors in the breasts from milk.

Strangury, is any difficulty of urine, from whatsoever cause, attended with a continual involuntary dripping.

Stras, a yellow glass of lead, mixed with a sufficient quantity of white crystal glass, forms a less coloured, pretty hard glass, which is thus named.

Strata, are the same as *layers*; as

Stratum super Stratum, are rows over one another: and,

Stratification, a term also used by the chemists, for the same purpose.

Stratiates, water-soldier, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Strawberry. See *Fragaria*.

Strawberry Tree. See *Arbutus*.

Stremma, στρεμμα, from στρεφο, *to turn*, a strain, or sprain, of the parts about a joint. James's *Med. Diet*.

Strength. There is no need of explaining this term in all the respects it is used, unless as it concerns the animal œconomy, wherein the *strength* of different animals of the same species, or of the same animal at different times, are in a triplicate proportion of the quantities of the mass of their blood. And the whole *strength* of an animal is the force of all the muscles taken together; therefore whatsoever increaseth *strength*, increaseth the force of all the muscles, and of those serving digestion as well as others. Yet, notwithstanding the truth of this, the quantity of blood

may be increased in such circumstances, as to abate the *strength*. The equilibrium between the blood and vessels being destroyed, wonderfully lessens the *strength*. The sudden suppression of perspiration, though it increase the quantity of the blood, as it must considerably do by Sanctorius's calculation, yet it lessens the *strength*, because the retained matter being what ought to be evacuated, so alters the texture of the blood, as to make it unfit for muscular motion. Suppose the increased quantity to be joined by an extraordinary viscosity, the quantity of small separable parts decreasing, as the viscosity increases, the quantity of animal spirits, separated in the brain, will be less; and the tenacity of the fibres being, in proportion to the animal spirits, forced into them, they will not be able to counterpoise the great weight of the blood, and so the *strength* will be diminished. Bellini proves, that if the blood be so vitiated, as to increase or diminish *strength*, it is the same as if the blood was in a natural state, but its quantity increased or diminished in the same proportion: so that the blood, when vitiated, may so impair the *strength* of the muscles, as to spoil even digestion; and yet in some cases it may be so vitiated, as to help digestion, and to increase *strength*.

Strengtheners. By this term we would be understood to mean such things as add to the bulk and firmness of the solids; and these differ from cordials, as a bandage does from a flesh-blush. The former are such as facilitate and drive on the vital actions; but these, such as confirm the stamina, and maintain the solids in such a condition, as to exert themselves into action

on all proper occasions, with the greatest force and vigour.

The continual waste which constant motion makes in the constitution, were it not for frequent and proper supplies, would soon wear the body quite out. The attritions and abrasions of the circulating fluids would quickly carry away the canals in which they circulate, were not somewhat furnished in their composition, which is suited to fall into, adhere with, and recruit that which is washed off. And those particles must be much more disposed so to do, whose adhesions are greatest when once they come into contact; such are those of bodies we call *glutinous*, and which easily form them selves into jellies, and such-like consistencies; for the parts of such bodies are very light, by the over-proportion of their surfaces to their solidities, whereby their motions are both more languid when in circulation; and when once they stop, their cohesions will be much the stronger with whatsoever they happen to fall into contact. Medicines of this tribe are therefore of great service in hectic, where the swift motion of a thin sharp blood wears away the substance of the body instead of nourishing it; for they not only retard the inordinate motion, but give such a weight and consistence to the juices, as fits them also for nourishment.

There are likewise other causes, which may weaken the solids, by admitting, or occasioning them to relax too much. Whatsoever therefore acts as a stimulus, and crisps and corrugates the fibres into a more compacted tone, which most austere and pointed bodies do, will remove such weakness and increase strength; and as also, too much moisture

may contribute to such relaxation, what has no other quality but absorbing and drying up such superfluous humidities, may deserve, though accidentally, to come under this denomination.

Stress. In mechanics, it is the effect of a force acting against a beam, or any thing to break it, or the violence it suffers by that force. The contrary to this is strength, which is the resistance any beam is able to make against a force endeavouring to break it.

Striæ, are the small hollows or channels in shells, plants, or any other bodies.

Strictor, the same as *Sphincter*, which see.

Stridor, gnashing of teeth. Sometimes the locked jaw is thus named.

Strigil, or *Strigilis*, an instrument to scrape off the sweat during the gymnastic exercises of the ancients, and in their baths: *strigils* were made of metals, horn, ivory, and were curved: some were made of linen.

Strigmentum, the strigment, filth, or fordes scraped from the skin in baths and places of exercise.

Strobilus, a pine-apple, is a pericarpium, formed of a number of vagina, with contorted points applied close to one another. Linnæus's term for the *Conus* of other botanists.

Strobus, New England, or Lord Weymouth's pine, a species of *Pinus*.

Strongylius, round-worms. See *Vermes*.

Struma, is a distemper, wherein the glands are very much indurated, and distinguished by some writers into different kinds, from the parts which are chiefly affected, the same as *Scrophula*, and what we commonly call the *King's Evil*, from a strange

conceit of its being curable by the royal touch, concerning which may be consulted Wiseman, in his *Chirurgical Treatises*: and hence,

Strumous, expresses such swellings in the glands, as happen in this distemper.

Strumpfsa, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Struthiola, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Struthiopteris, Swedish marsh-fern, a species of *Osmunda*.

Struthium, a species of *Gypsophila*.

Strychnomania. So the ancients called the disorder produced by eating the deadly night-shade.

Strychnos. So Theophrastus called the deadly night-shade. In Linnaeus's system of vegetables, it is a genus of plants in the class of *Pentandria* and order *Monogynia*: its two species are the *Strychnos Nuxvomica*, and *Strychnos Colubrina*.

Stum. It is must, whose fermentation has been prevented or prematurely suppressed by fumigation with sulphur.

Stupefiers, the same as *Narcotics*, which see.

Stupha, a stupe, the same as *Fomentation*.

Stupor, numbness, occasioned by any accidental bandage that stops the motion of the blood and nervous fluid, or from a decay in the nerves, as in a palsy.

Stye. See *Stian*.

Stye. See *Hordecolum*.

Stygia, is ascribed to a water made from sublimate, and directed in most dispensatories, on a supposition of its poisonous qualities, from *Styx*, a name given by the poets to one of the rivers in hell: the *Aqua Regia* is also thus sometimes called, from its corrosive qualities.

Style, from *στυλος*, *columna*. a pillar, in botany, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen. Linnaeus, in his *System of the Generation of Plants*, assimilates this organ to the vagina or tubæ Fallopianæ in the females of the animal creation.

Styliformis Processus, from *stylus*, is from its shape thus called. See *Cranium*. And,

Styloceratohyoides, are the same as *Ceratohyoides*, which see.

Stylochondrohyoidæus. So Douglas names one of the muscles called *Stylohyoidæus*, because it is inserted into the cartilaginous appendix of the os hyoides.

Styloides Radialis, (*Ligamentum*.) It is fixed in the os cuneiforme, and then in the os uneiforme, from whence it is a little stretched over the fourth bone of the carpus.

Stylomafloideus Foramen. This hole is the orifice for the passage of the portio dura of the auditory nerve, which runs behind the tympanum.

Stylo-chondro-hyoidæus, from *στυλος*, *stylus*, i. e. *Processus Styliformis*; *χονδρος*, *Cartilago*, and *Os Hyoides*.

Stylo-glossus, from *στυλος*, and *γλωσσα*. See *Lingua*.

Stylo-hyoidæus, from *στυλος*.

Stylo-pharyngæus, from *στυλος*, *stylus*, i. e. *Processus Styliformis*, and *φαρυγξ*, *fauces*.

Styloides, the same as *Styliformis*. And

Stylohyoides. See *Lingua*.

Stylopharyngæus. See *Oesophagus*. These are several terms compounded of *stylus*, and words expressing the parts whereunto it is applied, which see under those words.

Stymatosis, bloody discharges from the pelvis.

Styptics, signifies any thing that binds together, the same as *Astringents*, but generally expresses the most

most efficacious sort, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

Styraciflua, Virginian, or maple-leaved liquidambar-tree, a species of *liquidambar*.

Styracifolium, a species of *Hedysarum*.

Styrax, storax-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Subclavian, is applied to any thing under the arm-pit, or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. And hence,

Subclavius, is a muscle that ariseth from the lower side of the clavícula, near the acromium, and descends obliquely, to be inserted into the upper part of the first rib, near the sternum.

Subcostales. These muscles are situated more or less obliquely on the inside of the ribs, near their bony angles, and running in the same direction with the external intercostals.

Subcutaneous, is any thing under the skin: whence some writers, and particularly M. A. Severinus, call those tumors, such as do not extend far enough to affect it; or where the obstructed matter gathers all together below it.

Subduction, is variously applied; but the only signification worth notice here is given it by Bellini, who applies it to that motion of an artery when it is in its systole, or draws from the touch inwards.

Suber, the cork-tree, a species of *Quercus*.

Suber Montanum, mountain-cork, a species of leather-stone: it bears a resemblance to cork. Edwards.

Subhumeralis Vena, i. e. *Articularis Vena*.

Sublimation. As all fluids are volatile by heat, and consequently capable of being separated, in most cases, from fixed matters, by di-

stillation; so various solid bodies are subjected to a similar treatment. Fluids are said to *distil*, and solids to *sublime*; though sometimes both are obtained in one and the same operation. If the *subliming* matter concretes into a mass, it is commonly called a *Sublimate*; if into a powdery form, *Flovers*. The fumes of solid bodies generally arise but a little way, and adhere to that part of the vessel where they concrete. Hence a receiver or condenser, is less necessary here than in distillation; a single vessel, as a matraass, or tall phial, or the like, being frequently sufficient. Rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be *sublimed*, being solid, are incapable of rarefaction, and so it is only impulse which can raise them.

However, it may not be improper to inquire a little more nicely into the reason of such a diversity in the elevation of bodies; why some do ascend with a genile heat, and others are not to be raised with the most vehement fire. And such an inquiry will more properly come in here, because this head contains all the business of volatility and fixation; concerning which so much has been writ, and so little to the purpose.

Fixed bodies are such as abide the fire; volatile, such as not being able to endure the fire, are raised by the force of its heat. We will therefore begin with the first, and explain the manner how in volatile substances, which seem to be of the same nature, there happens to be so great a variety and difference of elevation.

The cause of this elevation and ascent in the particles of bodies, is to be ascribed to the fire, not only

on the account of impulse, but of another property the fire has; namely, to insinuate itself into all the interstices of these bodies, and thereby break the cohesion of their parts, so that they are at last divided into very small parts, if not into the smallest, which art can reduce them into. Particles thus separated and divided, lose much of their gravity. For the gravity of the same particle decreases in the same proportion as the cube of its diameter is lessened. Suppose therefore a body, whose diameter is 12, and its gravity 12: if then its diameter be made less by 1. (viz. 11.) the gravity of that body will be only $9\frac{1}{4}$, or thereabouts, For 1331, which is the cube of the last diameter, bears the same proportion to $9\frac{1}{4}$, which 1728, the cube of the first diameter, does to 12, the gravity of the body. But if the diameter be reduced to 10, the gravity will but just exceed 6; and if it is diminished half, that is to 6, then the gravity will be less than 2. So that very minute corpuscles, when their diameter is lessened as much as may be, have scarce any gravity at all. Therefore when once they are divided after such a manner as has been described, they are very easily *sublimed*.

Nor does there only a decrease of gravity follow from this division of the particles of bodies, but there is another thing too, which is the result of it, that conduces very much to quicken the ascent; and that is, the variety of their surfaces. For the surface of a body decreases in a very different manner from gravity only, as the square of the diameter is lessened. Therefore where the gravity decreases in such a series, as expressed by the numbers 1728, 1331, 1000, the di-

minution of the surface will observe this proportion, viz. 144, 121, 100. And when upon reducing the diameter to 6, the gravity will be less than 2, the surface will still amount to 36. So that though the gravity of a particle be so lessened, as to be reduced almost to nothing, yet there will be surface enough left, which will serve to raise it. This argument, which is drawn from the largeness of the surface, and which has been explained by calculation, may be demonstrated as it were to sense, by the following experiment: if water be poured upon the filings of iron, and a little oil of vitriol dropt upon it, a fermentation will presently arise, and the globules of air, in striving to disengage and extricate themselves, will carry up with them some of the particles of iron to the surface of the water. This can happen upon no other account but that the proportion of gravity in the filings of iron is very small in respect to the largeness of their surface; and therefore iron is forced upwards by a body, which is a great deal specifically lighter than itself. But how much this must contribute to a more quick ascent, has been in general explained already, and will be much more evident to the senses, from the *sublimation* of camphor, benzoin, and arsenic, whose particles, as they cohere but loosely, are for that reason diffused into a large surface: upon which account they are the easiest to be *sublimed* of any. Nay, these solid particles, upon account of their surface, will sooner ascend than some fluids. So flower of sulphur rises sooner than oil, not only that of vitriol, but any other, though ever so light. By this contrivance of nature, viz. that the gravity

vity of bodies decreases in a triplicate but their surface in a duplicate, proportion of their diameters, it comes to pass that bodies which have a very different gravity, may be raised with the very same force. Thus, the salts of animals, as of hartshorn, human blood, of vipers, &c. being composed of very minute corpuscles, as is found by experience in distilling them, do easily ascend, because the surface in them is not lessened so much as the gravity is. And the salts of vegetables, as of tartar and balsam, &c. which are of a more close texture, by reason of their large surfaces, are without much difficulty raised. The corpuscles also of minerals and metals, though very compact and heavy, do in some measure give way to the fire, and are capable of being *sublimed*. In all these instances, the breadth of the surface, which exposes the particles more to the impetus of the fire, is the reason why they are raised with as much ease, as if their gravity had been lessened by diminishing their surface: so that particles, though ever so different in weight, may be equally raised by the same degree of heat, if the proportion of their gravity be reciprocal to that of their surfaces.

Sublimate, crude. See *Mercury*.

Sublimis, the same as *Perforatus*, which see.

Sublimationes Urinæ, i. e. *Enuræmata*.

Sublimatum, sublimate.

Sublingual Glands. See *Mouth*.

Sublinguales, both from *sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue. The latter are medicines to roll about in the mouth, as lozenges, and the like.

Sublingualis Arteria, the sublingual artery.

Subluxatio, subluxation: it is where the head of a bone is not quite out of its socket, but rests upon the brim.

Submersio, drowning. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is variety of the *Apoplexia Suffocata*.

Submersus, is said of any thing dipped under water: whence by some it is applied to a low and almost undiscernible pulse.

Suboccipitales Nervi. So the tenth pair of nerves are called, which proceed from the head.

Suborbitarius, a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Subopliteus, i. e. *Popliteus*.

Subscapularis Musculus, covers all the internal side of the scapula. It ariseth fleshy from the upper and lower costa, and is inserted into the neck of the humerus. It draweth the arm to the ribs.

Subsidence, is the settling of any thing: the same as *Sediment*.

Substance, in a physical sense, is the same as *Matter*, which see.

Substitute, is said of one medicine put in the room of another, nearest to it in virtue, when that cannot be had.

Subsultus, from *sub*, under, and *silio*, to leap, is the same as *spasmodic*, or a convulsion, from the sense of leaping, which the nerves give to the hand lying upon them.

Subtile Matter. See *Matter*.

Subtilization, is making any thing smaller, so as to rise in vapour. See *Distillation*, and *Sublimation*.

Sububeres, hath been used by some writers for those infants who yet suck, in distinction from those who are weaned, and then called *Exuberes*, from the two opposite prepositions *sub* and *ex*, and *ubera mammae*, the breasts.

Subularia, awl-wort, a genus in

Linæus's botany. There is but one species.

Succago, i. e. the rob of any fruit.

Succedaneum, is any thing substituted in the room of another. But Bellini also uses it for those symptoms, which by others have been called *Supervenientia*, which see.

Succenturiati Renes. See *Kidnies*.

Succenturiatus. See *Pyramidal Muscle*.

Succingens Membrana, i. e. *Diaphragm*.

Succinum, i. e. *Amber*, called also *Carabe*, or *Korabc*, and *Electrum*.

Succisa, devil's-bit, a species of *Scabiosa*.

Succory. See *Cichoreum*.

Succory, (*Yellow.*) See *Hieracioides*.

Succory, (*Gum.*) See *Chondrilla*.

Succory, (*Wart.*) *zacintha*.

Succory, (*Small Swines.*) a species of *Hyoseris*.

Succubus, the same as *Incubus*, only that this is supposed of the female as that is an evil spirit of the male kind; but such figments are now in derision.

Succulentæ, from *succus*, *juice*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linæus, containing several genera, the melon-thistle, fig-marigold, &c.

Succus, is any juice: whence,

Succus Nervosus, the animal spirits.

Succus Nutritius, *chyle*.

Succus Pancreaticus, the juice separated by the sweetbread, &c.

Succussion, and *Succussion*, is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.

Sudamen, transitory red stinging spots on the skin.

Sudamina. So the ancients called the small pimples of the bigness of millet-seeds, which exulcerate the cuticle. This eruption chiefly affects children. It is also the same as *Boa*, which see.

Sudarium, is a name given to a cloth, with which sweat has been wiped off; whence many such are shewed amongst the relics of the Roman church, to which strange virtues have been ascribed; and even Helmont vindicates their opinion of a cloth, said to have been so used by St. Paul; affirming it to have a real magnetic virtue.

Sudor, sweat. This differs much from perspiration, and is the consequence of accelerating the blood's motion by stimuli, or exercise, or a relaxation of the pores; the latter is the cause of fainting, and cold sweats. See *Perspiration*, from an acquaintance with which, this will be best understood. Hence,

Sudorifics, from *sudor*, *sweat*, and *facio*, to make, are such medicines as promote sweat.

Sudor Anglicus. See *Helodes*.

Suffimentum, and

Suffitus, is the same as *Fumigation*, by burning things upon live coals, and receiving the steam for many medicinal purposes.

Suffocation, choaking. This is used in hysteric cases, wherein the uterus is imagined to be obstructed, and as it were suffocated with ill humours.

Suffocatio, suffocation, difficulty of respiration, from narrowness of the fauces, from a spasm there, &c.

Suffocatorii, diseases attended with a sense of suffocation.

Suffocatio Stridula, i. e. *Cynanche Trachealis*, or the croup.

Suffocatio Hysterica, a species of *Angine*.

Suffrutex, from *sub*, and *frutex*, an under-shrub, according to Tournefort,

nefort, a plant which is perennial, ligneous, not gemmiparous, and in stature less than a frutex, exemplified in lavender, thyme, &c.

Suffusio, the same as *Catarrh*, which see.

Suffusio. See *Catarrh*. It is also synonymous with *Pseudoblepsis*.

Suffusio Aurignosa, a jaundice.

Sugar-Cane. See *Saccharum*.

Sugillatio, i. e. *Ecchymosis*.

Sugillatio, a sugillation, from *sugo*, to suck. This word is generally used as synonymous with *Ecchymosis*, and to signify the same thing, but in that case expresseth any different cause, e. g. an *Ecchymosis* is caused by extravasation; *Sugillation* is when red, livid, &c. spots are formed in or under the skin, by suction, as when cupping-glasses are applied to it, which by removing the pressure of the air on the part, occasions the blood to rush there and distend the vessels; even to such as do not usually receive red blood. In these vessels the blood is impacted, and cannot easily return, whence the discolouration.

This notion of the cause is similar with Boerhaave's doctrine of *Error Loci*, which see. But *Sugillatio* seems to be more properly synonymous with *Ecchymoma*.

Sulphur, a genus in the class of inflammables: in close vessels it sublimes in the form of stræ; in the open air it is decomposed by heat into penetrating, acrid, and suffocating fumes: and when deflagrated with nitre, leaves vitriolated tartar. Edwards. The name of *Sulphur* may be given to any acid coagulated by phlogiston into a solid form. Common *sulphur* is phlogiston saturated with vitriolic acid, Bergman.

Sulphur, brimstone, a yellow concrete, of no taste, and scarcely any

smell: melting in a small degree of heat into a viscous and red fluid, and totally exhaling on an increase of the heat; readily inflammable, and burning with a blue flame, and a suffocating acid fume. It consists of the vitriolic acid combined with a small proportion of the inflammable matter or phlogiston. It is chiefly employed in medicine, as a purifier of the blood, in curing the itch, and, by keeping the body soluble, giving relief in the hemorrhoids.

Sulphur, is also a term used by many chemists to signify all oils, resins, or fat substances, whether vegetable or animal, and every thing of an inflammable nature. In this light it has been considered as a principle in the composition of bodies. See *Principle* and *Phlogiston*.

Sulphur Pellucidum, a variety of the yellow species of *sulphur*; it is transparent.

Sulphur Ore, a species of *sulphur*, which in its natural state, is contained in a strong basis. Edwards.

Sulphur, (*Liver of*.) It is a combination of *sulphur* with the fixed alkaline salt.

Sulphur wort. See *Peucedanum*.

Sumach, (*Myrtle-leaved*.) See *Coriaria*.

Sumach, (*Ceylon-tree*.) *Connarus*.

Sumach. See *Rhus*.

Summitates, tops, are the tops of herbs.

Sundew, *Drosera*.

Sunflower, (*Bastard*.) *Tetragone-theca*.

Sunflower. See *Helianthus*.

Sunflower, (*Bastard*.) See *Helanium*.

Sunflower, (*Little*.) See *Helianthemum*.

Sunstrokes. In hot climates, particularly whereon some part of the day the sun darts its rays almost or

quite vertically, it is dangerous at that time to be exposed to it: such an exposure, sometimes suddenly, produces an apoplexy, and immediate death; and at others, fevers, called by the French *Coup de Soleil*, which frequently prove fatal on the second or third day.

Superbus, the same muscle as *Attollens*, which see, thus called, because as it lifts up the eye-brows, it gives an air of pride.

Supercilium, the eye-brow. See *Eye*.

Superficies, the same as *Surface*, which see.

Superfætation, from *super*, above, or over, and *fætus*, an embryo, is when one conception follows another by a future coition, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

Superflua Polygamia, superfluous. The second order of the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, comprehending those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the stamens are hermaphrodite, and others female; in which case, the fructification being perfect in the hermaphrodites, the females are superfluous.

Superfcapularis Superior, the same as *Supraspinatus*, which see.

Superfcapularis Inferior, called also *Infraspinatus*, is a muscle that helps to draw the arm backwards. It covers all the space that is between the spine and the teres minor, and is inserted into the neck of the humerus.

Supervenientia Signa, are such as arise at the declension of a distemper.

Supinatores, are two muscles, the *longus* and *brevis*. The first ariseth by a fleshy beginning, three or four fingers breadth, above the exter-

nal extuberance of the humerus. It lies all along the radius, to whose inferior and external part it is inserted by a pretty broad tendon. The last comes from the external and upper part of the ulna, and passing round the radius, it is inserted into its upper and fore-part, below the tendon of the biceps. Those turn the palm of the hand upwards.

Suppedanea, the same as .

Supplantalia, from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot, are any things applied for medicinal purposes to that part.

Suppleta, (*Ischuria*), a suppression of the urine, from excess of other evacuations, which require this deficiency to make up their loss.

Suppositorium, from *sub*, under, and *pono*, to put, is a form of medicine to be thrust up the fundament, when clysters are not so convenient.

Suppressiones, the same as *Epistemes*.

Suppressorii, diseases arising from or attended with oppression of the organs and impeded excretions.

Suppurantia, suppuratives. There is no universal *suppurative*.

Suppuratoria, fever of suppuration, or suppuratory fever.

Suppuration, is the ripening or change of the matter of a tumor into pus, which may be effected either by natural means, or by the *vis vitæ*, or by the use of artificial compositions, by way of plasters, cataplasms, or the like. See *Abscess* or *Imposthume*.

Suppuration. In general, it signifies that process by which the contents of tumors and ulcers are converted into a whitish, thick, opaque, sometimes solid matter, termed *Pus*, Bell.

Supracostales, i. e. *Levatores Costarum*.

Suprascapularis, i. e. *Supra Spina-*
tus.

Suprafemiorbiculares. They are fibres that increase the breadth of the upper lip.

Supraspinalis, i. e. *Supraspinatus*.

Supraspinatus, is a muscle that arises fleshy from all the basis of the scapula that is above the spine. It fills all the space between the upper side of the scapula and its spine, to which it is also attached. It passes above the acromium, over the articulation of the humerus, which it embraces by its tendon. It helps to lift the arm upwards.

Suppression, is used for the stoppage of the menses, urine, or any other discharge.

Sura, signifies the *Calf*, or fleshy part of the leg; but is often applied to the shin-bone, so as to mean the same as *Fibula*, which see.

Suralis, from *fura*, the calf of the leg.

Suralis Arteria, i. e. *Tibialis Posterior Arteria*.

Suralis Vena. It is a branch from the beginning of the tibialis posterior.

Surditas, deafness.

Suriana, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Surface, is the bare outside of any body, without any dimension of thickness.

Suspended, or *Appended*, is said of external remedies, which are wore about the neck, wrists, or the like.

Suspensorium, a truss, or suspensory bandage.

Suspensorius, i. e. *Cremaster*.

Suspirium, sighing.

Susurrus, i. e. *Paracusis Imaginaria*, or hearing sounds that are not.

Sutura, future, in *Surgery*, is a deligation procured by stitch or ligature.

Sutura Sicca, the dry future, that is, when by slips of plaster applied over the lips of a wound, the divided parts are brought together.

Sutura Cruenta, the bloody future, i. e. when the lips of a wound are brought together by means of a ligature conveyed with a curved needle.

Sutura Nodosa, the interrupted future. This future consists of one or more detached stitches, or proportionate distances.

Sutura Clavata, the quilled future. it differs from the interrupted future, in the circumstances of the extremities of the thread forming it being fixed on pieces of quill, placed on each side of the wound near its margin, instead of being tied over it.

Sutura Pellionum, the glover's future. This is formed by continued stitches forming a seam.

Sutura Tortilis, the twisted future. It is formed by regularly twisting a thread about one or more pins passed transversely through the approximated edges of wounds.

Sutura Styptica, the styptic future. This is literally *tying*, or *ligature*, and is the inclosing a vessel in a stitch formed by passing a needle under it, first raising the vessel by a hook or a forceps above the surface of the wound. It is called *Styptic*, as its use is to restrain hæmorrhage.

Suture, Crucial, a future of the interrupted kind, formed upon a stump, to prevent a retraction of the integuments.

Suture, is a particular articulation. The bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four futures. The first is called the *Coronalis*. It reaches trans-

transversely from one temple to the other. It joins the os frontis with the ossa parietalia. The second is called *Lambdoidalis*, because it resembles the Greek letter (Λ) lambda. It joins the os occipitis to the ossa parietalia and petrosa. The third is called *Sagittalis*. It begins at the top of the lambdoidalis, and runs straight to the middle of the coronalis. It joins the two ossa parietalia together. The fourth is called *Sutura Squamosa*, because the parts of these bones which are joined by this *suture*, are, as it were, cut slope-wise, and lapped over one another.

This *suture* joins the semicircular circumference of the ossa temporum to the os sphenoides occipitis, and to the ossa parietalia. The first three *sutures* were called *Suturæ Veræ*, and the last *Sutura Falsa*, because it was supposed to have no indentations, which is false.

The bones of the cranium are not only joined to one another, but they are also joined to the bones of the upper jaw by three other *sutures*. The first is the *Transversalis*; it runs across the face; it passes from the little angle of the eye down to the bottom of the orbit, and up again by the great angle of the eye over the root of the nose, and so to the little angle of the other eye. It joins the os frontis to the bones of the upper jaw. The second is the *Ethmoidalis*. It surrounds the bone of that name, and joins it to the bones which are about it. The third is the *Sutura Sphenoidalis*; it surrounds the os sphenoides, joins it to the os occipitis, the ossa petrosa, and to the os frontis.

Swallowing. See *Deglutition*.

Swallow-thorn, *Hippophaë*.

Swallow-wort. See *Asclepias*.

Swallow-wort, (Common White Flowering.) See *Vincetoxicum*.

Sweet Apple, a species of *Annona*.

Sweet Briar, *Eglanteria*.

Sweet Flag. See *Acorus*.

Sweet Rush. See *Acorus*.

Sweet Sultan, a species of *Centaurea*.

Sweet Weed, *Scoparia*.

Sweet Weed, *Capraria*.

Sweet William, a name of several varieties of *Dianthus*.

Swertia, marsh gentian, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Swietenia, mahogany, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Sycamore, (the Greater,) a species of *Acer*; the *Acer Pseudo Platanus* of Linn.

Sycomorus, Cretan mulberry-leaved fig-tree, a species of *Ficus*.

Sycosis. So the *Ophthalmia Trachoma* of Sauvages is called, when its pustules are thick or scabrous.

Sycosis, a fungous sort of ulcer; also the tumor on the anus, called by the Latins *Marisca*.

Symbolæ, and *Symbolism*, is said either of the fitness of parts with one another, or of the consent between them by the intermediation of nerves, and the like.

Symbologia, that part of *Pathology* which treats of the signs and symptoms of diseases.

Symmetry, is an exact and beautiful proportion of parts to one another.

Sympathetici Nervi Majores, i. e. *Nervi Intercostales*.

Sympathetici Medii, i. e. *Par Vagus*.

Sympathetici Minores. So the auditory nerves are called.

Sympathy, from συμπασχω, *compatior*, to suffer with, is the consent

sent of one part with another, or a fellow-feeling of the same passion.

Symphonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Symphoricarpus, St. Peter's-wort, a species of *Lonicera*.

Symphysis, from *συν*, with, or together, and *φύω*, to grow. In *Anatomy*, it is a species of *Articulation*.

Symphytum, comfrey, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

Symplocos, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Symptom, from *συμπτῶσις*, *accido*, to happen, in such a conjunction of appearances, or such an appearance of any one thing, as indicates what will be the issue of a disease, and the means of cure. Hence,

Symptomatical, is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases, as a fever from pain it said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only: and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease without any direct means taken for that.

Symptom, (*Secondary*.) a symptom depending on a prime one. See *Symptomatical*.

Symptomatologia, the history of diseases. See *Pathology*, and *Nosology*.

Symptomatology, the effects of the diseases.

Synanche. See *Angina*.

Synarthrosis, and

Synchondrosis. See *Articulation*.

Synchondrotomy. So Dr. Siebold names the section of the symphysis of the pubis.

Synaesthesis, is used much in the same sense at *Anaesthesis*, which see.

Synchysis. It is when the violence of an ophthalmia the cornea is left opaque or corroded, and there is the appearance of contusion in the humours of the eye.

Syncopalis, a tertian fever, in which fainting occurs.

Syncope, from *συνκοπῶ*, to cut down. See *Lypothymia*.

Syncope, from *συνκοπῶ*, *concido*, to fall down, is a sudden fainting, or swooning away. It comes from various causes, but mostly hysterical, and is therefore to be treated as such, unless when manifestly from somewhat else, and then it is to be managed accordingly.

Syncope, from *συνκοπῶ*, *concido*, to fall down, or *συν* and *κοπῶ*, to cut, or strike, a sudden fainting, or rather a swooning away. In this disease the pulse and respiration become suddenly weaker than usual, and that in such a degree, that to the perception of the attendants, they wholly cease. Various names have been given to different degrees of this complaint; but as it is difficult to ascertain those degrees, one general name is the most proper. See *Asphyxia*.

Syndesmo pharyngæus, from *συνδεσμος*, *ligamentum*, and *φαρυγξ*, *fauces*.

Syndrome, from *συνδρομή*, *concurfus*, a combination of diseases.

Synechal. It is a fever of the remittent kind: sometimes it is an intermittent. According to F. de la Boe Sylvius, the *synochal* fevers are the continued, and the *synechal* are the continual ones. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, the word *synocha* is used for the ardent or inflammatory fevers, and *synochus*, for the putrid.

Syneches. Various are the uses of this word, as applied to fevers.

Syneurosis, that species of symphysis in which the bones are connected by ligaments.

Syncopalis, a tertian fever, in which fainting occurs.

Syngenesia, from συν, *cum*, or *simul*, together, and γενεσις, *generatio*, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants the nineteenth in order. The title signifies *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of the stamina; in which, though the filaments stand separate, yet the antheræ, which are the parts more immediately subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their office together.

Synizesis, blindness, from contraction, or a coalition of the pupil.

Synocha, and

Synochus, from συνοχω, *sustineo*, to support, or hold on, or συνεχω, *contineo*, to continue, both signifying much the same: yet writers have made the former an intermitting, and the latter a continued fever.

Synochus Pleuritica. It is an instance of *synocha*: as are also,

Synochus Hiemalis, and

Synochus Rheumatifans.

Synosteographia, *synosteography*: it treats of bone, its parts, uses, &c.

Synovia. It is a gluey transparent fluid, which readily mixes with water, and partly jellies when exposed to cold: it is secreted from certain glands in the joints, to keep their motions free and easy.

Synovial Glandulæ, *synovial glands*. See *Synovia*.

Synteretica, is that part of medicine which secures the present enjoyment of health.

Syntexis, the same with *Attenuation*, which see.

Synthesis, from συνθεσις, *compono*, to compound, is sometimes used in opposition to *Analysis*, and signifies the combination of any thing together of different parts; the same as *Contexture*.

Syphilis, from συς, *porcus*, and φιλία, *amor*, as if you would say, *amor porcinus*. But its derivation is uncertain. Some say it was taken from a man of this name, and applied to this disease.

Syphilis, a term used for the lues venerea. Some will have it, from συν, *with*, and φιλία, *love*, or *friendship*, because it proceeds from the infectious intercourses of lovers in coition. Others will have it from the name of a shepherd so called, who was remarkably afflicted with it. Astruc says, that Fracastorius, an Italian physician, is pleased to amuse himself, in his poem upon this disease, and coin the name *Syphilis*, derived from the shepherd Syphilus, whom he feigns to have been the first who was punished with it, for having offended the gods.

Syringmos, i. e. *Paracufis Imaginaria*.

Syrignus, i. e. *Paracufis Imaginaria*.

Syringa, lilac, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and seven varieties,

Syringa. See *Philadelphus*.

Syrupus, from the Chaldean word *Sirpi*, or the Arabic word *Sirab*, a *potio*, a syrup.

Syssarcosis, from συν, and σαξ, *flesh*. It is a species of *Symphysis* of the bones, and is that in which they are connected by flesh, that is, by muscles, as in the connection of the os humeri with the scapula. In *Surgery*, it is the method of curing wounds by the growth of new flesh.

T.

TABACUM, Virginian tobacco, a species of *Nicotiana*.

Tabanucco, or *Tavanuco*, which see.

Tabella, a morsel, is used for the same form of medicine as lozenge.

Tabernæmontana, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates seven species.

Tabes. It is a general word for wasting the body, a consumption, &c. but properly it signifies *a wasting of the body with weakness*, or a *bedic fever*, but without expectoration.

Tabes, a Consumption, which see.

Tabes Dorsalis, the back consumption, is a gonorrhœa simplex, or any seminal weakness, because the complaint is most sensible in the loins.

Tabes Nutricum, i. e. *Atrophia Inanitorum*.

Tabes Pulmonalis, the same as *Phthisis*.

Tabes Sudatoria, i. e. *Atrophia Inanitorum*.

Tabes Sanguifluxu, i. e. *Atrophia Inanitorum*.

Tabes Syphilitica, i. e. *Atrophia Cœcœchymia*.

Tabes a Hydrope, i. e. *Atrophia Cœcœchymia*.

Tabes Coxaria, i. e. *Phthisis Ischiadice*.

Table Muscle, i. e. *Trapezius*.

Tabula, whence,

Tabulatum, the same as *Tabella*.

Tabum, is used by some authors to express a kind of matter arising from a decay of natural heat, or

due circulation; very different from what is commonly understood by *pus*, which is a salutary maturation, and wanting only vent, whereas the other is also most commonly attended with a gangrene.

Tacamahaca. It is a resin obtained from a tree which resembles the poplar-tree, the *Fagara Octandra*, Linn.

Tacca, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Tactus, the touch. See Haller's *Physiology*.

Tæda, Virginian swamp-pine, or frankincense-pine, a species of *Pinus*.

Tæma, a broad worm like a piece of tape, for which reason it is called the *Tape-worm*.

Tæra, a species of *Cassia*.

Tagetes, African and French marigolds, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and five varieties.

Tagetes, a species of *Othonna*.

Tahoro, i. e. *Oenanthe Crocata*.

Talcum, talc, a genus of gristleless stone. It is soft, and unctuous to the touch, cutting and scraping easily, opaque, yet generally very glossy, and not of a stoney, but of an earthy structure and appearance. Edwards.

Talc, (*Venetian*), a variety of the laminated species of *Talc*. It is composed of fine laminæ, very glossy, and of a greenish hue. Edwards.

Talisman, is a representation of somewhat, that by a magical power does

does strange feats, by way of incantments; and the use of such preposterous conceits have been vindicated by some physical writers, especially in plagues, and such calamities, as have been thought the tokens of divine wrath.

Talpæ, and *Nates*, are tumors generally confined to the head, and appearing as the consequence of the venereal disease. The *talpæ* elevate the skin from the pericranium, and generally denote a foulness of the bone beneath: but the *nates* are usually seated in the neck.

Talus, is the same as *Astragalus*. In its upper part it has a convex head, which is articulated with the two foci of the leg by ginglymus, it being divided by a little sinus, which receives the small protuberance in the middle of the sinus of the tibia. And without this articulation, we must always, in going, have trod upon the heel with our fore-foot, and upon our toes, with our hind foot. The fore-part of the astragalus, which is also convex, is received into the sinus of the os naviculare. Below, towards the hind-part of its under-side, it has a pretty large sinus, which receives the upper and hind-part of the os calcis. But towards the fore-part of the same side, it has a protuberance, which is received into the upper and fore part of the same bone. Betwixt this sinus and its protuberance there is a cavity, which answers to another in the os calcis, in which is contained an oily and mucous sort of substance for moistening the ligaments, and facilitating the obscure motion of these bones when we walk.

Tamalapatra, Indian leaves. See *Folium*.

Tamarindus, tamarind-tree, a ge-

nus in Linnaeus's botany. There is but one species.

Tamarisk, tamarix.

Tamarix, tamarisk, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Tamus, black briony, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There are two species.

Tanacetum, tansey, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates nine species and two varieties.

Tanarius, a species of *Ricinus*.

Tangent, is a right line drawn without a circle, perpendicular to the radius, and touching the circle but in one point.

Tansey, (Wild.) See *Anserina*.

Tansey, *Tanacetum*.

Tapping. See *Paracentesis*.

Tarantism, is a distemper arising from the bite of a tarantula.

Tarantismus, a desire of dancing, a kind of St. Vitus's dance.

Tarantati, are those who are so bit. Of this very odd effect, with its cure, Baglivi, an Italian physician, hath wrote a very rational account, whereby it appears that the odd effects of this bite, and its method of cure by music, are by no means fabulous, as some have supposed.

Tarantula. It is a species of spider met with in Apulia.

Taraxaci, a species of *Hieracium*.

Taraxacum, dandelion, a species of *Leontodon*.

Taraxis, from *ταρασσω*, to disturb, a disorder of the eye, such as when it is offended by smoke, or too hard rubbing.

Tarchon, the herb tarragon: also a name of *Ptarmica*.

Tarç. See *Ervum*.

Tare, *Vicia*.

Tare-everlasting, i. e. *Vetchling*, (Common Yellow.)

Tar-

Tarboanthus, shrubby African fleabane, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Targionia, vetch-cap, a genus in Linnæus botany, of the order of *Algas*, or thongs. He enumerates but one species.

Tarragon. See *Dracunculus*.

Tarsus, is the space between the bones of the leg, and the metatarsus, consisting of seven bones, viz. the *Astragalus* or *Talus*, *Calcæum Naviculare*, three *Ossa Cuneiformia*, and the *Cubiforme*, which see under those names.

Tartar. This is what is found sticking to wine-casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes. The white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts. The best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the Rhenish wine. Some of the old chemists have pretended to do strange things with preparations from this material, and have taken abundance of pains in its volatilization.

Tartar, (*Oil of*;) per deliquirum. The fixed vegetable alkaline salt strongly attracts moisture from the air, and is thereby resolved into a liquor, in which state it is called *Ol. Tart. per Deliq.*

Tartar, (*Vitriolated*.) It is the vegetable fixed alkali, saturated with the vitriolic acid.

Tartarized Tartar, i. e. *Tartar Solubile*.

Tartarized Vegetable Alkali, i. e. *Tartar Solubile*.

Tartarum Emeticum, emetic tartar; it is also called *Stibiated Tartar*.

Tartarus Regeneratus, i. e. *Diuretic Salt*.

Tarton-raira, a species of *Daphne*.

Taste, expresses that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the

tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof; but of all the diversities of those sensations, we are very short in words to express them.

Tatula, a species of *Datura*.

Tavanucco, or rather *Tabanucco*, a kind of resin brought from the West Indies.

Taxus the yew-tree; a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and two varieties.

Tazetta, polyanthus narcissus, a species of *Narcissus*.

Tea, *Thea*.

Tea, (*Pennsylvanian Oswego*;) a species of *Monarda*.

Tea, (*South Sea*;) a species of *Prinos*.

Tea Tree, (*South Sea*;) *Cassinoides*.

Tea Tree, (*South Sea*;) See *Cassine*, and *Paragua*.

Tea Tree, (*New Jersey*;) See *Ceanothus*.

Tea Tree, (*Hyson*;) a species of *Cassine*.

Teasel, *Dipsacus*.

Technical, from τεχνη, *ars*, *art*, is used for such terms as are peculiar to the rules and documents of particular arts.

Teeth. See *Dentes*.

Tegument, is the covering of any thing: so the skin is a *tegument* of the body.

Tektona, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Telephium, τηλεφίον, was a name by some of the ancients given to an incurable ulcer, from Telephus, who received a wound from Achilles, which terminated in such a one.

Telephioides, creeping bastard orpine, a species of *Andrachne*.

Telephium, purple orpine, or live-long, a species of *Sedum*.

Telephium, orpine, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Temperament, and

Temperies, is that diversity in the blood of different persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some certain combinations in one body than another, whether into choler, phlegm, &c. from whence persons are said to be of a bilious or phlegmatic temperament, or the like.

Temperantia, and

Temperata, signify often the same as *Sweeteners* or *Correctors*, and such things as bring the body to a due temperature.

Templinum Ol. i. e. Ol. *Templinum* verum Germanorum. It is a kind of Ol. *Terebinth*.

Temporalis, is a muscle that ariseth, by a semicircular fleshy beginning, from a part of the os frontis, from the lower part of the parietale, and upper part of the temporale, from whence going under the zygoma, and gathering together as to a centre, inserted by a short and strong tendon into the processus coronæ of the lower jaw. This muscle is also called *Crotaphites*.

Temporalis Arteria, the temporal artery: its origin is covered with the parotid gland.

Temporum Ossa, the bones of the temples. See *Cranium*.

Tenacity, expresses that property in viscid substances, by which they adhere together. And,

Tenaacula, both from *tenco*, to hold, hath been given to a surgical instrument, not much differing from the forceps.

Tenar, the same as *Abductor Pollicis*, which see; as also the *Abductor Pollicis Pedis*, is sometimes thus called by anatomists.

Tendinosa Tunica, i. e. *Tunica Albuginea Oculi*.

Tendon, from *tendo*, to stretch is the extremity of a muscle, where its fibres run into a strong springy

chord, and this is called the *Head* or *Tail*, as it happens to be at the origin or insertion of the muscle.

Tendo, Chinese fucus, a species of *Fucus*.

Tenontagra, a species of arthritis seated in the larger tendons, from *tenor*, a tendon, and *agra*, a seizure.

Tenesmus, is a continual inclination of going to stool, from the irritation of some sharp humours.

Tension, expresses any thing stretched out, as the fibres or membranes are in certain circumstances.

Tensores. See *Extensores*.

Tintigo, i. e. *Priapismus*.

Tepedarium, was a room belonging to the ancient bathing-places, where persons gradually prepared themselves for entrance or going out.

Tepidus, tepid, i. e. warm as milk from the cow.

Terebella, i. e. *Trepanum*.

Terebellum, or

Terebra, *τετραρον*, is often used for the *trepan*, but sometimes also for any instrument to perforate the bones with, of other parts as well as the head.

Terebinthina, turpentine, the produce of the different species, &c. of pine-trees, and the pistachia chiefly, if not wholly.

Terebinthus, turpentine-tree, a species of *Pistachia*.

Teredum, signifies the same with *Caries*, which see.

Teregam, a kind of fig-tree, which grows in Malabar.

Teres, signifying any thing long and round, is a name given by some to a worm thus shaped, which is apt to breed in human bodies, chiefly in children.

Teres Major, the same as *Pronator*, which see.

Teres Minor, is a muscle that cometh from the inferior edge of the

the

the scapula, upon which it runs, between the former and the *teres major*, and is inserted into the neck of the humerus : it helps to draw the arm backwards.

Teres Ligamentum, arises from the bottom of the cavity of the acetabulum, and runs obliquely backwards to be inserted into the head of the os femoris.

Terminalia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Terminthus, is a little tumor like the *Epyngelis*, which see.

Terna, i. e. *Impetigo*, or *Mentagra*.

Ternary, consisting of the number three, which some chemical and mystical writers have made strange work with it ; but the most remarkable distinction of this kind, and the only one worth notice, is that of Hippocrates, who divides the parts of a human body into continentes, contentas, and impetum facientes, though the latter is resolvable into the mechanism of the two former, rather than any thing distinct in itself.

Ternatea, a species of *Clitoria*.

Ternstroemia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Terra, earth. In *Fossilogy*, it is that kind of fossil body whose component parts imbibe water, and which either fall into a loose mass, or when gently rubbed between the fingers, are divisible after they have been soaked a sufficient time in water.

Terra Cariesca, rotten bone, a species of non-effervescent chalk, of a brown colour. Edwards.

Terra Damnata, condemned earth, is the remainder after some distillations, where all that will rise is drawn off ; the same as *Casul Mortuum*.

Terræ Flor, i. e. *Cæli Folium*.

Terra Foliosa Tartari, i. e. *Sal Diureticus*.

Terra Fullonum, fuller's earth. It is a species of bole, of a brown colour. Edwards.

Terræ Glandes, a species of *Cataputia Minor*.

Terra Japonica, Japan earth. This name was erroneously given to an extract obtained from the internal coloured wood of the *Mimosa Japonica*, which grows in the East Indies. Dr. Fothergill received the first information of the true method of obtaining this drug from Mr. James Kerr, a surgeon, at Bengal, by means of lieutenant-colonel Ironside. See Lettsom's *Fothergill*. This extract is used in the Indies for dying, painting chintz, and even timber, &c. for houses. It is almost entirely soluble in water, or in spirit of wine. Its taste is at first bitterish and styptic, and is afterwards agreeably sweet, as an astringent. It is used in medicine.

Terra Mortua, the same as *Terra Damnata*.

Terræ Sigillatæ. These are solar earths formed into cakes, and then have an impression made on them by means of seals, whence their name.

Terra Sigillata Lemnia. See *Adansonia*.

Terra Lemnos. It is a species of bole of a pink colour.

Terra Tripolitana. See *Alana*. It is a species of the non-effervescent chalk.

Terræ Ollum, i. e. *Petroleum* and *Naphtha*.

Terror, a fright.

Vertebra, the middle and lateral parts of the neck.

Vertian, is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertiana Febris, a tertian fever; every first and third day it is present, and the second is free.

Tertiana Duplex, two paroxysms every third day, or two every day. See Tissot, 167.

Tertiana Triplex, a tertian fever, returning every day; every other day there are two paroxysms and but one on the intermediate one.

Tertianaria, hooded loose-strife.

Tertium Quid, invented by the chemists to express that result of the mixture of some two things, which forms somewhat very different from both.

Tertium Sal, a neutral salt.

Tesseræ, the os cuboides.

Testaceous, by naturalists, is a term given only to such fish, whose strong and thick shells are entire and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, &c. are called *Crustaceous*: but in *Medicine*, all preparations of shells and substances of the like kind, are thus called.

Testes Cerebri. See *Brain*.

Testicles. See *Generation*. (*Parts of, proper to Men and Women*.)

Testiculus Caninus, i. e. *Orchis*.

Testudo, a little tumor called a *Mole*. It is a species of wen.

Tetanus, from *τενω*, *tendo*, to stretch, is a convulsive motion that makes any part rigid and inflexible.

Tetanus, from *τενω*, to stretch, a tetany. There are several modes of this spasmodic disease being manifested; the principal are the *Tetanus*, i. e. when the body is rigidly held in an upright manner; the *Emprosthotonos*, i. e. when the body is rigidly bent forward; the *Opisthotonos*, i. e. when the body is rigidly bent backward; the *Pleurosthotonos*, i. e. when the body is rigidly held to one side; the *Trismus*, i. e. when

the under-jaw is so drawn towards the upper, that the mouth cannot be opened: this last is called the *Lockt Jaw*. Dr. Cullen places the *tetanus* as a genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*; and defines it to be, a spastic rigidity of almost the whole body.

Tetanus Lateralis, called by some *Pleurosthotonos*, a variety of *Tetanus*, which see.

Tetanus Lateralis. It is when by a *tetanus* the body is bent to one side.

Tetartophya. Some reckon this fever amongst the remittants. It is a continued quartan fever.

Tetracera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tetradynamia, from *τεσσαρες*, *quatuor*, and *δυναμις*, *potentia*, *power*, in the Linnæan system, a class of plants the fifteenth in order. It consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with six stamina, two of which are shorter than the rest; by which last circumstance it may be distinguished from the sixth class, whose flowers have six equal stamina.

Tetragonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Tetragynia, from *τεσσαρες*, *quatuor*, and *γυν*, *mulier*, a woman, one of the orders in the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and thirteenth classes in the Linnæan system: it distinguishes the plants, in those classes, which, in their fructification, discover four pistilla; these being considered as the female organs of generation.

Tetragonotheca, bastard sun-flower, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tetrandria, from as above, and *ανης*, *maritus*, a husband, Linnæus's fourth class, comprehending hermaphrodite

phradite flowers, with four stamina of equal lengths.

Tetrrabit, hemp-leaved dead-nettle, a species of *Galeopsis*.

Tetralix, a species of *Erica*.

Tetrapetalous, from τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, and πεταλον, *folium*, a leaf, are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style. Plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower, constitute a distinct kind, and by Mr. Ray are divided into 1. Such as have an uniform *tetrapetalous* flower, and their seed-vessels a little oblongish, which therefore he calls *Siliquosæ*; as the ketri, or leucoium luteum, and the other common leucoium; the dentaria, the leucoium filiquosum, anysson, viola lunaris, paronychia, helperis, alliara, rapa, napus, sinapi, rapistrum, eruca spuria, erysimum, cardamine, turritis, pilosella filiquosa, and the raphanus rusticanus and aquaticus. 2. Such as have their seed-case or vessel shorter, which therefore for distinction he calls *Capsalataæ*, and *Siliculosæ*; as the myagrum, draba, leucoium, filiqua subrotunda, cochlearia, nasturtium, lepidium vulgare, thlaspi, brassica marina, glastum, eruca marina, &c. 3. Such as have a kind of or seeming *tetrapetalous* flower, i. e. a monopetalous one, divided deeply into four partitions, and these he calls *Anomalous*, as the papaver, agremone, veronica, thymallus, plantago, coronopus, psyllium, lysimachia filiquosa, ulsine spuria, &c.

Tetrapharmacum, from τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, four, and φαρμακον, *medicamentum*, a medicine, is any remedy consisting of four ingredients.

Teucrium, germander, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates fifty.

Teucrium, germander-leaved speedwell, a species of *Veronica*.

Texture, is that peculiar disposition of the constituent particles of any body, as makes it to have such a form, or be of such a nature, or be endued with such qualities.

Thalamus, signifies a bed, whence some parts are distinguished by it, having resemblance thereunto in office: as,

Thalami Nervorum Opticorum. See *Brain*.

Thalia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Thaliana, coddled mouse-ear, a species of *Arabis*.

Thaliætroides, thaliætrum-like anemone, a species of *Anemone*.

Thaliætroides, Virginian lion's-leaf, a species of *Leontice*.

Thaliæstrum, meadow rue, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighteen species and one variety.

Thapsia, deadly carrot, scorching fennel, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Thapsi, a species of *Verbascum*.

Thapsia Orientalis, also called *Gingidium*, Oriental pick-tooth.

Thapsus. See *Verbascum*.

Thea, tea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Thear, or *Thenar*. Thus the Greeks call the rising and prominent fleshy part of the palm of the hand, which word seems to come from *Θεωω*, *percutio*, *verberatam*.

Theca, signifies any case or covering; whence botanists apply it to some parts of particular flowers, and Hildanus uses it for a case for surgical instruments.

Theligonum, dog's-cabbage, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Thelypteris, marsh-fern, or Marsh-rusty-back, a species of *Acrosticum*.

Thénar, the same as *Ténar*.

Theobroma, chocolate nut-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but species.

Theophrasta, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Theophrastici. The disciples of Theophrastus Paracelsus, were by some thus called.

Thörem, is a proposition upon any subject that is demonstrable, differing from a problem in this, that it barely asserts a thing to be proved, whereas a problem supposes some *data*, then requires them to be put together; and lastly, asserts the thing required to be done, which is to be proved by the demonstration.

Thöria, from *θεωρεω*, *contem'or*, *to contemplate*, is the speculative part of any science that directs to the rules of practice.

Thapsus, great white mullein, high taper, or cow's lung-wort, a species of *Verbascum*.

Therapeutic, from *θεραπεω*, *sano*, *to make well*, is that part of *Physic* that respects the prescription of medicine, or the method of cure.

Therapeutica. It furnishes the *Mat. Med.* its preparations and manner of giving them.

Theriaca, probably from *θηρ*, *fera*, *a beast*, and *αντιοναι*, *sano*, *to cure*, because it is applied to such things as are chiefly calculated for curing the bites of poisonous animals; and for the same reason good in all malignities. It was first given to the celebrated composition of Andromachus, which is one of our officinal capitals; but many writers since have also ascribed it to many other medicines of like form and virtue.

Theriac. Londinensis, i. e. *Cataple Cymino*.

Theriaca Rusticorum, i. e. *Allium*.

Theriaca Germanorum, i. e. *Rob. Bacc. Juniperi*.

Theriodes. See *Ja. Diät*.

Therionia, from *θηρ*, *fera*, *a wild beast*, malignant ulcers. See *Theriodes*.

Thermæ, from *θερμαινω*, *calefacio*, *to make warm*, are hot baths. See *Baths and Bathing*.

Thermometer, from the former, and *μετρον*, *mensura*, *a measure*, is an instrument to measure or estimate the heat or cold of any particular place, or of the same place in different seasons, and at different times.

Thesis, is any short sentence or subject taken to discourse or dispute upon in the schools, prior to the conferring degrees of physic, &c.

Thesalici, the disciples of Thessalus were by some thus called, who was the first of the sect of the methodists.

Thesium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates nineteen.

Theretia, a species of *Cerbera*.

Thlasia, a depression of a bone in the skull.

Thlaspi, mithridate, or treacle-mustard, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and one variety.

Thlaspi Perum, penny-cress, or treacle-mustard, the *Thlaspi Arvense*, Linn.

Thlaspi Vudgatius, treacle-mustard.

Thigh. See *Femur*.

Thirst. See *Hunger*.

Thistle, (*St. Barnaby's*.) See *Solstitialis*.

Thistle, (*Solstitial*.) See *Solstitialis*.

Thistle, (*Distaff*.) See *Atractylis*.

Thistle.

Thistle, (*Carline Gum-bearing*,) a species of *Airacalytis*.

Thistle, (*White Star*,) a variety of the *Calcitrapa*.

Thistle, (*Melon*,) See *Cactus*.

Thistle, (*Purple Star*,) See *Calcitrapa*.

Thistle, (*Red Star*,) a variety of the *Calcitrapa*.

Thistle, (*Egg*,) It is the *Cnicus spinosissimus*.

Thistle, (*Soft or Gentle*,) See *Cirsium*.

Thistle, (*Golden*,) See *Scolymus*.

Thistle, (*Blessed*,) i. e. *Centaurea Benedicæ*.

Thistle, (*Cotton*,) See *Acanthium*. It is also the name of several species of *Onopordum*.

Thistle, (*Foreign*,) See *Cnicus*.

Thistle. See *Carduus*.

Thistle, (*Distaff*,) a species of *Carthamus*, viz. *Carthamus Lantatus*.

Thistle, (*Woolly*,) See *Onopordum*.

Thistle, (*Globe*,) See *Echinops*.

Thistle, (*Carline*,) See *Carlina*.

Thistle, (*Torch*,) See *Cereus*.

Thongs. See *Alga*.

Thora Helvetian, crow-foot, a species of *Ranunculus*.

Thoracic Medicines, are such as are good for distempers of the breast.

Thoracic Duct. See *Lactal Veins*. Both from.

Thorax, the breast. All that lies betwixt the basis of the neck and the diaphragm or midriff, that is, down to the last ribs, is called the *Thorax* or *Chest*. The fore-part of the *thorax* is called the *Breast*; in it are the claviculæ or channel-bones, and the sternum or breast-bone, which is in the middle: it begins at the claviculæ, and terminates in the cartilago xiphoides or sword-like cartilage. Under the sternum lies the mediastinum, and

the heart in its pericardium. The mammæ or breasts are two round tumors which appear upon the fore-part of the chest, under which are situated part of the ribs, the pleura, and the lungs. There stands upon their centre a little protuberance, called *Papilla*, or nipple, which is encompassed with a reddish circle, called *Areola*. The hollow in the middle of the *breast*, below the breasts, is called *Straboculus Cordis*. The hinder part of the *thorax* is called the *Back*, composed of twelve vertebræ or joints, and two scapulæ or shoulder-blades, which are the two upper parts of the back on the sides of the vertebræ. The lateral parts of the *thorax* are called *Peristerna*. See *Aphthæ*, *Thrush*.

Thoracicus Ductus. See *Lactal Vasa*.

Thoracicæ Arteriæ, the thoracic arteries.

Thorn, (*Virginian Plum-leaved*,) a variety of the *Crus Galli*.

Thorn, (*Virginian Cockspur*,) a species of *Cratægus*.

Thorny Apple, (*Common*,) See *Stramonium*.

Thorn Apple. See *Datura*.

Thorn, (*Lily*,) See *Catebæa*.

Thorn, (*White*,) *Oxyacantha*.

Thorn, (*Green-leaved Virginian*,) See *Cratægus*.

Thorn, (*Virginian Pear-leaved*,) See *Crus Galli*.

Thorn, (*Box*,) See *Lycium*.

Thorn, (*Christ's*,) See *Paliurus*.

Thorn, (*Common Haw*,) *Oxyacantha*.

Thorn, (*Ever-green*,) See *Pyracantha*.

Thorn, (*Black*,) a species of *Prunus*, i. e. the sloe-tree.

Thorn, (*Purging*,) See *Rhamnus*.

Thorough-wax, a species of *Bupleurum*.

Thouin'a, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Thracius Lapis, the Thracian stone. Wormius says it is a kind of *Lapis Ampelites*.

Thread-moss, *Bryum*.

Thrift, *Statice*.

Throat-wort, (*Giant*), a species of *Campanula*, viz. *Campanula Latifolia*. It hath three varieties besides itself.

Throat-wort, *Trachelium*.

Thrombus, from *θρομβος*; clotar, a cluſter. When a vein is opened, ſometimes the blood is inſinuated into the cellular membrane about the orifice, ſo as to form a tumor, which when ſmall and round, is thus named.

Thryallis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one ſpecies.

Thunbergia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one ſpecies.

Thundering Powder. See *Fulminating Powder*.

Thuris Cortex, alſo called *Elutheria*, *Elaterium*, *Cascarilla*, *Thymyama*, *Storax Rubra* Offic. *Thus Judæorum*. It is ſuppoſed to be the bark of the *Elathëra* of Cateſby, which is plentiful in the Bahama iſland; particularly in one called *Eluthëria*.

Thuris Lignum, i. e. *Rhodum*.

Thus, frankincenſe. The Greeks call it *Olibanum*, from the mountain Libanus, in Syria, whence many ſuppoſe it grows there; but true frankincenſe is not known to grow any where but in Arabia.

Thus Corticoſum. See *Olibanum*.

Thus Judæorum, i. e. *Thuris Cortex*.

Thuya, arbor vitæ, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three ſpecies and two varieties.

Thymbra, mountain hyſſop, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two ſpecies.

Thymalea Monſpeliaca, ſpurge-flax, *Daphne Gnidium*, Linn.

Thymbra, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two ſpecies.

Thymbra, a ſpecies of *Satureja*.

Thymelæa Laurifolia, alſo called *Laurcola Daphnoides*, ſpurge-laurel. See *Laurcola Mas*.

Thymiana, i. e. *Thuris Cortex*.

Thymicæ Arteriæ, the arterics of the thymus gland.

Thymicæ Venæ, the veins of the thymus gland.

Thymion, is a ſmall wart riſing upon the ſkin of the body; being ſomewhat ſlender, but flat; is hard and rough at the top. The worſt kind of them, are thoſe which are apt to bleed.

Thymoxalye, a preparation given by Dioſcorides of thyme, vinegar, or ſalt and other ingredients,

Thymus, is a conglobate gland, ſituated in the upper part of the thorax under the claviculæ, where the cava and aorta divide into the ſubclavian branches. This gland is big in infants, but as they grow in age, it grows leſs. Its arteries and veins are branches of the carotides and jugulars. It has nerves from the par vagum, and its lymphatic veſſels diſcharge themſelves in the ductus thoracicus. The learned Dr. Tyſon ſuppoſes the uſe of this gland to be for a diverticulum to the chyle in the thoracic duct of a fœtus, whoſe ſtomach being always full of the liquor in which it ſwims, muſt keep the thoracic duct diſtended with chyle; becauſe the blood which the fœtus receives from the mother, fills the veins, and hinders the free entrance of the chyle into the ſubclavian vein. The ſurgeons have given the name of *Thymi* to ſome little excreſcences, reſembling the tops of the herb thyme.

Thymus, thyme, a genus in Linnæus's

naus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirty-four.

Thymus, a name of a species of *Saturela*, and of *Serpyllum*.

Thyme, (Wild,) *Serpyllum*.

Thyme, (Lemon,) a variety of *Serpyllum*.

Thymus Vulgaris, common thyme, *Thymus Vulgaris*, Linn.

Thymes, (Spanish,) *Thymus*.

Thyroarytænoïdes, from θυρεον, *scutum*, a helmet, αγω, *haurio*, to draw, and ειδε, *forma*, *shape*, is a muscle of the larynx, thus called from its shape and office, as it assists in opening the wind-pipe, and drawing in air. See *Larynx*.

Thyoides, a species of *Cupressus*.

Thyreopharyngæus, from θυρεον, *scutum*, and, φαρυγξ, *fances*.

Thyroidææ, from part of the former etymology, are glands of the *Larynx*, which see.

Thyroides, is from the same derivation. See also *Larynx*.

Thyroadenoidæus. See *Cricopharyngæi*.

Thyro-crico-Pharyngæi, i. e. *Cricopharyngæus*.

Thyro-Epiglotici. They are only some muscles of the thyro-arytænoïdes.

Thyrus, a thyrse. It differs from a spike in having the flowers or fruits set more loosely on it, so that there are spaces visible between them.

Thyrus, a stalk. See *Caudex*.

Thysselinum, i. e. *Alsuicinum*; also a name for the *Olsnitium*.

Tiarella, fanicle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Tibia, is the inner and bigger bone of the leg, called also *Focile Majus*: it is hard and firm, with a cavity in its middle; it is almost triangular: its fore and sharp edge is called the *Shin*. In its upper ex-

tremity it has two large sinuses, tipped with a soft and subtile cartilage, called *Cartilago Lunata*, from its figure: it runs in between the extremities of the two bones, and becomes very thin at its edge. Like those in the articulation of the lower jaw, it facilitates a small side-motion in the knee. The sinuses receive the two protuberances of the thigh-bone; and the production which is between the sinuses of the *tibia*, is received in the sinus which divides these two protuberances of the femur. By bending our knee, we bring our leg in walking in a straight line forwards, which, without this articulation, we could not have done: but, like those who have the misfortune to have a wooden leg, we must have brought our foot about in a semi-circle, in going even upon a plain, but more evidently upon an ascent. On the side of this upper end it has a small knob, which is received into a small sinus of the fibula; and on its fore-part, a little below the patella, it has another, into which the tendons of the extensors of the leg are inserted. Its lower extremity, which is much smaller than its upper, has a remarkable process, which forms the inner ankle, and a pretty large sinus, divided in the middle by a small protuberance; the sinus receives the convex head of the astragalus, and the protuberance is received into the sinus in the convex head of the same bone. It has another shallow sinus in the side of its lower end, which receives the fibula.

Tibiæus, and

Tibialis Musculus; of this name there are two muscles, the *Anticus*, which arises fleshy from the upper and fore-part of the *tibia*, and adhering to the external side of the

tibia, as it descends it passes under the ligamentum annulare, and is inserted into the os cuneiforme, which answers to the great toe; and the posticus, which arises from the superior and back part of the tibia and fibula, and the membrane that ties them together; and descending by the hinder part of the tibia, it passes through the fissure of the inner ankle, and is inserted into the under-side of the os naviculare: this moveth the foot inwards, and the former bendeth it forwards.

Tibialis Arteria. As the poplitea ends, it divides into two principal branches, the first of which runs between the head of the tibia and fibula, passing from behind forwards on the interosseous ligament, whence it is called *Tibialis Anterior*: the second branch divides into two more, the largest of which is the innermost, and is called *Tibialis Posterior*.

Tibialis Vena, accompanies its respective artery of course. See *Tibialis Arteria*.

Tickfeed. See *Coreopsis*, and *Corispermum*.

Tide. Dr. Halley hath made the following abstract of the theory of tides from sir Isaac Newton;—The principle upon which this author proceeds to explain most of the great and surprising appearances of nature, is no other than that of gravity; whereby in the earth all bodies have a tendency towards the centre, as is most evident: and from undoubted arguments it is proved that there is such a gravitation towards the centre of the sun, moon, and all the planets.

From this principle, as a necessary consequence, follows the spherical figure of the earth and sea, and of all the celestial bodies; and though the tenacity and firmness of the solid parts support the in-

equalities of the land above the level; yet the fluids pressing equally, and easily yielding to each other, do soon restore the equilibrium, if disturbed, and maintain the exact figure of the globe.

Now this force of the descent of bodies towards the centre, is not in all places alike, but is still less and less, as the distance from the centre increases; and in the said book it is demonstrated, that this force decreases as the square of the distance increases; that is, the weight of bodies, and the force of their fall is less, in parts more removed from the centre, in the proportion of the squares of the distance.

As for example: a tun weight on the surface of the earth, if it were raised to the height of 4000 miles, which is supposed the semidiameter of the earth, would weigh but a quarter of a tun, or 500 pounds weight,

If to 12000 miles, or three semidiameters from the surface, that is 4 from the centre, it would weigh but one 16th part of the weight on the surface, or a hundred and a quarter: so that it would be as easy for the strength of a man at that height to carry a tun weight, as here on the surface to carry a hundred and a quarter.

And in the same proportion do the velocities of the fall of bodies decrease: for whereas on the surface of the earth all things fall 16 feet in a second; at one semidiameter above, this fall is but 4 feet; and at three semidiameters, or four from the centre, it is but 1-16th of the fall at the surface, or but one foot in a second; and at greater distances, both weight and fall become very little, but yet at all given distances, is still something, though the effect become insensible.

At the distance of the moon
(which

{which suppose to be 60 semidiameters of the earth) 3600 pounds weigh but one pound, and the fall of bodies is but $\frac{1}{864}$ of a foot in a second, or 16 feet in a minute, that is, that a body so far off descends in a minute no more than the same at the surface of the earth would do in a second of time.

And as we said before, the same force decreasing after the same manner, is evidently found in the sun, moon, and all the planets; but more especially in the sun, whose force is prodigious, becoming sensible even at the immense distance of Saturn. This gives room to suspect that the force of gravity is in the celestial globes proportional to the quantity of matter in each of them: and the sun being at least 10000 times (for instance, though he is far bigger) as big as the earth, its gravitation, or attracting force, is found to be at least 10000 times as much as that of the earth, acting on bodies at the same distances.

Whence also, all the surprising phenomena of the flux and reflux of the sea, he shews in like manner to proceed from the same principle.

If the earth were alone, that is to say, not affected by the actions of the sun and moon, it is not to be doubted but the ocean, being equally pressed by the force of gravity towards the centre, would continue in a perfect stagnation always at the same height, without ever ebbing or flowing; but it being by him demonstrated, that the sun and moon have a like principle of gravitation towards the centres, and that the earth is within the activity of their attractions, it will plainly follow, that the equality of the pressure of gravity towards the centre will thereby be disturbed. And

though the smallness of these forces, in respect to the gravitation towards the earth's centre, renders them altogether imperceptible by any experiments we can devise, yet the ocean being fluid, and yielding to the least force, by its rising, shews where it is least prest, and where it is more prest by its sinking.

Now if we suppose the force of the moon's attraction to decrease as the square of the distance from its centre increases (as in the earth, and other celestial bodies) we shall find, that where the moon is perpendicularly either above or below the horizon, either in zenith or nadir, there the force of gravity is most of all diminished, and consequently that there the ocean must necessarily swell, by the coming in of the water from those parts where the pressure is greatest, viz. in those places where the moon is near the horizon.

It remains now to shew how naturally the moon accounts for all the particulars that have been observed about them; so that there can be no room left to doubt, but that this is the true cause thereof.

The spring-*tides* upon the new and full moons, and the neap-*tides* on the quarters, are occasioned by the attractive force of the sun, in the new and full, conspiring with the attraction of the moon, and producing a *tide* by their united forces; whereas in the quarters, the sun raises the water where the moon depresses it, and on the contrary; so as the tides are made only by the difference of their attraction.

That the force of the sun is no greater in this case, proceeds from the very small proportion the semidiameter of the earth bears to the vast distance of the sun.

It is also observed, that, *cæteris paribus*, the equinoctial spring-tides in March and September, or near them, are the highest; and the neap-tides the lowest: which proceeds from the greater agitation of the waters, when the fluid spheroid revolves about a great circle of the earth, than when it turns about in a lesser circle; it being plain, that if the moon were constituted in the pole, and there stood, the spheroid would have a fixed position, and that it would be always high-water under the poles, and low-water every where under the equinoctial: and therefore the nearer the moon approaches the poles, the less is the agitation of the ocean; which is of all the greatest when the moon is in the equinoctial, or farthest distant from the poles.

Whence the sun and moon, being either conjoined or opposite in the equinoctial, produce the greatest spring-tides; and the subsequent neap-tides being produced by the tropical-moon in the quarters, are always the least tides; whereas in June and December the spring-tides are made by the tropical-sun and moon, and therefore less vigorous; and the neap-tides by the equinoctial moon, and therefore are the stronger.

But the motions hitherto mentioned, are somewhat altered by the libration of the water; whereby though the action of the luminaries should cease, the flux and reflux of the sea would for some time continue: this conservation of the impressed motion diminishes the difference that otherwise would be between two consequent tides, and is the reason why the highest spring-tides are not precisely on the new and full moons, nor the neaps on the quarters; but generally they are

the third tides after them, and sometimes later.

All these things would regularly come to pass, if the whole earth were covered with sea very deep; but by reason of the shoalness of some places, and the narrowness of the straits by which the tides are in many places propagated, there arises a great diversity in the effect, not to be accounted for, without an exact knowledge of all the circumstances of the places; as of the position of the land, and the breadth and depth of the channels by which the tide flows; for a very slow and imperceptible motion of the whole body of the water, where it is (for example) two miles deep, will suffice to raise its surface 10 or 12 feet in a tide's time: whereas, if the same quantity of water were to be conveyed upon a channel of 40 fathoms deep, it would require a very great stream to effect it, in so large inlets as are the channel of England, and the German ocean: whence the tide is found to set strongest in those places where the sea grows narrowest, the same quantity of water being to pass through a smaller passage. This is most evident in the Streights between Portland and Cape de Hogue in Normandy, where the tide runs like a sluice, and would be yet more between Dover and Calais, if the tide coming about the island from the north did not check it. And this force being once impressed upon the water, continues to carry it above the level of the ordinary height in the ocean, particularly where the water meets a direct obstacle, as it is in St. Maloes; and where it enters into a long channel, which running far into the land, grows very straight at its extremity, as it is in the Severn-sea, at Chepstow, and Bristol.

The

The shoalness of the sea, and the intercurrent continents, are the reason that in the open ocean the time of high-water is not at the moon's appulse to the meridian, but always some hours after it, as it is observed upon all the west coast of Europe and Africa, from Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope: in all which a south-west moon makes high-water; and the same is reported to be on the west of America.

And from this theory hath Dr. Mead very learnedly accounted for the influences of the heavenly bodies, and particularly of the sun and moon, upon the human frame; by shewing the consent between the animal fluids and the atmosphere, and the consequences of their condensing or rarefying, according to the differences of external pressure.

Tiger's-foot. See *Pes Tigridis*.

Tigilium, a species of *Croton*.

Tigridis Flos. This flower is red and spotted like the skin of a tyger, whence its name. See *Raii Hist.*

Tilbury-Water. It is the strongest of the alkaline waters in England.

Tillæa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Tillandsia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and one variety.

Tilia, lime-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and seven varieties.

Tin, a genus in the class of metals. It is an imperfect metal, of a whiteness approaching to that of silver, very malleable, and readily extensible under the hammer; it hath less ductility than gold, silver, or copper; yet it hath enough to allow of its extension into very thin leaves; it hath little or no elasticity.

A *tin-wire*, one-tenth of an inch diameter, supports a weight of 49 pounds and a half, without breaking: *Tin* is scarcely at all sonorous when pure; it is the lightest of all metals: if rubbed between the hands, exhales a disagreeable odour peculiar to itself, and has a taste not less disagreeable: when bent, it makes a little crackling noise, as if it were breaking. Beaumé.

Tin Earth, a genus in the order of cryptometalline earths. Edwards.

Tin Flos, a genus in the order of cryptometalline flosses. The species have a glossy appearance, and are frequently found in different kinds of figures: some of the species are transparent, and others are opaque: the individuals are mineralized with arsenic. Edwards.

Tin Stone, a genus in the order of cryptometalline stones. The species are mineralized with arsenic. Edwards.

Tincæ Os. See *Os Tincæ*.

Tinctorius Flos, i. e. *Genefta tinctoria Germanica*.

Tinctorum Grana, i. e. *Kermes-berries*.

Tincture, from *tingo*, to dye, is any liquor saturated with ingredients of any kind. See *Extraction*.

Tinea, is a sore or tetter that discharges a salt lymph.

Tinea Capitis, scalled head. This and the *Crusta Lactea* are commonly described as distinct and unconnected diseases.

Tincal and *Tincal*, i. e. borax.

Tinitus Aurium. See *Paracusis*.

Tinus, the laurustine, a species of *Ibturnum*.

Tinus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tirucalli, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Tithymalus Helioscopius, also called *Solsequius*, *Essula Solissequa*, sun-spurge,

spurge, wart-wort, and common water-spurge.

Tithymalus Maritimus. See *Spurge*.

Tithymaloides, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Tithymalus. So Tournefort named the *Euphorbia* of Linnæus.

Titillares Venæ, the iliac veins.

Titillation, is a sensation of pleasure from the touch of some parts, but chiefly said of those concerned in generation.

Titillicum, the arm-pit.

Toad-Flax. See *Linaria*.

Toad-Flax, (*Bastard*.) *Thesium*.

Tobacco. See *Nicotiana*.

Toes. These are made up of 14 bones; the great *toe* hath two, and the rest have two each: they are like the bones of the fingers, but shorter. In the *toes* are found twelve ossa sesamoidea, as in the fingers.

Tolæ, and *Tolles*, the tonsils. M. A. Severinus applies this word to abscesses in the limbs.

Toloknianik. So the Russians name the *Uva Ursi*.

Toluifera, balsam of tolu-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tolutanum Balsamum, the balsam tolu: it is a resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the bark of a tree, of which we have various accounts: it is the *Toluifera Balsamum*, or the *Toluifera Carthagenensis*, Linn.

Tamata, *Lycopersicon*.

Tombac, (*White*.) a mixture of copper and arsenic, melted together in a crucible, gives a compound metal, which is brittle, and of a white colour, called by this name. Beaumé.

Tombac, different proportions of zinc and copper give mixtures of deeper or paler colours, approaching to that of gold. These form

the compounds called *Pinchbeck*, *Prince Rupert's Metal*, or *Similor*. Beaumé.

Tomenium, flocks: it is when the leaves of the stalks of plants are covered with a thick down.

Tomex, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tongue. See *Lingua*.

Tone, is a term in *Muscle*, signifying a certain degree of elevation or depression of sound, from the greater or lesser tensility of the strings. And hence,

Tonic, is used for that tremulous motion or vibration of the nerves and fibres, in a human body, which is much altered by their different tension.

Tonic Spasm. In a morbid state, the contractions of the muscular fibres, or of the muscles, are involuntary, and are excited by unusual and unnatural causes, when the contractions are to a violent degree, and are neither succeeded by a spontaneous relaxation, nor readily yield to an extension, either from the action of antagonist muscles, or from other extending powers applied. This state of contractions is what hath been called *Tonic Spasm*, and what may be named strictly and simply a *Spasm*. Cullen.

Tonic Convulsion, convulsion not alternating with relaxation. Aitkin's *Elements*.

Tonici, diseases from tonic spasm.

Tonsils, or *Almonds*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are great numbers of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces,

larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. When the muscle œsophagus adleth, it compresseth the ton-
sillæ.

Toothach-tree, *Zambosylum*.

Tooth-wort, (Red,) *Squamaria*.

Tooth-wort, (Whitish Purple,) a variety of the red tooth-wort.

Tooth-picks, (Spanish.) See *Visnaga*.

Tooth-wort. *Dentaria*.

Toothed Violet, *Dentaria*.

Topaz, a precious stone, a specimen of quartzose crystal. *Topazes* are met with among the species of two different genera in the order of *Quartz*. See *Gemma*.

Topus, is any gritty or earthy matter abounding in some mineral waters, and concreting upon the sides of the vessels they are long contained in, or to hard bodies lying in them; whence also from its likeness thereunto it is applied to the chalky substance which is sometimes deposited upon the joints of arthritic persons.

Topes, from *τοπος*, *locus*, a place, or part, are such things as are externally applied to any particular part.

Topinaria, the same as *Talpa*, a species of tumor in the skin of the head.

Torcularis, a press or screw; whence some parts of the body are thus called from their resemblance thereunto in shape, or for the similitude of their office. Hence also a contrivance to stop bleeding in amputations is by the surgeons thus called.

Torculum. In *Surgery*, it is a roller so applied as to form a *tournequet*.

Torcular Herophili: it is a sinus of the dura mater, so called from *Herophilus*, its discoverer.

Tordylium, hart-wort, a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. He enumerates nine species.

Torenia, a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. He enumerates but one species.

Tormentil, *Tormentilla*.

Tormentilla, septfoil, or tormentil, a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. He enumerates two species.

Tormina, is used to express pains of any kind, according to the differences of parts, or symptoms, and is variously distinguished. But in a more particular manner we express the *Gripes*, by *Tormina Ventris*.

Tornado, from the Spanish, a hurricane, or whirlwind.

Torpor, a diminution of sense and motion in a fleshy part.

Torticollis, a kind of contracture, by which the neck is bent to one side.

Tortio, a strain in a joint.

Tortura, a wry mouth.

Tortura Oris, the locked-jaw.

Touch-me-not. See *Noli me Tangere*.

Touchwood. See *Igniarius*.

Tourmaline. *Bergman* observes, that it holds a middle place betwixt the gems and the scherte; and that its colour is owing to iron.

Tournefortia, a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. He enumerates eleven species and one variety.

Tou: Sain, i. e. *Androsæmum*.

Toxica, is the name of a particular sort of poison, said to be used by the Indians to their arrows, in order to render wounds made with them incurable.

Toxicodendrum, a name of the poison-tree. See *Azyris*.

Toxicodendrum, poison-oak, a species of *Rhus*.

Toxitesia, mug-wort.

Tozzia, a genus in *Linnaeus's* botany. There is but one species.

Traces, (*Tripple Lady's*), a species of *Ophrys*.

Trachealis Arteria, the tracheal artery.

Tra-

Trachealis Vena, i. e. *Gutturalis Vena*.

Trachea. See *Aspera Arteria*.

Trachelophyma, a bronchocele.

Trachelium, throat-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Trachelium, Canterbury-bells, or great blue throat-wort, a species of *Campanula*.

Trachelo-mastoidæus, i. e. *Complexus Minor*.

Trachelophima, the bronchocele.

Trachelo-mastoidæus, from *τραχην*, *collum*, its chief origin being from the vertebra of the neck.

Trachoma, from *τραχὺς*, *rough*. In Cullen's *Nosology*, it is a variety of the *Ophthalmia Tarsi*.

Trachotomy, the same as *Bronchotomy*, which see.

Tradescantia, spider-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties nine.

Tradescanti, Michaelmas-daisy, a species of *Aster*.

Tragacanthus, goat's thorn, a species of *Astragalus*.

Tragia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and two varieties.

Tragea, is a term that hath been used to express powders grossly bear, but is now obsolete.

Tragodes, a species of *Fagara*.

Tragopogon, goat's-beard, fassafy, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Tragopyrum, *Fagopyrum*.

Tragorchis, a species of *Orchis*.

Tragus, a species of *Salsola*.

Tragus, is a protuberance of the ear, opposite to the antitragus. See *Ear*.

Translucent, from *trans*, *through*, and *luceo*, *to shine*, the same as *Transparent*, which see.

Transfusion, from *trans*, *through*,

and *fundo*, *to pour*, is chiefly used for the letting the blood of one animal out, so as to be immediately received by another; but this is found not reducible to any good purpose in the practice of physic, notwithstanding what may be said thereof in theory.

Transmutation, from *trans*, *through*, and *muto*, *to change*, hath been a term much used amongst chemists for the changing one metal into another; but such pretensions are now only laughed at.

Transparent, from *trans*, *through*, and *appareo*, *to appear*, is any thing that may be seen through, which, probably, is because the pores of such bodies are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the plane of their surface, and so consequently do let the rays of light pass freely through them without being refracted.

Transpiration, from *trans*, *through*, and *spiro*, *to breathe*, the same as *Perspiration*, which see.

Transversalis Abdominis, is a muscle that lies under the obliqui, and arises from the cartilago xiphoides, from the extremities of the false ribs, from the transverse apophyses of the vertebræ of the loins: it is fixed in the inner side of the spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the os pubis, and linea alba. This with the *Obliqui*, (which see,) unites its tendons, as it approaches the linea alba, and is the only muscle that is cut in the operation of the bubonocèle: it has a fine and thin membrane that closes exactly its ring or hole, through which the vessels pass.

Transversales Nasi. These muscles run from the upper part of the upper lip to the ridge of the nose.

Transversales, a name for the *Teres Minor*.

Trans-

Transversalis Anticus Primus : it is situated between the basis of the occipitis and the transverse apophysis of the first vertebra of the neck.

Transversalis Anticus Secundus, is fixed near the middle of the transverse apophysis of the second vertebra of the neck by one end, and by the other near the basis of the first.

Transversalis Colli, is a part of the

Transversalis Dorsi. Some make three of this muscle, viz. the *Sacer*, the *Semispinatus*, and *Transversalis Colli*. It ariseth from the os sacrum, and from all the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins, back, and neck, except the two first, and is inserted by so many distinct tendons into all their superior spines. It moves the whole spine obliquely backwards.

Transversalis Humeri, the same as *Teres Minor*, which see.

Transversalis Pedis, comes from the bone of the metatarsus, that sustains the toe next the little toe, and passing across the other bones, it is inserted into the os sesamoides of the great toe: its use is to bring all the toes close to one another.

Transversalis Penis, arises from the ischium, just by the erectores, and runs obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra. It helps to press the veins upon the back of the penis against the os pubis, which is the cause of erection.

Transversales Digitorum. These muscles belong to the first phalanges of the toes.

Transversalis Urethra, is a digastric muscle: its two extremities are fixed in the branches of the ossa pubis.

Transversio Spinalis, Colli, Dorsi, and Lumbares, i. e. *Multifidus Spinæ*.

Transversus, i. e. *Pronator*.

Transversus Externus Carpi Ligamentum, is fixed in the extremity of the radius and the os orbiculare.

Transversus internus Carpi, is an annular ligament.

Trapa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Trapezoides, (*Os*), the second bone in the second row in the wrist.

Trapezius, from *τραπέζα*, which denotes in *Geometry*, a kind of quadrilateral figure, but properly it signifies *mensa*, a table; hence some call this the *Table Muscle*.

Trapezium, is a species of quadrangle, consisting of four unequal sides. Whence,

Trapezius, is a name given to the muscle *Cucullaris*, (which see,) for its likeness in shape thereunto.

Trap-stone. It is a black species of *Petra Vulgaris*, of a firm, compact, solid structure, interspersed with some shining granules: it is found in Sweden. Edwards.

Traulus, i. e. *Traulotis*.

Traulotis, the *Psellismus Ringens*.

Traveller's Joy. See *Vita Aiba*.

Traumatic, from *τραυματιζω*, *vulnero*, to wound, are such medicines as are given in case of wounds, in inward sores, or bruises, the same as *Vulnerary*.

Treacle-mustard, *Thlaspi*.

Trees, and shrubs of our native growth in England, are thus distinguished by Mr. John Ray: I. Such as have their flower disjoined and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. *Nueiferous ones*, or such as bear nuts, as the walnut-tree, the hazle-nut tree, the beach, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. *Coniferous ones*, or such as bear a squammose or scaly fruit, of a kind of conical figure, and of a woody or hard substance, in which are many seeds, which when they are ripe, the cone opens or gapes, in all its several cells and partitions, and so they drop out. Of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, which in our gardens

dens is called the *Scotch Fir*; the common alder-tree, and the birch-tree. 3. *Bacciferous ones*, or such as bear berries, as the juniper and yew-tree. 4. *Lanigerous ones*, or such as bear a woolly and downy substance, as the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, (having an imperfect flower) in leafy membranes, or cases, as the horn-beam, or hard-beam, called in some places the *Hornbeam*. II. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous, and these are either with the flower placed on the top of the fruit; or else have it adhering to the base or bottom of the fruit. 1. *Trees and shrubs with the flower placed on the top or upper part of the fruit*: of these some are *pomiferous*, as apples and pears; and some *bacciferous*, as the forb or service-tree, the white or haw-thorn, the wild-rose, sweet-briar, currants, the great bilberry-bush, honey-suckle, ivy, &c. 2. *Trees whose flower adheres to the base or bottom of the fruit*, are either such as have their fruit moist and soft when ripe, as, (1.) *Pruniferous ones*, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle, as the black-thorn or sloe-tree, the black and white bullace-tree, the black cherry, &c. (2.) *Bacciferous ones*, as the strawberry-tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water-elder, the dwarf, a large laurel the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dogberry-tree, the sea black-thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and the spindle-tree or prick-wood. Such as have their fruit dry when it is ripe, as the bladder nut-tree, the box-tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule

or sweet-willow, common heath, broom, dyer's-weed, furze or gorse, the lime-tree, &c.

Tree Moss, a species of *Lichen*.

Trefoil, (*Base*.) See *Cytisus*.

Trefoil, (*Italian radiated*,) a species of *Medicago*.

Trefoil, (*Mediterranean*,) a species of *Medicago*.

Trefoil, (*Polymorphous*,) a species of *Medicago*.

Trefoil, (*Melilot*) a species of *Medicago*.

Trefoil, (*Shrubby moon*,) a species of *Medicago*.

Trefoil, (*Narrow-leaved Marsh*,) a variety of broad-leaved marsh-trefoil.

Trefoil, (*Heart*.) See *Medicago Arabica*.

Trefoil, (*Bird's-foot*.) See *Lotus*.

Trefoil, (*Broad-leaved Marsh*,) a species of *Menianthes*.

Trefoil, *Trifolium*.

Tremella, (*Jelly*.) See *Noctuc*.

Tremella, (*Star-jelly*,) a genus in Linnaeus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or thongs. He enumerates nine species.

Tremella Auricula, Jew's-ear, or eared-tremella, a species of *Tremella*.

Tremor, is an involuntary trembling of the nerves, like a palsy.

Trepanatio, the operation of trepanning.

Trepanum, the trepan. It is an instrument like a joiner's whimble, used for sawing out pieces of the skull, in order to elevate depressions thereof, and other purposes. The part called the *Saw* or *Crown*, is cylindrical, with teeth round its lower edge.

Trephine. This is an instrument used for the same purposes as the trepan, but preferable, because of the great convenience of holding it, and leaning on one side or other of the saw, as we find it necessary.

Tidwia,

Trevia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Trexia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Triandria, from τρεῖς, *tres*, *three*, and ἀνδρ, *maritus*, *a husband*, Linnæus's third class, consisting of those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with three stamina.

Triangularis Labii, called also *Depressor Labii Superioris*, is a muscle that ariseth from the lower edge of the lower jaw, between the masseter and the quadratus, and ascending by the angle of the mouth to the upper jaw.

Triangularis Pectoris, is a muscle that ariseth from the lower part of the inside of the sternum, and is inserted into the cartilages where they join the bones of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and sometimes seventh, true ribs: it helps to contract the cavity of the breast in expiration.

Triangularis Vena, a name for the external jugular vein, where it passes through the triangularis muscle.

Trianthema, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Tribulus, caltrops, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Tribulus Aquaticus, water-caltrops.

Trica Lumborum, a species of *Plica Polonica*.

Tricaudalis, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Triceps Auris, i. e. *Abductor Auris*.

Triceps, three-headed, is a muscle that hath three originations, and also three insertions, and may be conveniently divided into three muscles. The first arises from the

os pubis, and is inserted into the linea aspera of the thigh-bone; the second arises from the lower part of the os pubis, and is inserted about the middle of the linea aspera; the third arises from the os pubis, where it joins the ischium, and is inserted into the internal and lower apophyses of the thigh-bone. They pull the thigh-bone downwards, and turn it a little outwards.

Trichiasis, from τριχῆς, *a hair*. It is a preternatural direction of the eye-lashes towards the globe of the eye; when there is a double row of the eye-lashes upon the internal surface of the eye-lids, it is called *Distachiasis*.

Trichiasis, the inversion of the eye-lashes so that they wrinkle the eye and excite inflammation in it.

Trichilia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Trichomanes, goldilocks, a genus in Linnæus's botany, in the order *Filices*, or fern. He enumerates eleven species.

Trichoma, the same as *Plica*.
Trichomanes, common maiden-hair, a species of *Asplenium*.

Trichostema, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Trichosanthes, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

Tricosanthes, i. e. *Trichosanthes*.
Tricocco, (*Brasilian yellow-flowering*) a species of *Tryallis*.

Tricornes. So muscles are called which have three terminations.

Tricuspides Valvula, the name of three valves which are placed at the mouth of the right ventricle of the heart, just at its juncture with the auricle.

Tridax, Veracrucian star-wort, a
3 F genus

genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Trientalis, chick-weed, winter-green. There is but one species.

Trifolium, trefoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties fifty-six.

Trigeminus Musculus, i. e. *Complexus*

Triglochin, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Trigonella, fenugreek, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and one variety.

Trigynia, from τρεῖς, tres, three, and γυν, mulier, a woman, the third order of the first thirteen classes, except the first, the fourth, and the seventh, in the Linnæan system: it includes those plants which in their fructification discover three styli, which are considered in the Sexual System, as the female organs of generation.

Trillium, herb Paris, or true-love, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Trilix, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Trine Dimension, or three-fold dimension, is length, breadth, and thickness.

Trinitas, a name of the *Trifolium*, and for the *Viola tricolor*.

Trioecia, from τρεῖς, tres, three, and οἶκος, domus, a house, the third order in the class *Polygamia* of Linnæus. There is but one genus of the order, viz. the *Ficus*, in which there are male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, produced separately on different plants.

Trionum, a species of *Hibiscus*.

Triorchis, a person with three testicles; also a name for a species of *Orchis*.

Triosteum, false ipecacuanha, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Triopteris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Tripastrum Appellides, a machine for restoring fractures and dislocations, so named because it resembled a machine invented by Appellides and Archimedes, and because it was worked with three cords.

Triplaris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tripolium, a species of *Mesembryanthemum*.

Tripolium, sea star-wort, a species of *Aster*.

Tripoly, a species of non-effervescent chalks. Edwards.

Tripsacum, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath two species.

Tripteris, a species of *Valeriana*.

Triquetra Offa: they are also called *Wormiana*, from Wormius, who first observed them.

Trismus, from τριζω vel τεριζω, strido, to gnash, the locked jaw. Dr. Cullen hath placed this disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*; he then ranked it as a different genus, but now considers it as a variety of the *Tetanus*: he defines it to be a spastic rigidity of the lower jaw.

Trismus, the locked-jaw. It is a tetany of the muscles that bring the lower jaw close to the upper.

Trismus Nascentium, commonly, but improperly, called the *Falling of the Jaw*. It is a tetanic complaint which attacks infants in the course of the second week after their birth. Its chief symptom is a locked-jaw, but the disorder does not appear to differ from the *Tetanus*, which see. It is generally fatal in two or three days; and is never expected after the child is a fortnight old.

Trissago, i. e. *Chamædrys*; also *Scordium*.

Tritæphia, from τριταῖος, tertian, and φῶς, of a like nature, or original.

It is an epithet of a fever much of a nature with a tertian, and taking its rise from it. Some call it a *Continued Tertian*. It is remittent or intermittent.

Tritæophya Causus, the *Causus* of Hippocrates.

Tritæus, the same as *Tritæophya*.

Triticum, wheat, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates seventeen.

Tritoricum, a glass for separating the oil from the water, which is obtained by distilling: it is also called a *Separatory Glass*.

Trituration, from *tero*, to wear, or *grind*, is reducing any substances to powder, upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called *Levigation*. See *Dispensatory*.

Triumfetta, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species and one variety.

Trixago, a species of *Rhinanthus*.

Trochanter, called also *Rotator*. There is the *major* and *minor*, or greater and lesser: they are two apophyses in the upper part of the thigh-bone, in which the tendons of many muscles are terminated.

Trocar, the name of an instrument used to discharge the water with in an ascites.

Trochisci, troches, is a form of medicine to hold in the mouth, to dissolve, as lozenges, or for the preservation of species that would otherwise decay.

Trochlea, a pulley, which is accounted one of the mechanical powers. Hence,

Trochleares, is a name given to the oblique muscle of the eye, because they pull the eye obliquely upwards or downwards, as if turned like a pulley. And,

Trochloides, is a particular kind of articulation, most remarkable in

the first and second vertebræ of the neck.

Trollius, globe-ranunculus, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Trophis, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tropici Morbi, are such diseases as are most frequent under or near the tropics.

Tropæolum, cress, or nasturtium, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species and one variety.

True love, *Trillium*.

True-love. See *Paris*.

Truffles. See *Tuber*.

Trumpet-tree. See *Cecropia*.

Trumpet-flower. See *Bignonia*.

Truncus, is the main stem or body of any thing, in distinction to limbs or branches, which spring therefrom. A *trunk* in the Linnæan system, is that part which produces the leaves and fructification, and is of seven kinds, viz, 1. *Caulis*, or stem. 2. *Culmus*, a straw, the stem or trunk of grass. 3. *Scapus*, a stalk. 4. A *Peduncle*, or foot-stalk of a flower, being a partial trunk which raises the fructification, but not the leaves. 5. A *Petiole* or foot-stalk of a leaf. 6. *Frons*, a species of trunk, composed of a branch and leaf blended together, as in palms and ferns. 7. *Stipes*, the base of a frons. Former botanists applied the word *Truncus* to trees only.

Tsiampacu, a species of *Miche- lia*.

Tuba Ariostolicea, i. e. *Tuba Eustachiana*.

Tuba Eustachiana: it was first discovered by Alcmaeon, a disciple of Pythagoras: he called it the *Auditory Passage*. Eustachius claims the first discovery, and from him it hath its present name.

Tubæ Fallopianæ: they begin at the

the uterus, and terminate at the ovaria. Fallopius discovered them.

Tube novus Valsalvæ Musc. i. c. *Palato-salpingæus*.

Tubera, tumors of the solid parts not dropical, as hardened glands, &c.

Tubér, solid puff-balls, or truffles, a species of *Lycoperdon*.

Tuberaria, a species of *Cistus*.

Tubercula, tubercles, are little tumors that suppurate, and discharge pus, often found in the lungs.

Tuberculum, a tubercle, or little tumor, the same as phyma. See *Vomica*.

Tuberculum Loweri. See *Cor*.

Tuberosè, polianthes.

Tuberosus, is a term applied to such roots as are knobby, from *tuber*, signifying strictly a *truffle*, or a subterraneous mushroom, which such roots resemble.

Tulbagia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Tulipa, tulip, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species: the varieties are numerous.

Tulip-tree, (*Laurel-leaved*.) See *Magnolia*.

Tulip-tree. See *Tulipifera*.

Tulip, (*African*.) See *Hæmanthus*.

Tulipifera, Virginian tulip-tree, a species of *Liriodendrum*.

Tumidosi, diseases that enlarge the body, or parts thereof.

Tubera, tumors of the solid parts, not dropical.

Tumidum, i. e. *Bronchocele*.

Tumor, a swelling, expresses every kind of preternatural rising on the body, and is diversified and distinguished into subordinate species by the particular circumstances or accidents attending them.

Tuna, that variety of opuntia, called *Greater Indian Fig* with awl-shaped spines.

Tunica Albuginea, the white membrane. See *Generation*, *Parts of*, *proper to Men*.

Tunica Cornea. See *Cornea*.

Tunica Retiformis, the net-like membrane. See *Amphiblastroides*.

Tunica Vaginalis. See *Generation*, (*Parts of*, *proper to Women*.)

Tupelo-tree, *Nyssa*.

Turbinata Ossa. See *Ethmoides Ossa*, and *Spongiosa Ossa*.

Turbinatum, the pineal gland.

Turbo, signifies the covering which some countries wear upon their heads, of a conic figure. Whence, in natural philosophy,

Turbinated, is applied to the parts of plants, and many other things that have a resemblance to a turban in shape, or are of a conical figure.

Turbith, a species of *Seseli*.

Turbith. See *Turpethum Albaum*.

Turcica Sella, i. e. *Sphenoidalis Sella*.

Turgescence, is any over-fulness or swelling.

Turiones, are the first young tender shoots which plants do annually put forth.

Turkey Feather. See *Fucus Pavonicus*.

Turkey Stone, a variety of the white species of the *Petra Vulgaris*. It is of a very firm and compact texture, and capable of a tolerable polish. Edwards.

Turnerick. See *Curcuma*.

Turnep, (*French*.) a variety of *Napa*.

Turnep. See *Rapa*.

Turnera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and one variety.

Turpethum Album, turbith, a species of *Convolvulus*.

Turpethum Minerali, i. e. *Mer. Emetic. Flav.*

Turpentine-tree. See *Pistachia*, and *Terebinthus*.

Turn-

Turnsol. See *Heliotropium*.

Turræa, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Turrita, a species of *Arabis*.

Turritis, Tower-mustard, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Turunda, and

Turundula, signify a *tent* for a wound, or any thing to be thrust into an orifice or capacity.

Tussilago, colt's-foot, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species and two varieties.

Tussis, a cough, proceeds from various causes, and is therefore as variously to be treated.

Tussis Epidemica. See *Influenza*.

Tussis Convulsiva, i. e. *Pertussis*.

Tussis Ferina, i. e. *Pertussis*.

Tutia, tutty. It is an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Persia.

Tutsan, (*Canadian Spreading*.) See *Afcyron*.

Tutsan, (*Upright*) *Androsæmum*.

Twayblade, *Ophrys*.

Twayblade, *Ophrys*.

Tylisma, *Acorn*.

Ty'osis. So the *Ophthalmia Trachoma*, Sauvage, is called when it is callous.

Tympanites, from *τυμπανίζω*, to sound like a drum, is that particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping : from

Tympanum, a drum; which is from its resemblance thereunto, applied to a part of the ear.

Typha, cat's-tail, or reed-mace,

a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Typhodes, a kind of ardent fever, such as is usually attendant on erysipelas of any of the viscera.

Typhomania, from *τυφος*, and *μανια*. In Galen's *Exegesis*, it is said to be a disorder complicated of a pleurisy and lethargy. Though the patient is delirious, he yet labours under a sleepy coma. Dr. Cullen thinks it is a symptomatic kind of apoplexy.

Typhonia, i. e. *Typhomania*.

Typhomania, from *τυφος*, smoke, and *μανια*, madness. It is a kind of combination of a phrenzy with a lethargy.

Typhus Carcerum, jail-fever; it is one of the severer kinds of *typhus*.

Typhus Castrensis, the camp-fever; it is one of the severer kinds of *typhus*.

Typhus Ictericus. See *Biliofus Ardens Febris*.

Typhus, the nervous fever.

Typolites, i. e. *Typolithus*.

Typolithus, from *τυπος*, type, and *λίθος*, stone. In natural history, this name is given to stones or fossils, on which are impressed the figures of various animals and vegetables.

Typus, is the constant order observed by a fever, in its intention and remission, signifying the same with *period*, or *circuit*, from *τυπώω*, *verbero*, to beat, or afflict.

Tyrosis, from *τυρος*, cheese, a coagulating or curdling of milk in the stomach, after the manner of cheese.

U.

ULCER. It is a genus in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, in the class *Locales*, and order *Dyalyses*. He defines it to be a purulent or ichorous solution of continuity in a soft part.

Ulcer, Depascent, i. e. Herpes Exedens,

Ulcer, Phagedenic, i. e. Herpes exedens,

Mr. Bell, in his *Surgery*, divides *ulcers* into two classes, viz. *local*, and *constitutional*. The species belonging to the first class are,

The simple purulent *ulcer*,

The simple vitiated *ulcer*,

The fungous *ulcer*,

The sinous *ulcer*,

The callous *ulcer*,

The carious *ulcer*,

The cancerous *ulcer*,

The cutaneous *ulcer*.

Of the second class are, the venereal, the scorbutic, and the scrophulous *ulcer*, *ulcers* in the tonsils, *ulcers* in the womb.

Uicerofa, i. e. Gutta Rosacea.

Ulcus, is a preternatural discharge of matter of various kinds from any part, from a solution or discontinuity of texture.

Ulex, furze, whins, gorse, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and six varieties,

Uliginosum, great bilberry-bush, a species of *Vaccinium*.

Ulmaria, called also *Regina Præti*, queen of the meadow, and meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmar*. Linn.

Ulmaria, meadow-sweet, a species of *Spiræa*,

Ulmus, the elm-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and fourteen varieties.

Ulmus Montana Theophrasti. See *Pseudosantalum*.

Ulna, called also sometimes *Focile Majus*, and *Cubitus*, is a long and hard bone, with a cavity in its middle: it lies on the inside of the fore-arm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist. It is big at its upper end, and grows smaller to its lower end. At its upper it has two processes, which are received into the fore and hind sinuses of the extremity of the humerus. The foremost process is small and short. The hindmost, called *ὀλεκράνον*, is bigger and longer: it stays the fore-arm when it comes to a straight line with the arm. Betwixt these processes, it has a semi-circular sinus, which receives the inner protuberance of the lower end of the humerus, upon which we bend and extend our fore-arm. And along the middle of that there runs a small ridge, by which this bone is articulated to the humerus by ginglymus. Had the articulation here been an arthrodia, the joint must have been much weaker, but the hand could have received no more motion from it than it has now from the shoulder.

The inside of this upper end has a small sinus, which receives the circumference of the round head of the radius. Its lower extremity, which is round and small, is received into a sinus in the lower end of the radius; and upon this

extremity it has a short and small process, from which the ligaments, which tie it to the bones of the wrist, arise. This process serves to keep the bones of the wrist in their place.

Ulnaris Arteria, i. e. *Cubitalis Arteria*.

Ulnaris Externus, i. e. *Extensor Carpi Radialis*.

Ulnaris Gracilis, i. e. *Palmaris Longus*.

Ulnaris, the nerve so called. See *Cervicales*.

Ulon, plu. *Ula*, the gums. Pollux says the flesh on the outside the teeth is called *Ula*, and on the inside *Enula*.

Ultramentum, ultra-marine. See *Lazuli Lapis*.

Ulua, laver, a genus in Linnæus's botany, of the order of *Algas*, or thongs. He enumerates thirteen species and one variety.

Umbilicalis Arteria. It is a continuation of the *Hypogastric Artery*, which see.

Umbilicalis Vasæ, umbilical vessels. There are four ligamentary vessels called by this name.

Umbilicus, is properly the *navel*, which is a collection of vessels wrapped up in a production of the chorion and amnion, which is generally about a foot and a half long, that the motion of the fœtus might not pull the placenta from the womb.

Umbilical Region. It begins in adults about two fingers breadth above the navel, at a transverse line, supposed to be drawn between the last false ribs on each side, and ends below the navel, at another transverse line, supposed to be drawn parallel to the former, between the two cristæ of the os ilium. This region is divided into three parts: one middle, which is properly the

umbilical, and two lateral, called *Iliæ*, or the flanks; and they comprehend the space between the false ribs and upper part of the os ilium on each side. Winslow.

Umbilicus quasi umbo-ilium, the middle of the loins.

Umbilicus Veneris. i. e. *Cotyledon Major*. It is also the name of a species of saxifrage.

Umbilicus, penny-wort, (wall,) a species of *Cotyledon*.

Umbelliferous Plants, are such as have their tops branched, and spread out like an umbrella, on each little subdivision of which there is growing a small flower, as fennel, dill, &c. and the tops of these are called *Umbels* by some writers.

Umbrella-tree, a species of *Magnolia*.

Una Crispa, a species of *Ribes*.

Unciforme Os, the fourth bone of the second row in the wrist.

Unedo, common strawberry-tree, a species of *Arbutus*.

Unguentaria, the nutmeg.

Unguentum, an ointment.

Unguis Cati, a species of *Mimosa*.

Unguis, a Nail, which see.

Unguis Os. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Unguis Cati, a species of *Bignonia*.

Unguis, also called *Pterygion*: it is a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, of the shape of a man's nail, whence its name; it is a kind of *Pblyctæne*, which see.

Unguis. So the ancients called that sort of articulation which we term *Suture*.

Unguis Odoratus, sweet-hoof. See *Blatta Byzantia*.

Unguis; in *Botany*, it is the white and inferior part of the leaves of roses, and some other flowers.

Ungula; it is that disorder in the eye, called *Unguis*.

Ungula Cabalina, colt's-foot.

Uniform Motion. See *Equable Motion*.

Unio, a pearl. See *Margarita*.

Uniola, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are four species.

Unona, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species.

Unxia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Upsiloides, i. e., *Os Hyoides*.

Urachus. See *Fætus*.

Urceola, *Urceolaris*, *Urceolivitrei*, a name for the *Parictaria*, from its use in scouring glasses.

Uredo, an itch, a burning of the skin; also the acute nettle-rash.

Urena, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are three species.

Urent, any thing that is hot and burning, from *uro*, to burn.

Uretes, ureters, from *epov*, urine. See *Renes*.

Ureters, are two long and small canals, which come from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side: they lie between the doubling of the peritonæum, and descending in the form of an S, they pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. They are composed of three coats: the first is from the peritonæum; the second is made of small oblique muscular fibres; and the third, which is very sensible, has several small glands, which separate a slimy liquor to defend it against the acrimony of the urine. The neighbouring parts furnish them with blood-vessels, and their nerves come from the intercostals, and from the vertebræ of the loins. Their cavity is sometimes contracted in three or four places, especially towards the bladder. Such as are subject to the gravel, and given to excessive drinking, have them sometimes so much dilated, that one

may put the end of one's little finger into them. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder: and their obstruction causes a suppression of urine.

Ureteritica, (*Ischuria*), suppression of urine from inflammation of the ureters. Sauvage.

Ureterolithica, (*Ischuria*), suppression of urine from calculi in the ureters. Sauvage.

Ureterothromboides, suppression of urine, from clotted blood in the ureters, Sauvage.

Ureterophlegmatica, suppression of urine from mucous in the ureters. Sauvage.

Uretropyica, suppression of urine from pus in the ureters. Sauvage.

Ureterostomatica, suppression of urine from obstruction in the lower orifice of the ureter. Sauvage.

Urethrobymenoides, a suppression of urine from a membrane rendering the urethra imperforate. Sauvage.

Urethrolithica, a suppression of urine from a stone obstructing the urethra. Sauvage.

Urethrophlegmatica, a suppression of urine from mucus obstructing the urine. Sauvage.

Urethriothromboides, a suppression of urine from coagulated blood in the urethra. Sauvage.

Urethropyica, a suppression of urine from pus obstructing the urethra. Sauvage.

Urethrelmintica, a suppression of urine from worms in the urethra, Sauvage.

Urethritica, a suppression of urine from inflammation in the urethra. Sauvage.

Urethra, is a pipe along the under side of the corpora cavernosa, which is about 12 or 13 inches long, beginning at the neck of the bladder, from which it receives the urine; and bending to the lower part of the os pubis, it turns up to the roots

roots of the corpora cavernosa, and is continued to the end of the yard. The sides of this pipe are composed of two membranes, and a middle spongy substance like that of the corpora cavernosa, except at the end which joins the neck of the bladder, where the distance between the membrane is small, and filled up with a thin and red glandulous substance, whose excretory ducts piercing the inner membrane, pour into the pipe a mucilaginous liquor. See *Generation, Parts of, proper to Men*.

Urinaria, a species of *Phyllanthus*.

Urnwort. See *Chironia*.

Urine, which is that part of the blood that washes off by the kidneys. And,

Urinous, is any thing resembling urine, in its most sensible qualities, as saltness, smell, &c.

Urinaria Fistula, the same as *Urethra*, so called from the office to convey the urine.

Urorrhœas, the urine passing from the urethra through some erosion in the perinæum.

Urtica, nettle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eighteen species and one variety.

Urtica Marina, sea-blubber.

Urticaria, the acute nettle-rash.

Urticata, i. e. *Urticaria*.

Urucu, i. e. *Bixa Orellana*, Lin.

Uteraria, uterine or hysteric medicines: these are of three sorts, viz. *Emmenagoga*, *Aristolochia*, and *Echolica*.

Uteri. Hæmorrhagia, excessive menses.

Uterus, the womb. See *Generation, Parts of, proper to Women*.

Utricularia, bladder-wort, or hooded milfoil, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nine species.

Utriculus, the uterus.

Utriformis, abscesses, i. e. *Oedemofarcoma*.

Uva Grecina, crane-berries.

Uva Passa, a grape dried in the sun, the fruit of the *Vitis Vinifera*, Linn.

Uvaria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Uvaria, a species of *Aletris*, which see.

Uvatio, i. e. *Staphyloma*.

Uva Ursi, bear's-grape, a species of *Arbutus*.

Uvea Membrana, and

Uvea Tunica. See *Eye*.

Uvea. So the *Posterior Lamina* of the iris has been called. Some call the choroides by the name of *Uvea*, and the coloured part they call *Iris*. The ancients, (who chiefly dissected animals,) called it *Uvea*, from its resembling an unripe grape, in grazing animals.

Uvedalia, a species of *Polyunia*.

Uvularia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Uvula; it is also called *Sion* and *Gargareon*: it hangs from the middle of the *Pallatum Molle* down into the throat, acting as a valve.

V.

VACCARIA, i.e. *Uva-Ursi*. *Vaccini*, a name for several sorts of *Vitifidæa*; also of the *Uva-Ursi*.

Vaccinium, whortle-berry, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates fourteen species and one variety.

Vaccinium Cantabricum. So Hudson named the Irish-worts, or *Erica Dabeoci* of Linnæus.

Vacuum. See *Laws of Nature*, under the word *Nature*.

Vaga, an erratic kind of intermitting fever, returning at more than ten days from each fit.

Vagina. It is a name given to other parts of the body, as to the capsula glissonis, which is called *Vagina Portæ*; a coat of the testes is called *Vaginalis Tunica*. (See *Testes*.) And this name is given also to a coat of the œsophagus, and of the spinal marrow.

Vagina. See *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Women*.)

Vagina Hepatica, the same as *Capsula Communis*, which see. And

Vaginalis Tunica, the same as *Elythroides*, which see under *Generation*, (*Parts of, proper to Women*.) The forementioned parts are all distinguished by this name from their shape, *vagina* signifying a *sheath*, *scabbard*, or *case*.

Valantia, mug-weed, or cross-wort, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates eight species.

Valeria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Valeriana, valerian, a genus in

Linnæus's botany. He enumerates twenty species and seven varieties.

Valerianelloides, an American plant described by Boerhaave.

Valerianthemum, i.e. *Rapunculus*.

Valerianoides Cærulcus Umbellatus.

Valerian, (*Garden*,) *Pbu*.

Valerian, *Valeriana*.

Valerian, (*Greck*.) See *Polemonium*.

Valerianella, *Valeriana*.

Valetudinarian, is used for a sickly person, or one always anxious about his health; because,

Valetudo, signifies strictly *health*; but is sometimes also used for a distempered habit.

Valgus, bow-legged.

Vallea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Valisteria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is one species and one variety.

Vallum, the eye-brow; also a species of bandage.

Valva; from *valvæ*, *folding-doors*, a valve.

Valves, are little thin membranes in the vessels, as it were, like folding doors, to prevent a reflux of any fluid by the same canal. They have different names according to the diversity of their shapes, as *figmoides*, *semilunares*, &c.

Valvulæ Constrictæ. See *Intestines*.

Valvular lymphatic vessels. The lymphatic system in most animals, but particularly in man and quadruped,

drupeds, is full of valves. These valves are much more frequent than in the common veins, and hence these *lymphatics* have sometimes been distinguished by this name.

Valvula Palati, i. e. *Palatum Molle*.

Valvulus, i. c. *Iliac Passio*.

Vandellia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He hath but one species.

Vanilla, a species of *Epidendrum*.

Vapours. in a medical sense, it generally signifies the same as the *Hypochondriac* and *Hysterical Affections*; it is also called *Low Spirits*. Dr. Cullen says, in his account of the hypochondriac disease, that, in certain persons there is a state of mind distinguished by a concurrence of the following circumstances: a languor, listlessness, or want of resolution and activity, with respect to all undertakings; a disposition to seriousness, sadness, and timidity; as to all future events, an apprehension of the worst, or most unhappy state of them, and therefore, often upon slight ground an apprehension of great evil. Such persons are particularly attentive to the state of their own health, to every the smallest change of feeling in their bodies; and, from any unusual feeling, perhaps of the slightest kind, they apprehend great danger, and even death itself. In respect to all these feelings and fears, there is commonly the most obstinate belief and persuasion. Cullen's *First Lines*, vol. iii.

Vapours, in a medical sense, signifies pretty much the same as *Hysterical Affection*, which see; but in physics, any watery exhalations. On which subject Dr. Halley hath shewn, that if an atom of water be expanded into a shell or bubble, whose diameter shall be ten times as great as before, such an atom

will be specifically lighter than air, and will rise so long as that status, or warm spirit, which first separated it from the mass of water, shall continue to distend it to the same degree. But then that warmth declining, and the air growing cooler, and withal specifically lighter, these vapours will stop at a certain region of the air, or else descend.

If therefore it should be supposed, that the whole earth were covered with water, and that the sun, as now, should make his diurnal course round it, this learned person thinks that the air would be impregnated with a certain quantity of aqueous vapours, which it would retain in it like salts dissolved in water; and that the sun in the day-time warming this air, that part of the atmosphere would sustain a greater proportion of vapours (as warm water will hold more salts dissolved in it than cold,) which on the absence of the vapours at night would be discharged in dews.

And in this case he concludes, there could be no diversity of weather, other than periodically every year alike; the mixture of all terrestrial, saline, and heterogenous vapours being here excluded: which he judges to be, when variously compounded and driven by winds, the causes of those various seasons and changes of weather which we now find.

But if instead of an earth covered all over with water, you suppose the sea interspersed about wide and spacious tracts of lands, and also divided by high ridges of mountains, such as the Pyrenean, the Alps, and the Appennine, in Europe; Taurus, Caucasus, Imaus, &c. in Asia; Mount Atlas, and the Mountains of the Moon in Africa; and the Andes, and Apalachean Mountains in America:

rica: each of which far surpasses the usual height to which the aqueous *vapours* of themselves ascend, and on the tops of which the air is so cold and rarified, as to retain but a small part of those *vapours* which are brought hither by the winds.

The *vapours* therefore thus raised from the sea, and by the winds carried over the low lands to those ridges of mountains, are there compelled by the stream of the air to mount with it up to their tops, where the water presently precipitates, gleeting down by the crannies of the stones; and part of the *vapour* entering into the caverns of the hills, the water thereof gathers, as in an alembic, in the basons of stone: and these being once full, the overplus of the water runs down at the lowest place of the bason, and breaking out by the sides of the hills, forms single springs; many of which running down by the valleys, between the ridges of the hills, and, after uniting, form little rivulets or brooks; and many of these meeting again, in a common channel, form large rivers.

Varicella, chicken-pox.

Varici formes Parasitæ: they are continuous to the *Epididymides*, and are so called, because they are vessels which appear full of flexures and contortions like the varices.

Varicocle, is a varicose distension of the veins of the scrotum.

Varicosum Corpus, the same as *Corpus Pyramidale*, which see.

Varicula, a diminutive of *varix*.

Varietas, variety, the fourth subdivision in the Linnæan system: it comprehends the various appearances observable in plants produced from the same kind of seed. The causes of this variety are the differences of

climate, situation, or soil; and the mode of their appearance is either in magnitude, plenitude, shape, colour, taste, or smell.

Variolæ, the small-pox, a distemper well known, and to be so variously diversified, that it requires a great variety in the method of management.

Variola Discreta, the distinct small-pox.

Variola Japonica, the confluent small-pox.

Variolosa, small-pox.

Variola Lymphatica, i. e. *Varicella*.

Varicum, (Os,) the *Os Cuboides*.

Varix, is a little dilatation in the veins, where the blood turns in a kind of eddy, and makes a knot upon the part.

Varnish-tree. See *Vernix*.

Varronia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species.

Varus, a pimple. Dr. Cullen places these as a variety of *Phlogosis Phlegmone*.

Vasa Brevia. See *Splenica Arteria*.

Vasa Præparantia, the spermatic chord.

Vas Breve, is a short vein passing from the stomach to the spleen.

Vascaria, a species of *Saponaria*.

Vasa, is applied to all the parts of the body having any resemblance to vessels which are, according to the parts or offices, distinguished into *Deferentia*, *Præparantia*, *Lactea*, *Seminalia*, &c.

Vasa, in Botany; vegetables are composed of at least three species of vessels, viz. *Vasa Succosa*, which convey their juices; *Utriculi*, which preserve them; and *Tracheæ*, which attract the air, like the lungs of animals.

Vasculiferous, are such plants as have, besides the common calyx,
a pc

a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform.

Vastus. The vessels thus named, have their appellation from their being the two biggest and thickest muscles belonging to the leg, or tibia.

Vastus Externus, is a muscle that comes from the root of the great trochanter, and part of the linea aspera. And,

Vastus Internus, arises from the root of the lesser trochanter. They both help to extend the leg.

Vatica, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Vegetables, are natural bodies, having parts organically formed, but without sensation. *Vegetables*, in the Linnæan system, are divided into the seven families or tribes following, viz. 1. *Fungi*, mushrooms. 2. *Algæ*, flags, whose roots, leaf, and stem are all in one. 3. *Musci*, mosses, whose antheræ have no filaments, and are placed at a distance from the female flower, and whose seeds also want their proper tunic and cotyledons. 4. *Filices*, ferns, whose fructification is on the back of the leaves. 5. *Gramina*, grasses, which have simple leaves, a jointed culm or stem, a glumose calyx, and a single seed. 6. *Palmæ*, palms, which have simple stems that are frondose at the summit, and have their fructifications on a spadix issuing from a spathe. 7. *Plants*, which include all that do not enter into the other divisions. These are *herbaceous*, when they die down to the root every year; for in the perennial kinds, the buds are all produced on the root below the surface of the ground: *shrubs*, when their stems come up without buds; and

trees, when their stems come up with buds. *Vegetables* are each primarily divisible into the root, the herb or plant itself, and the *Fructification*, which see. Of vegetation Dr. Woodward hath made some useful experiments, as followeth:

Anno Dom. 1691, I chose, (saith he) several glass phials, that were all, as near as possible, of the same shape and bigness. After I had put what water I thought fit into every one of them, and taken an account of the weight of it, I strained and tied over the orifice of each phial a piece of parchment, having a hole in the middle of it, large enough to admit the stem of the plant I designed to set in the phial, without confining or straitening it, so as to impede its growth. My intention in this was to prevent the inclosed water from evaporating or ascending any other way than only through the plant to be set therein.

Then I made choice of several sprigs of mint, and other plants, that were, as near as I could possibly judge, alike fresh, sound, and lively. Having taken the weight of each, I placed it in a phial, ordered as above, and as the plant imbibed and drew off the water, I took care to add more of the same from time to time, keeping an account of the weight of all I added. Each of these classes were for better distinction, and the more easy keeping a register of all the circumstances, noted with a different mark or letter, A, B, C, &c. and all set in a row in the same window, so that all might partake alike of air, light, and sun. Thus they continued from July the 20th to October the 5th, which was just 77 days. Then I took them out, weighed the water in each phial, and the plant like,

likewise adding to its weight that of all the leaves that had fallen off during the time it stood thus. And lastly,

I computed how much each plant had gained, and how much water was spent upon it. The particulars are as follow:

A. Common Spear-Mint : Spring-Water.				
The weight of the plant when first set in water.	Weight of the plant when taken out of the water.	Weight gained by the plant during 77 days.	Weight of the water expended upon the plant.	Proportion of the increase of the plant to the expence of the water.
27 grains.	42 grains.	15 grains.	2558 grains.	As 1 to 170 $\frac{8}{13}$
B. Common Spear-Mint : Rain-Water.				
28 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	45 $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3004 gr.	As 1 to 171 $\frac{21}{32}$
C. Common Spear-Mint : Thames Water.				
28 gr.	54 gr.	26 gr.	2493 gr.	As 1 to 95 $\frac{23}{42}$
D. Common Solanum, or Night-Shadow : Spring-Water.				
49 gr.	106 gr.	57 gr.	3708 gr.	As 1 to 65 $\frac{3}{7}$
E. Lathyrus seu Cataputia Gerb. Spring-Water.				
98 gr.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	2501 gr.	As 1 to 714 $\frac{4}{7}$

H. Hyde-Park Cauduit Water alone.

The weight of the plant when first set in water.	Weight of the plant when taken out of the water.	Weight gained by the plant during the 56 days.	Weight of the water expended upon the plant.	Proportion of the increase of the plant to the expense of the water.
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As 1 to 100 $\frac{11}{22}$

I. The same Water alone.

As 1 to 94 $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{15\frac{1}{3}}$

K. The same Water, with an ounce and a half of common Garden Earth dissolved in it

As 1 to 63 $\frac{147}{168}$

L. Hyde-Park Water, with the same quantity of Garden Mould as the former.

As 1 to 65 $\frac{182}{287}$

M. Hyde-Park Water, distilled with a gentle fire.

As 1 to 214 $\frac{20}{47}$

N. The residue of the Water which remained in the Still after that in M. was distilled off.

As 1 to 46 $\frac{22}{94}$

A. Common Spear-Mint, set in spring-water.

The plant weighed when put in July 20, just 27 grains; when taken

out October 5, 42 grains; so that in this space of 77 days, it had gained in weight 15 grains.

The whole quantity of water ex-

expended during the 77 days, amounted to 2558 grains; consequently the weight of the water taken up, was $170\frac{3}{13}$ times as much as the plant had got in weight.

The specimen D had several buds upon it when first set in water: these in some days became fair flowers, which were at length succeeded by berries. Several other plants were tried, that did not thrive in water, or succeed any better than the cataputia foregoing.

The phials F and G were filled, the former with rain, and the other with spring-water, at the same time as those above mentioned were, and stood as long as they did; but they had neither of them any plant: my design in this being only to inform myself whether any water exhaled out of the glasses, otherwise than through the bodies of the plants. The orifices of these two glasses were covered with parchment, each piece of it being perforated with a hole of the same bigness with those of the phials above: in this I suspended a bit of stick about the thickness of the stem of one of the aforesaid plants, but not reaching down to the surface of included water. I put them in thus, that the water in these might not have more scope to evaporate than that in the other phials.

Thus they stood the whole 77 days in the same window with the rest: when, upon examination, I found none of the water in these wasted or gone off: though I observed, both in these and the rest, especially after hot weather, small drops of water, not unlike dew, adhering to the inside of the glasses; that part of them, I mean, that was above the surface of the inclosed waters.

The water in these two glasses that had no plants in them, at the end of the experiment, exhibited a larger quantity of terrestrial matter than that in any of those that had the plants in them did. The sediment in the bottom of the phials was greater, and the nubculæ diffused through the body of the water thicker. And of that which was in the others, some of it proceeded from certain small leaves that had fallen from that part of the stems of the plants that was within the water, wherein they rotted and dissolved. The terrestrial matter in the rain-water, was finer than that in the spring-water.

Experiments, Anno 1692.

The glasses made use of in this, were of the same sort with those of the former experiment; and covered over with parchment in like manner.

The plants here were all spear-mint, the most kindly, fresh, sprightly shoots I could chuse. The water and the plants were weighed as above, and the phials set in a line, in a south window where they stood from June the 2d to July the 28th, which was just 56 days.

H was all along a very kindly plant, and had run up above two feet in height. It had shot but one considerable collateral branch: but had sent forth many and long roots, from which sprung very numerous, though small and short lesser fibres. These lesser roots come out of the larger on two opposite sides for the most part; so that each root, with its fibrillæ, appeared not unlike a small feather. To these fibrillæ, adhered pretty much terrestrial matter. In the water, which was at the last thick and turbid, was a green substance, resembling a fine thin conserva.

The

The plant I, was as kindly as the former, but had shot no collateral branches. Its roots, the waters, and the green substance, all much as in the former.

The plant K, though it had the misfortune to be annoyed with very small insects that happened to fix upon it, yet had shot very considerable collateral branches, and at least as many roots as in either H or I, which had a much greater quantity of terrestrial matter adhering to the extremities of them. The same green substance here that was in the two preceding.

The plant L was far more flourishing than any of the precedent; had several considerable collateral branches, and very numerous roots, to which terrestrial matter adhered very copiously.

The earth in both these glasses was very sensibly and considerably wasted, and less than when first put in. The same sort of green substance here as in those above.

The plant M was pretty kindly; had two small collateral branches, and several roots, though not so many as that in H or I, but as much terrestrial matter adhering to them, as those had. The water was pretty thick, having very numerous small terrestrial particles swimming in it, and some sediment at the bottom of the glass. This glass had none of the green matter above mentioned in it.

The plant N was very lively, and had sent out six collateral branches, and several roots.

The glass O had also Hyde-Park Conduit-water, in which was dissolved a dram of nitre. The mint set in this suddenly began to wither and decay, and died in a few days, as likewise did two more sprigs that were set in it successively. In an-

other glass I dissolved an ounce of good garden mould, and a dram of nitre. And in a third, half an ounce of wood-ashes, and a dram of nitre; but the plants in these succeeded no better than in the former. In other glasses I dissolved several sorts of earth, clay, marles, and variety of manures, &c. I set mint in distilled mint-water: and other experiments I made of several kinds to get light and information as to what hastened or retarded, promoted or impeded vegetation.

The glass P, Hyde-Park Conduit-water: in this I fixed a glass tube, of ten inches long, the bore about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, filled with very fine and white sand, which I kept from falling down out of the tube into the phial, by tying a thin piece of silk over that end of the tube that was downwards. Upon immersion of the lower end of it into the water, this by little and little, ascended quite to the upper orifice of the tube: and yet in all the 56 days which it stood thus, a very inconsiderable quantity of water had gone off, viz. scarcely 20 grains, though the sand continued moist up to the top till the very last. The water had imparted a green tincture to the sand, quite to the very top of the tube: and in the phial, it had precipitated a greenish sediment, mixed with black. To the bottom and sides of the tube, as far as it was immersed in the water, adhered pretty much of the green substance described above. Other like tubes I filled with cotton, lint, pith of elder, and several other porous vegetable substances, setting some of them in clear water, others in water tinged with saffron, cochineal, &c. And several other trials were made, in order to give a mechanical representation of the

motion and distribution of the juices in plants, and of some other phenomena observable in vegetation. Several plants being also set in the plials, Q, R, S, &c. ordered in like manner as those above, in October, and the following colder months; these thrive not near so much, nor did the water ascend in high the quantity it did in the hotter seasons, in which the before-cited trials were made.

Vehicle, in general, signifies what carries or bears any thing along, as the serum is the vehicle to convey the blood-particles; and in *Pharmacy*, any liquid to dilute another with, or to administer it in to a patient, is thus called.

Velamentum Bombycinum, the interior soft membrane of the intestines, from *bombyx*, a silk-worm.

Velezia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Vella, cress-rocket, or Spanish cress, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Velocity, is the degree of motion in any body, the same as *Celerity*.

Velocity. It is an affection of motion, by which a body passes over a certain space in a given time. The *velocity* is said to be greater or less according as the body passes over a greater or less space in the same time.

Vena sine Pari. So Eustachius called the *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Vena, a vein. The *veins* are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries, reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large *veins*; the *Cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *Cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart;

and the *Portæ*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the *veins* are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the *veins*, as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the *veins* being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the *veins* there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary *veins* unite with one another, as has been said of the capillary arteries. In all the *veins* which are perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and of the porta, there are small membranes or valves: sometimes there is only one, sometimes there are two, and sometimes three placed together, like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the *veins*, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the *veins*; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them.

The *veins* are best described by beginning with their trunks. The trunk of the *Cava descendens* joins the trunk of the *Cava ascendens*, and both together open into the right auricle of the heart. On the inside of the *vein* where the trunks join, there is a small protuberance, which hinders the blood that comes from the upper parts, from falling upon that from the inferior parts, but diverts both into the auricle, where the *Cava descendens* joins the auricle: it receives the coronary *vein* of the heart. As soon as it pierces the pericardium, it receives the

the αζυγος, or *Vena sine Pari*: this vein runs along the right side of the vertebræ of the thorax, and is made by the union of the veins of the ribs on each side. Its small end, at the diaphragma, is divided into two branches, which communicate with a vein, sometimes from the emulgent, and sometimes from the *Cava ascendens*. The *Cava descendens* receives next the intercostalis superior, which is distributed in the interstices of the four first ribs, to which the azygos comes, not. Remark, That the branches, both of the one and the other, run in the sinuses which are on the lower sides of the ribs. Sam-michellius hath observed, that the trunk of the *Cava descendens* receives a branch called *Pneumonica*; it is this branch which accompanies the *Arteria Bronchialis* of M. Ruysch. The trunk of the *Cava descendens*, as soon as it comes to the claviculæ, where it is sustained by the thymus, is divided into two branches, the one goes to the right, the other to the left; they are called *Subclaviæ*, which receives several other branches: the first is the *Mammaria*, which comes sometimes into the cava, before it divides into the sub-claviæ: this vein is distributed in the breasts, and frequently it goes lower, and makes an anastomosis with some branches of the epigastrica. The second is the *Mediastina*, which is ordinarily one opening into the trunk of the cava; it goes to the mediastinum and thymus. The third is the *Cervicalis* or *Verte-bralis*, which goes up to the vertebræ of the neck, and casts some branches by the bye to the medulla spinalis. The fourth is the *Muscula Inferior*, which comes sometimes into the jugulars; it is distributed through the inferior muscles of the neck, and the superior of the breast.

The branch that answers this, is called *Muscula Posterior*, because it is distributed in the muscles which are in the hind-part of the neck. After that the rami subclavii are come out of the cavity of the breast, they are called *Axillares*; they receive the scapulares internus and externus, which go to the muscles of the scapula, and to the glands in the arm-pits; then they are divided into two branches; the superior is called *Cephalica*, and the inferior *Basilica*. Into the basilica open the thoracica superior, which goes to the ducts and muscles of the breast; and the thoracica inferior, which spreads itself upon the side of the breast, by several branches which communicate by anastomosis with the branches of the azygos, under the muscles of the breast. The subclavii receive also the jugulares externi & interni, which go to the head. The jugulares externi ascend towards the ears, where they divide into two branches, the one internal, the other external. The internal goes to the muscles of the mouth, and of the os hyoides. The external, lying upon the parotides, divide into two branches, of which one is spread through all the face, and the branches of the one side unite with those on the other side, and form the vena frontis: the other branch goes to the temples and hind head. The jugulares interni ascend to the basis of the cranium, where they are divided into two branches, of which the greatest open into the sinus lateralis of the dura mater, by the holes through which the eighth pair of nerves come out; the least goes to the pia mater, by the hole which is nigh the cella turcica. The basilica and cephalica are the two principal veins in the arms and hands. The cephalica creeps along the arm between the skin

and the muscles: it divides into two branches; the external branch goes down to the wrist, where it joins the basilica, and turns up to the back of the hand, where it gives a branch, which makes the *salvatella* between the ring-finger and the little-finger. The ancients used to open this *vein* in diseases of the head, in continued and intermitting fevers: but the moderns approve not of this particular practice: since the knowledge of the circulation of the blood, there is no difference whether one be blooded in the cephalica, mediana, or basilica. The internal branch of the cephalica, together with a branch of the basilica, makes the mediana. The basilica, which is the inferior branch of the axillaris, divides into three branches, under the tendon of the *musculus pectoralis*. The first branch accompanies the fourth branch of nerves that goes to the arm. The second is called *Profundus*; it reaches below the elbow, where it divides into two branches; the one external, which goes to the thumb, the fore-finger, and to the *musculi extensores carpi*; the other internal, which goes to the middle-finger, to the ring-finger, to the little-finger, and to the inner muscles of the hand. The third branch is called *Subcutaneus*, towards the inner condyle of the arm: it divides into the ramus anterior and posterior: the first goes under the muscles of the ulna to the little-finger, where it joins a branch of the cephalica; the second, near to the elbow, sends out a branch which goes to the wrist; then it unites with the cephalica interior, and forms the mediana. The mediana, which is made of the cephalica interior and the second branch of the ramus subcutaneus of the basilica, divides into

two branches upon the radius: the one external, called *Cephalica Pollicis*, which runs between the thumb and the fore-finger; the other internal, which goes between the ring-finger and the middle-finger, and sometimes between this last and the fore-finger. The trunk of the cava ascendens, between the heart and the diaphragma, does not lie upon the vertebræ, but runs at a small distance from them. At the diaphragma it receives the phrenica or diaphragmatica. When it has pierced the diaphragma, it receives some large branches from the liver; then the cava ascendens accompanies the great artery from the liver to the fourth vertebra of the loins, where it divides into two great branches, called *Iliaci*; but before this division, it receives four branches from each side. The first is the *Vena Adiposa*, or *Renalis*, which is spread on the coat of fat that covers the reins. The second is the *Vena Emulgens*, which goes to the kidney, where it divides into several more branches. The third is the *Vena SpermatICA*, described under *Parts of Generation*, which see. The fourth is the *Vena Lumbaris*, which is not always one, but often two or three on each side, which they divide into superior and inferior; they are bestowed on the muscles of the loins, and on the peritonæum. They sometimes call the last branch of the lumbaris, *Muscula Superior*.

There are some anatomists who have observed, that there is a branch of the lumbaris which enters the cavity of the vertebræ, and ascends to the brain; which gave them occasion to think, against all probability, that the feed descended by that *vein* from the brain. A little below the emulgents, the great artery goes above the cava; and then the cava divides into two branches

branches called *Iliacæ*, because they pass above the iliac to go to the thighs. Near this division they receive one or two branches called *Vena Sacra*; they go to the medulla of the os sacrum. Then the *venæ iliacæ* divide into two branches, the one internal, and the other external. The internal receives two branches, the *Muscula Media*, which is spread through the muscles of the thigh; the *Hypogastrica*, which is sometimes double, and spread about the sphincter of the anus; therefore it is called the *Hæmorrhoidalis Externa*. The *hypogastrica* is spread also upon the body of the bladder, upon the matrix and its neck. The external branch of the *iliacæ* receives three branches, two before it goes into the peritonæum, and the third after it goes out of it. The first is the *Vena Epigastrica*, which comes rarely into the *cruralis*; it goes to the peritonæum, ascends to the *musculi recti*, where it reincounters the *mammariæ*, with which it communicates by anastomosis. The second is the *Vena Pudenda*: it is spread upon the parts of generation. The third is the *Muscula Inferior*; it goes towards the articulation of the femur, and is distributed to the muscles of this part. The *iliaca exterior*, after it hath received all these branches, takes the name *Cruralis*, and then receives six branches more. The first is the *Vena Saphæna*, which goes down under the skin along the inside of the thigh and leg, accompanied with a nerve which loses itself at the inner ankle. The *saphæna* turns towards the upper part of the foot, where it gives several branches, of which some go to the great toe. The second is the *Ischias Minor*; this *vein* is little; it is spent on the muscles and skin, which are about the upper joint of the

femur. The third is the *Muscula Externa*, because it goes to the external muscles of the thigh. On the other side of the *cruralis*, just opposite to the beginning of this *vein*, there goes out another, called *Muscula Interna*, which goes to the internal muscle of the thigh. The fourth is the *Poplitæa*, made of two different branches united together; it goes straight down by the ham to the heel; it lies pretty deep, upon which account it can hardly be opened. The branches which appear in this place are not of this *vein*. The fifth is the *Suralis*, which is pretty big, and which divides into two branches, the one external, which is least, the other internal, which is biggest. Each of these branches divide again into two more; the one external, the other internal. The *suralis* distributes its branches upon the fat of the leg, and makes with the branches of the *poplitæa*, all those plexus of *veins* which are conspicuous on the upper part of the foot. The sixth and last branch of the *cruralis* is the *Ischias Major*, which goes also to the muscles and fat of the leg, and is divided afterwards into several branches, which are distributed to the toes.

Venenum, Poison, which see.

Venerca Lues. See *Lues*.

Veneris Oestrum, the heat of love, expresses the utmost extacy or desire of enjoyment in coition. And some are of opinion, that infectious women are most apt to communicate the poison to another when they are thus excited with desire; whereas with indifference they might admit the same intercourse without giving the infection.

Venter, signifies any cavity, and is chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are

called the *Three Venters*. Hence also, *Ventricle*.

Venter. See *Abomasum*.

Ventricle, is a diminutive of the former, and applied to more contracted divisions, as some particular parts of the *Brain*, *Stomach*, &c. which see.

Ventriloquist, ἰσχυροφθοι, persons who pretend to emit articulate sounds out of their stomachs, and were supposed to be under possession of some evil spirit.

Ventriculose. So Cælius Aurelianus calls the *Cæliaca Passio*.

Venus's Comb. See *Scandix*, and *Pecten*.

Venus's Fly-trap. See *Dionæa*.

Veratrum, white-hellebore, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Verbascum, mullein, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties nineteen.

Verbena, vervain, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates nineteen species.

Verbesina, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten species.

Verdegris, (*Crystals of*), verdegris, which is copper, rusted with vinegar, is partly in a saline state, and partly in the state of a metallic calx. If this *verdegris* is digested with distilled vinegar, the vinegar becomes loaded with it to the point of saturation. This forms a green solution, which, by crystallization, yields very beautiful blue crystals. Beaumé.

Verdegris, (*Distilled*) i. e. *Verdegris*, (*Crystals of*).

Verdegris. See *Ærugo*.

Verdet, i. e. *Verdegris*.

Verditer, a species of clay, of a deep green colour. Edwards.

Vermiformis, a prominence of the cerebellum, so called from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, shape.

Vermes, worms. Whence

Vermicular, is applied to many parts of the body, for their resemblance either in shape, or motion, to worms.

Vermicular Pulse, is a greater degree of the *Formicans Pulsus*, which see.

Vermifuge, from *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to put to flight, is any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

Vernacular, is any thing that is particular to a country. Whence diseases that reign most in any particular country are thus called.

Vernix, varnish-tree, or poison-ash, a species of *Rhus*.

Veronica, speedwell, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties forty-eight.

Verricularis Tunica, from *verriculum*. i. e. *Amphiblastroides*.

Vertebræ. The spine includes all the bones that are thus called; and by it we understand that chain of bone which reaches from the first *vertebra* of the neck to the os coccygis: they are twenty-four in number, besides those of the os sacrum, seven *vertebræ* of the neck, twelve of the back, and five of the loins: they lie not in a straight line, for those of the neck bend inwards, those of the back outwards, for enlarging the cavity of the thorax: those of the loins bend inwards, again, and those of the os sacrum outwards, to enlarge the cavity of the basin. In each *vertebra* we distinguish two parts, the body of the *vertebra* and its processes: the body is softer and more spongy than the processes, which are harder and more solid. The fore-part of the body is round and convex; the hind-part somewhat concave; its upper and lower sides are plain, each covered with a cartilage, which

s pretty thick forwards, but thin backwards, by which means we bend our bodies forwards: for the cartilages yield to the pressure of the bodies of the *vertebræ*, which in that motion come closer to one another. This could not be effected, if the harder bodies of the *vertebræ* were close to one another. Each *vertebra* has three sorts of processes towards its hinder part, two transverse or lateral, one on each side; they are nearer the body of the *vertebra* than the rest. In each of them there is a tendon of the vertebral muscles inserted. Four oblique processes, two on the upper part, and two on the lower; by these the *vertebræ* are articulated to one another; and one acute on the hindermost part of the *vertebra*. These processes, with the hinder or concave part of the body of the *vertebræ*, form a large hole in each *vertebra*, and all the holes answering one another, make a channel for the descent of the spinal marrow, which sends out its nerves to the several parts of the body by pairs, through two small holes formed by the joining of four notches in the side of each superior and inferior *vertebra*. The *vertebræ* are articulated to one another by a ginglymus; for the two descending oblique processes of each superior *vertebra* of the neck and back have a little dimple in their extremities, wherein they receive the extremities of the two ascending oblique processes of the inferior *vertebræ*; so that the two ascending processes of each *vertebra* of the neck and back are received, and the two descending do receive, except the first of the neck, and last of the back; but the ascending processes of each *vertebra* of the loins receive, and the two descending are received, contra-

ry to those of the neck and back. The *vertebræ* are all tied together by a hard membrane made of strong and large fibres: it covers the body of all the *vertebræ* forwards, reaching from the first of the neck to the os sacrum: there is another membrane which lines the canal, made by the large hole of each *vertebra*, which also ties them all together. Besides, the bodies of each *vertebra* are tied to one another by the intervening cartilages; and the tendons of the muscles, which are inserted in their processes, tie them together behind. This structure of the spine is the very best that can be contrived; for had it been all one bone, we could have had no motion in our backs; had it been of two or three bones articulated for motion, the medulla spinalis must have been necessarily bruised at every angle or joint: besides, the whole would not have been so pliable for the several postures we have occasion to put ourselves in. If it had been made of several bones without intervening cartilages, we should have had no more use of it than if it had been but one bone. If each *vertebra* had had its own distinct cartilage, it might have been easily dislocated. And lastly, the oblique processes of each superior and inferior *vertebra* keep the middle one, that it can neither be thrust backwards nor forwards to compress the medulla spinalis. Thus much of the *vertebræ* in general, but because they are not all alike, we shall therefore descend to a more particular examination. The seven *vertebræ* of the neck differ from the rest in this, that they are smaller and harder. Secondly, That their transverse processes are perforated for the passage of the vertebral vessels. Thirdly,

That their acute processes are forked and straight; but besides this, the first and second have something peculiar to themselves. The first, which is called *Atlas*, is tied to the head, and moves with it upon the second semicircularly; its ascending oblique processes receive the tubercles of the occiput, upon which articulation the head is only moved forwards and backwards; and its descending processes receive the ascending processes of the second *vertebra*. It has no acute process, that it might not hurt the action of the *musculi recti*; but a small tubercle, into which the small ligament of the head is inserted. In the fore-part of its great hole it has a pretty large sinus, in which lies the tooth-like process of the second *vertebra*, being fastened by a ligament that rises from each side of the sinus, that it compress not the medulla spinalis. It has two small sinuses in the upper part, in which the tenth pair of nerves and the vertebral arteries lie. The second is called *Epistropheus*, or *Vertebra Dentata*; in the middle between its two oblique ascending processes, it has a long and round process like a tooth, which is received into the aforesaid sinus; upon it the head with the first *vertebra* turns half round, as upon an axis. The extremity of this process is knit to the occiput, by a small but strong ligament. A luxation of this tooth is mortal, because it compresses the medulla spinalis. The third *vertebra* is called *Axis*; and the four following have no name, nor any peculiar difference. The twelve *vertebrae* of the back differ from the rest in this, that they are larger than those of the neck, and smaller than those of the loins; their acute processes slope downwards upon one

another: they have in each side of their bodies a small dimple, wherein they receive the round extremities of the ribs; and another in their transverse processes, which receives the little tubercle near that extremity of the ribs. The articulation of the twelfth with the first of the loins is by arthrodia, for both its ascending and descending oblique processes are received. The five *vertebrae* of the loins differ from the rest in this, that they are the broadest, and the last of them is the largest of all the *vertebrae*. Their acute processes are broader, shorter, and wider from one another, their transverse longer, to support the bowels, and the muscles of the back; they are not perforated as those of the neck, nor have they a dimple or sinus as those of the back. The cartilages which are betwixt their bodies are thicker than any of the rest. The *vertebrae* of the os sacrum grow so close together in adults, as that they make but one large and solid bone, of the figure of an isosceles triangle, whose basis is tied to the last *vertebra* of the loins, and the upper part of its sides to the ilia, and its point to the os coccygis. It is concave and smooth on its fore-side, but convex and unequal on its back-side. It hath five holes on each side, but the nerves pass only through the five on its fore-side. Its acute processes or spines are shorter and less than those of the loins, and the lower is always shorter than the upper. The os coccygis is joined to the extremity of the os sacrum; it is composed of three or four bones, of which the lower is still less than the upper, till the last ends in a small cartilage; it resembles a little tail turned inwards: its use is to sustain the straight gut; it yields to the

the pressure of the fœtus in women in travail, and midwives used to thrust it backwards, but sometimes rudely and violently, which is the occasion of great pain, and of several bad effects. From what has been said, it is easy to understand, how the motion of the back is performed; though each particular *vertebra* has but a very small motion, yet the motion of all is very considerable. We have said, that the head moves only backwards and forwards upon the first *vertebra*, and semi-circularly upon the second. The small protuberance which we have remarked in the bone of the hind head, falling upon another in the first *vertebra*, stops the motion of the head backwards, that it compress not the spinal marrow; and when the chin touches the sternum, it can move no farther forwards. The oblique or semi-circular motions are limited by the ligament which ties the process of the second *vertebra* to the head, and by those which tie the first to the second *vertebra*. The motion of the other *vertebræ* of the neck is not so manifest; yet it is greater than that of the *vertebræ* of the back, because their acute processes are short and straight, and the cartilages which are between their bodies thicker. The twelve *vertebræ* of the back have the least motion of any, because their cartilages are thin, their acute processes are long, and very near to one another; and they are fixed to the ribs, which neither move forwards nor backwards. But their greatest motion of the back is performed by the *vertebræ* of the loins, because their cartilages are thicker, and their acute processes are at a greater distance from one another; for the thicker the cartilages are, the more we may bend our

body forwards; and the greater distance there is between the acute processes, the more we may bend ourselves backwards. This is the structure and motion of the *vertebræ*, when they are in their natural position; but we find them also in several persons several ways distorted. If the *vertebræ* of the back stick out, such as have this deformity, are said to be *bunch-backed*; and in such the cartilages which are between the *vertebræ* are very thin and hard forwards, but considerably thick backwards, where the oblique processes of the superior and inferior *vertebræ* are at a considerable distance from one another, which distance fills up with a viscous substance. This inequality of the thickness of the cartilages happens either by a relaxation or weakness of the ligaments and muscles, which are fastened to the back-side of the *vertebræ*; in which case their antagonists finding no opposition, remain in a continual contraction, and consequently there can be no motion in these *vertebræ*. If this deformity has been from the womb, then the bones being at that time soft and tender, the bodies of the *vertebræ* partake of the same inequality as the cartilages. If the bunch be towards one shoulder, for example, towards the right, then the cartilages on that side are very thick, but thin and dry on the other side: on the left side the oblique apophyses come close together, but on the right there is a considerable distance betwixt them; and the ligaments and muscles are greatly extended on the right side, but those on the left are much contracted. If the *vertebræ* are distorted inwards, all things have a different face: the cartilages, and sometimes the *vertebræ* are very thick for-

forwards, but very thin and hard backwards: the acute and oblique processes are very close to one another, and the ligaments upon the the bodies of the *vertebræ* are greatly relaxed, but the muscles and ligaments which tie the processes together, are very much contracted. These distortions seldom happen in the *vertebræ* of the loins: but such as are so miserable, have little or no motion of their back.

Vertex, is the crown of the head, situated between the sinciput and occiput: hence also figuratively it is used for the top of any thing. And hence,

Verticillate Plants, are such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, horehound, &c.

Verticity, is the property of the load-stone, to turn to a particular point.

Vertigo. This is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. Now it is manifest, that an object will seem to move circularly, if the images which proceed therefrom fall successively upon different parts of the retina: as for instance, going towards the left side, while the object is really without motion, and the images flowing therefrom always represent the same distance, such an object will appear moving in a circle; for in the retina the images are reversed, and painted in a contrary situation. And this may be done when the object is at rest, and the eye only moved: for whether the object moves, and the eye is at rest, or the object rests while the eye is moved, the rays streaming from the object will not fall upon the same part of

the bottom of the eye: and therefore, since we judge of the changeableness of place in which an object exists, from the changeableness of the place where the object is painted; an object absolutely at rest may seem to turn round by the eye being in motion. Again, the object and eye being both without motion, the rays will not always fall upon the same place, if the optic nerve be alone in motion; and therefore since a right and an oblique incidence do not excite the same tremors in the nerves, and the same species of motion, if the optic nerve only be moved, and the object be at rest, it will appear to shift its situation, that is, by the change of place in which it is represented.

Vervain, (*Cretan*,) *Arcturus*.

Vervain, *Verbena*.

Veruca, is a wart: and,

Verrucous, is applied to any excrescences, having resemblance to a wart.

Vesaniæ, diseases attended with alienation of mind, or a defect of the judgment. In Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, it is the name of an order in the class *Neuroses*.

Vesania, melancholy, delirium, alienation of mind, and defective judgment.

Vesania, tranquil partial melancholy.

Vesicantia, i. e. *Vesicatoria*.

Vesica. See *Bladder*, which it signifies; whence, from their resemblance in shape,

Vesica Biliaria, is the bag which holds the gall. See *Liver*. And,

Vesica Urinaria, is a distinction sometimes given to the common bladder.

Vesicatoria, are external applications, which occasion

Vesication, which is the rising up of blisters, or little bladders.

Vesicæ.

Vesicaria, a species of *Alyssum*.

Vesiculæ Gingivarum, the thrush. See *Aphthæ*.

Vesicula, a diminutive of *Vesica*, and applied to the same parts, or those that are smaller in bulk, as the

Vesiculæ Adiposæ. See *Fat*. And

Vesiculæ Seminales, See *Generation*, *Parts of*, *proper to Men*.

Vesicula Divæ Barbaræ, the confluent small-pox.

Vespertilionum Alæ, bats-wings, so called from their shape. See *Generation*, *Parts of*, *proper to Women*.

Vessel, in the human body, it is a natural tube, generally conical in its capacity, consisting of fibres variously disposed. Aitkin's *Principles of Anatomy*.

Vestibulum, is a cavity in the os petrosum, behind the fenestra ovalis, and is covered with a fine membrane. See *Cranium*.

Vetch, (*Crimson-grass*.) See *Nissola*.

Vetch, (*Bitter*.) See *Ervilia*.

Vetch, (*Chickling*.) See *Lathyrus*.

Vetch, (*Montpellier*.) a species of *Lathyrus*.

Vetch, (*Knob-rooted Liquorice*.) See *Glycine*.

Vetch, (*Spanish Chickling*.) See *Cicera*, and *Clymenum*.

Vetch, (*Horse-shoe*.) See *Hippocrepis*.

Vetch, (*Bitter*.) See *Orobis*.

Vetch, (*Marsh Chickling*.) a species of *Lathyrus*.

Vetch, (*Hatchet*.) See *Securidaca*.

Vetch, (*Milk*.) See *Astragalus*.

Vetch-cap. See *Targionia*.

Vetch, (*Sweet*.) a species of *Lathyrus*.

Vetch, (*Bastard Milk*.) See *Phaca*.

Vetch, *Vicia*.

Vetchling, (*Common Yellow*.) a species of *Lathyrus*. It is the tare-everlasting.

Vetchling, (*Yellow*.) *Aphaca*.

Veterinaria, otherwise called *Mulo Medicina*, is that part of medicine which has the bodies of cattle for its objects: and was in good esteem among the ancients; but the moderns have left it wholly to be managed by illiterate persons, though if it were to fall into good hands, it might greatly conduce to the improvement of the art of physic in general. Vegetius has wrote a book upon this subject, under the title of *Mulo Medicina*.

Veternum, the anasarca.

Veternus, a lethargy.

Vibices. When an echymosis happens, and forms only small spots, they are thus named.

Vibration, is properly the swing or motion of a pendulum, and thence comes to be used for all tremulous or undulating motions having any resemblance thereunto.

Viburnum, (*American*.) *Lantana*.

Viburnum, pliant mealy-tree, or wayfaring-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twenty.

Vicia, tare or vetch, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties there are more than twenty.

Vigilia, watching. See *Narcotics*.

Villi, in *Anatomy*, are the same as *Fibres*; and in *Botany*, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound.

Vinca, periwinkle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and twelve varieties.

Vincetoxicum, common white flowering swallow-wort, a species of *Aselepias*.

Vine,

Vine, (*Spanish Arbour*,) a species of *Ipomœa*.

Vine-tree, *Vitis*, and *Vinifera*.

Vine of Ida, *Vitis Idæa*.

Vinegar, (*Radical*.) All the salts composed of vinegar and absorbent earths, fixed alkalies, or metallic matters, are capable of decomposition by the action of fire. The acid procured from them is very concentrated, hath an extremely penetrating odour of vinegar. Beaumé,

Vinifera, the vine, a species of *Vitis*. Its varieties are numerous.

Vinum, wine, the juices of sweet fruits, such as grapes, currants, apples, &c. are called *Wines*, when they are fermented, but the name is more particularly applied to the fermented juice of the grape.

Vinum Adustum, called also *Vinum Ardens*, *Spiritus Vini*.

Viola, violet, a genus in Linnæus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates thirty.

Violet, (*Calathian*.) See *Pneumonanthe*.

Viola Tricolor, heart's-ease, or pansies, a species of *Viola*.

Violet, (*Dog's-tooth*.) See *Erythronium*.

Violet Dame's.) See *Hesperis*, and *Matronalis*.

Violet, (*Water*.) See *Hottonia*.

Violet, (*Codded Corn*.) a species of *Campanula*, viz. *Campanula Hybridæ*.

Viorna, a species of *Clematis*.

Viper-grass. See *Scorzonera*.

Viper's Bugloss. See *Echium*.

Virella, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Vireck, the white gum-tree. On this gum, the Moors and Arabs live during their long journeys: it gives a body to silks, cottons, &c.

Virga, is sometimes used for the *Penis*, and in *Botany* for *Sprouts*, or *Suckers*.

Virga Aurea, i. e. *solidago*; also a species of *Solidago*.

Virgæ Pastoris, a species of *Scabiosa*.

Virgata Sutura, i. e. *Sutura Sagittalis*.

Virginale Claustrum, the same as *Hymen*.

Virgin's Bower. See *Clematis*.

Virgineus Morbus, the virgin's disease, the same as *Chlorosis*.

Virium Lapsus, *Lypothymia*.

Virus, signifies strictly any poison. Hence,

Virulent, is used for a distemper attended with dreadful symptoms.

Vis, signifies any force. Whence,

Vis Acceleratrix. See *Acceleration*. And,

Vis Centrifuga. See *Centrifugal Force*. And,

Vis Centripeta. See *Centripetal Force*. And,

Vis Inertiæ, See *Nature*, *Laws of*. And,

Vis Motrix. See *Motion*. And,

Vis Stimulans, See *Stimulate*.

Vis Vitæ, is used particularly by the learned Boerhaave, to signify the joint action of all the parts of a human body, whereby the machine is continually recruited and put in order. But when any thing proves too hard to be conquered by this *Vis*, a disease ensues; nature is over-burdened, and if it cannot be lessened or thrown off, the disease either proves mortal, or becomes incurable.

Vis Conservatrix, the preserving power, or the exertion of the plastic power, as far as it maintains organization.

Vis Generatrix, the generative power, or the generative exertion of the plastic power.

Vis Mediatrix, the healing power, or the plastic power employed in extinguishing disease, and restoring health.

health. This is often expressed by the words *Nature*, and *Natural Cure*.

Vis Plastica, the plastic power. See *Plastica Virtus*.

Vis Infita Musculorum, the natural contractility of the moving fibres. Aitkin on *Fractions*.

Vis Inertiae. It is that innate force of matter by which it resists any change, and endeavours to preserve its present state of motion or rest. See *Nature*, (*Laws of*.)

Viscaria, catch-fly, a species of *Lychnis*.

Viscera, signifies any of the bowels or entrails; all which may commodiously be divided into three kinds, viz. *Chylopæa*, *Uropæa*, and *Spermatopæa*, or vessels serving for the preparation of the chyle, the urine, and the seed.

Viscidit, or *Viscosity*, from *viscus*, bird-lime, the quality of something that is viscid or viscous, that is glutinous and sticky. Viscid bodies are those which consist of parts so implicated within each other, that they resist a long time a complete separation; and rather give way to the violence done them, by stretching or extending every way. The humours of the body and blood itself, from a variety of causes, become viscid; whence obstructions, &c.

Viscum, bird-lime.

Viscum, misle-toe, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates six species and one variety.

Visio, the sight. The light in our atmosphere proceeds either from that of the sun, or some other lucid body, from whence the rays spread every way, as from a centre to all points of a large sphere, so as to fall on the surface of bodies, from whence again they are reflected into the eye, from the unlightened sur-

faces, in angles equal to that of their incidence, so as to render the bodies from whence they thus flow to the eye, both visible and of the same colour.

Visitation. Epidemical and pestilential diseases, are by some thus called, from a supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as a token of divine wrath.

Visnaga, long umbelled Spanish carrot, or Spanish tooth-picks, a species of *Daucus*.

Visnea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Visual Point, is in the horizontal line, wherein all the ocular rays unite, as when a person stands in a straight long gallery, wherein looking forward, the sides, floor, and ceiling seem united, and touch one another in a point or common centre.

Visual Rays. See *Rays*.

Vita Alba, traveller's-joy, a species of *Clematis*.

Vita, life, is a circulating blood.

Vital, is every thing having life. And,

Vital Faculty, is that whereby the heart and arteries beat, and keep on the due motion of the blood: this is absolutely necessary to the continuance of life.

Vitaliana, a species of *Primula*.

Vitellius, the yolk of an egg: it contributes to nourish the chick only in preparing the white for the purpose, or almost becoming like the white.

Vitex, chaste-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species and five varieties.

Vitia. This word is the name of a class of diseases in some systems, and in Dr. Cullen's *Nosology*, is synonymous with his class *Locales*, or local diseases.

Viticella, a species of *Clematis*.

Vi-

Vitiligo. See *Albus*. It signifies any white spot or mark in the skin, only, and is reckoned of several sorts, as *Albus*, which see; *Leuce*, but improperly; and *μύλας*, seu *Morphea Nigra*, but this is also improper.

Vitis Idea, vine of Ida, red-whorts, or red whortle-berries, a species of *Vaccinium*.

Vitis, the vine-tree, or grape-tree, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. Of species and varieties he enumerates ten, but others enumerate many more.

Vitis Altus, i. e. *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Vitriol, a saline crystalline concrete, composed of metal, united with a certain acid, called the *Vitriolic Acid*. There are three metals, with which this acid is found naturally combined, zinc, copper, and iron: with the first it forms a white, with the second a blue, and with the third a green salt. The greatest quantities of the *vitriols* are the produce of art. The name *Vitriol* should be applied to all salts that are formed of a metal or metallic basis, and the vitriolic acid. *Vitriols* are formed of the perfect, the imperfect, and the semi-metals.

Vitriol, (*Blue*.) It is the vitriol of copper. It is found sometimes produced by nature, though the largest quantities are the product of art. It is a neutral salt, formed of a solution of copper in a dilute vitriolic acid. The smallest portion of this salt dissolved in water, strikes a blue colour with volatile alkali. This salt is called *Roman Vitriol*, in England; but some foreign writers apply that name to the vitriol of iron; from want of attention to this, disagreeable circumstances have occurred.

Vitriol, (*Roman*), a name given both to the blue and the green vitriols.

Vitriol, (*Green*.) It is the vitriol of iron. It is sometimes formed by nature; but the greatest quantities are the product of art. It is a neutral salt, formed of a solution of iron in a dilute vitriolic acid. It strikes a deep purple colour, with an infusion of galls.

Vitriol, (*White*.) It is the vitriol of zinc. It is sometimes found ready formed by nature; but the greatest quantity used is the product of art. It is a neutral salt, formed of vitriolic acid and zinc.

Vitriol, (*Cyprus*), i. e. *Vitriol*, (*Blue*.)

Vitriolum Anglicum, i. e. *Vitriol*, (*Green*.)

Vitrification, is changing any thing into glass.

Vitriolic Acid, an acid decomposing calcareous absorbent earth combined with any other earth, and forming therewith gypsum. Edwards. It is a genus in the order of acids. It is never found in a native state pure, on account of the great disposition it has to unite and combine with all the bodies it meets. The pure *vitriolic acid* is almost always in a liquid state; as it is very difficult to procure it under a concrete form: when it is pure and well concentrated, it bears the name of *Concentrated*, or *Rectified Vitriolic Acid*, and improperly that of *Oil of Vitriol*; when perfectly pure, it is void of colour and smell. Its weight is a medium between that of water and calth. A phial containing eight drams of water, will contain sixteen of this acid; or according to some writers, its specific gravity is to water, as 18 to 10: when it is exposed to the air, instead of evaporating, it attracts water from it.

Vitriolated Vegetable Alkali, i. e. *Vitriolated Tartar*.

Nitriolated Mineral Alkali, i. e. *Sal Glauberi*.

Nitriolated Volatile Alkali, i. e. *Glauber's Secret Salt*.

Nitriolated Magnesia, i. e. *Sal Catharticum Amara*.

Pariparous, from *vivus*, *alive*, and *pario*, *to bring forth*, are all such creatures as bring forth their young living and perfect.

Pociferatio, squealing.

Poculus, i. e. *Iliac Passion*.

Poice. See *Larynx*.

Pola, is the palm of the hand.

Volatility. See *Sublimation*.

Polatica, flying pains in the limbs.

Polkameiria, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. There are two species.

Polsalia, little forceps, from *vella*.

Polsella. See *Acantabolus*.

Volva, in Botany, a sort of *Calyx*, so called from it involving or enfolding in the fungi or mushroom tribe, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all sides.

Vomer Os. See *Maxilla Superior*.

Vemica Pulmonum, is used indif-

ferently for a polypus, or any collection of foreign matter in the lungs; but in strictness signifies an ulcer therein, which discharge a concremented matter; sometimes mixed with blood from a corrosion of the vessels.

Vomitorium, the same as *Emetic*.

Vomica. See *Abscess of the Lungs*.

Vomitus, vomiting. It is generally a symptom of dyspepsy.

Vulneraria, from *vulnus*, a wound, healing medicines; also, a fever in consequence of a wound, or *vulnerary fever*.

Vulneraria, scarlet kidney-retch, a species of *Anthyllis*.

Vulnus, a wound. Boerhaave describes a wound to be a recent bloody solution of continuity in the soft parts made by a hard sharp instrument.

Vulva. See *Generation, Parts of, proper to Women*.

Vulva Cerebri, an oblong furrow in the brain, so called, from its likeness in figure to the vulva.

Vulgaria, stinking orache, a species of *Chenopodium*.

W.

WACHENDORFIA, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

Wake-Robin. See *Arum*.

Waking. See *Narcotics*.

Waltheria, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Wall-Flower. See *Cheiranthus*, and *Cheiri*.

Wall-Pepper, a species of *Sedum*.

Wallnut-Tree, *Juglans*.

Walkwort, i. e. *Ebulus*.

Warnas, vinegar of Philosophers.

Water, which the chemists call *Pblegm*, is the fourth of the five chemical principles, and one of the passive ones. It is never drawn pure and unmixed. This principle probably contributes much to the growth of bodies, in that it both renders and keeps the principles fluid, so that they are capable of being conveyed by circulation into the pores of the mixed; and also, because it tempers their exorbitant motion, and keeps them together, so that they are not so easily and soon dissipated. In all such bodies, whose active substances are joined and united pretty closely together, as in common salt, tartar, all plants that are not odoriferous, and in many animal bodies, this principle is the first that comes over in distillation. But when *water* is mixed with volatile salts, or with the spi-

rit of wine, or is in odoriferous mixtures, then the volatile particles will rise and come away first.

More modern philosophers, &c. define pure *water* to be, a liquid, transparent, colourless, insipid substance. By moderate degrees of cold, it is converted into a solid transparent body, called *Ice*. But sir Isaac Newton defines *water* to be a very fluid salt; volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also, that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these, their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible: their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of *water*, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of *water* is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it, for *water* is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. But gold will by pressure let *water* pass

pass through its pores, and therefore may be supposed to have (at least) more pores than solid parts. Now it is this great porosity of *water* that accounts for its different specific gravity in comparison of mercury and other fluids; and also, why it is more easily concreted into a solid form, by adventitious matter in freezing, than other fluids are. Dr. Cheyne observes rightly, that the quantity of *water* on this side of our globe, doth daily decrease, some part thereof being every day turned into animal, vegetable, and metalline, or mineral substances; which are not easily dissolved again into their component parts: for separate a few particles of any fluid, and fasten them to a solid body, or keep them asunder one from another, and they are no more fluid; for to produce fluidity, a considerable number of such particles is required. (See *Fluidity*.) Most of the liquors, we know, are formed by the cohesion of particles of different figures, magnitudes, gravities, and attractive powers, (see *Attraction*, and *Particles*) swimming in pure *water* or an aqueous fluid, which seems to be the common basis of all: and the only reason why there are so many sorts of *water* differing from one another, in different properties, certainly is, that here the corpuscles of salts and minerals, with which that element is impregnated, are equally various. Wine is only *water* impregnated with particles of grapes, and beer with particles of barley. All spirits seem to be nothing but *water*, saturated with saline or sulphureous particles. And all liquors are more or less fluid, according to the greater or smaller cohesion of the particles, which swim in the aqueous fluid; and there is hardly any

fluid without this cohesion of particles, not even pure *water* itself, as is apparent, from the bubbles which sometimes will stand on its surface, as well as on that of spirits and other liquors.

For the pressure of *water* and its effects in bathing, see *Bathing*. And concerning medicinal *waters*, see also *Bath*, and *Balnea*.

Water becomes rarefied by heat, is augmented in bulk, and quickly disperses in vapour, when the degree of heat is incapable of bringing it to a state of ebullition. When *water* boils with great bubbles in the open air, it has received the greatest degree of heat that it can sustain in open vessels. This is demonstrated by immersing Fahrenheit's thermometer in it, when it rises to 212. But when it is confined and not suffered to evaporate, as in Papin's digester, it acquires heat enough to melt a piece of lead or tin, suspended in its centre, and to decompose vegetable and animal substances, nearly in the same manner as when they are analysed in a retort. *Water* undergoes no decomposition nor alteration in any chemical experiment.

Rain and snow *waters* are very pure.

Pure *water* is lighter than *water* that is not pure. It is said to make a louder sound when poured from one vessel into another; it wets more easily, and is softer to the touch than the impure; and soap dissolves perfectly in pure *water*.

Water, when saturated with one salt, is capable of dissolving a considerable portion of another salt; and when saturated with this also, it may still dissolve a third, a fourth, or more salts. According to Newman, four ounces of *water*, that had been saturated with a dram and some grains of alum, will still dis-

solve five drams of nitre, then half an ounce of green vitriol, six drams of common salt, three drams of volatile tartar, and five drams of sugar.

Hard waters are known by soap curdling when dissolved in it: it contains earthy, or saline matters, and sometimes metallic.

Water-leaf,^a *Hydrophyllum*.

Water-Moss, *Fontinalis*.

Water-brash. So the *Pyrosis* is called in Scotland.

Wart-wort, a species of *Euphorbia*.

Water-soldier, *Stratiotes*.

Water-pepper. See *Hydropiper*.

Way-bent, a species of *Hordeum*.

Way-bread, a species of *Plantago*, which is also called *Broad-leaved Plantain*.

Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum*, and *Lantana*.

Way-thistle, a species of *Serratula*.

Web. See *Pin and Web*.

Weed, (*Dr. Tinker's*), a species of *Trifolium*.

Weight. See *Gravity*.

Weinmannia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates five species.

We'd. See *Luteola*.

Wen, a soft, insensible, and moveable tumor under the skin. Dr. Cullen calls it *Lupia*, and places it as a genus of disease in the class *Locales*, and order *Tumores*. Dr. Aitkin describes it as a swelling that is cold, humoral, circumscribed, colourless, for the most part indolent, slow in its formation and progress, its contained matter more or less pulsataceous: he divides it into species, first, from its contents, as the *Atheroma*, *Meliceris*, and *Steatoma*; secondly, from its situation, as a *Mole*, a *Stye*, and a *Bronchocle*.

Wheat, *Triticum*.

Whins, *Ulex*.

Whin-stone, a variety of the blue species of *Saxum Vulgare*, of a dark-bluish colour, of a compact granulated structure, and not glossy nor shining. The glittering species of *Saxum Vulgare*, is also called *Whin-stone*. Edwards.

Whirlc-bone, *Patella*.

White Swelling.

Whitlow, i. e. *Paronychia*.

White Line. See *Linea Alba*.

White-leaf Tree. See *Aria*.

White Rot, *Hydrocotyle*.

White Gum-tree. See *Vireck*.

Whorts, (*Irish*) *Erica*.

Whorts, (*Irish*). According to Linnæus it is a species of *Erica*. According to Weston, it is a species of *Vaccinium*.

Whorts, (*Red*.) *Vitis Idæa*.

Whortle-berries, (*Red*.) *Vitis Idæa*.

Whortle-berries. See *Vaccinium*, and *Myrtillus*.

Whorts, (*Black*.) *Myrtillus*.

Widow-wail. See *Cneorum*.

Wilding, i. e. *Crab-apple*.

Wild Williams, *Flos Cuculi*.

Willow-herb. See *Ludwigia*.

Willow-tree. See *Salix*.

Willow, (*Sweet*.) See *Gale*.

Willow, (*French*.) See *Epilobium*.

Willow Herb. See *Epilobium*.

Willow Herb. See *Lythrum*.

Willow Herb, (*Yellow*), a species of *Lyfsmachia*.

Willow Herb, (*Hooded*), a name of several species of *Scutellaria*.

Willichia, a genus in Linnæus's botany, or rather two genera; one, of the class *Tetrandria*, and order *Monogynia*; the other, of the class *Triandria*, and order *Monogynia*; each hath one species.

Wind-flower. See *Anemone*.

Wind, is defined to be the *Stream* or *Current* of the *Air*; and where such current is perpetual and fixed

in its course, it is necessary that it proceed from a permanent unintermitting cause. Wherefore some have been inclined to propose the diurnal rotation of the earth upon its axis, by which, as the globe turns eastwards, the loose and fluid particles of the air, being so exceeding light as they be, are left behind, so that in respect of the earth's surface, they move westwards, and become a constant easterly wind. This opinion seems confirmed, in that these winds are found only near the equinoctial, in those parallels of latitude, where the diurnal motion is swiftest: but the constant calms in the Atlantic sea, near the equator, the westerly winds near the coast of Guinea, and the periodical westerly monsoons under the equator, in the Indian seas, seemingly declare the insufficiency of that hypothesis. Besides, the air being kept to the earth by the principle of gravity, would in time acquire the same degree of velocity, that the earth's surface moves with, as well in respect to the diurnal rotation, as of the annual about the sun, which is about 30 times swifter. It remains therefore to substitute some other cause, capable of producing a like constant effect, not liable to the same objections, but agreeable to the known properties of the elements of air and water and the laws of the motion of fluid bodies. Such an one is the action of the sun's beams upon the air and water, as he passes every day over the oceans, considered together with the nature of the soil, and the situation of the adjoining continents. Therefore, according to the *Laws of Statics*, the air, which is less rarefied or expanded by heat, and consequently more ponderous, must have a motion round those parts thereof, which are more rarefied, and less

ponderous, to bring it to an equilibrium; also the presence of the sun continually shifting to the westward, that part towards which the air tends, by reason of the rarefaction made by his greatest meridian heat, is with him carried westward, and consequently the tendency of the whole body of the lower air is that way. Thus a general easterly wind is formed, which being impressed upon all the air of a vast ocean, the parts impel one the other, and so keep moving till the next return of the sun, whereby so much of the motion as was lost, is again restored; and thus the easterly *wind* is made perpetual. From the same principle it follows, that this easterly *wind* should on the north side of the equator be to the northward of the east, and in south latitudes to the southward thereof; for near the line the air is much more rarefied than at a greater distance from it, because the sun is twice in a year vertical there, and at no time distant above 23 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$: at which distance the heat being as the sine of the angle of incidence, is but little short of that of the perpendicular ray. Whereas under the tropics, though the sun stay long vertical, yet he is a long time 47 degrees off; which is a kind of winter, wherein the air so cools, as that the summer-heat cannot warm it to the same degree with that under the equator. Wherefore the air towards the northward and southward being less rarefied than that in the middle, it follows, that from both sides it ought to tend towards the equator. This motion compounded with the former easterly *wind*, answers all the phenomena of the general trade-winds; which, if the whole surface of the globe were sea, would undoubtedly blow all round the world, as they are

found to do in the Atlantic and Ethiopic oceans. But seeing that so great continents do interpose and break the continuity of the oceans, regard must be had to the nature of the soil, and the position of the high mountains, which are the two principal causes of the several variations of the wind from the former general rule; for if a country lying near the sun, prove to be flat, sandy, and low land, such as the deserts of Libya are usually reported to be, the heat occasioned by the reflection of the sun's beams, and the retention thereof in the sand, is incredible to those that have not felt it: whereby the air being exceedingly rarefied, it is necessary that this cooler and more dense air should run thitherwards to restore the equilibrium: this is supposed to be the cause, why near the coast of Guinea, the *wind* always sets in upon the land, blowing westerly instead of easterly, there being sufficient reason to believe, that the inland parts of Africa are prodigiously hot, since the northern borders thereof were so intemperate, as to give the ancients cause to conclude, that all beyond the tropics was made uninhabitable by excess of heat. From the same cause it happens, that there are so constant calms in that part of the ocean, called 'the *Rains*'; for this tract being placed in the middle, between the westerly *winds* blowing on the coast of Guinea, and the easterly trade-*winds* blowing to the westward thereof, the tendency of the air here is indifferent to either, and so stands in equilibrio between both; and the weight of the incumbent atmosphere, being diminished by the continual contrary *winds* blowing from hence, is the reason that the air here holds not the copious vapour it receives.

but lets it fall in so frequent rains. But as the cool and dense air, by reason of its greater gravity, presses upon the hot and rarefied, it is demonstrative, that this latter must ascend in a continual stream, as fast as it rarefies; and that being ascended, it must disperse itself to preserve the equilibrium; that is, by a contrary current the upper air must move from those parts where the greatest heat is; so by a kind of circulation, the north-east trade-*wind* below, will be attended with a south-westerly above, and the south-easterly with a north-west *wind* above. That this is more than a bare conjecture, the almost instantaneous change of the *wind* to the opposite point, which is frequently found in passing the limits of the trade-*winds*, seems to assure us: but that which above all confirms this hypothesis is, the phenomenon of the monsoons, by this means most easily solved, and without it hardly explicable. Supposing therefore such a circulation as above, it is to be considered, that to the northward of the Indian ocean, there is every where land within the usual limits of the latitude of 30, viz. Arabia, Persia, India, &c. which for the same reason, as the Mediterranean parts of Africa, are subject to insufferable heats, when the sun is to the north, passing nearly vertical; but yet are temperate enough when the sun is removed towards the other tropic, because of a ridge of mountains at some distance within the land, said to be frequently in winter covered with snow, over which the air, as it passes, must needs be much chilled. Hence it comes to pass, that the air coming according to the general rule, out of the north-east in the Indian sea, is sometimes hotter, sometimes colder, than that by which

which this circulation is returned out of the south-west : and by consequence sometimes the under current, or *wind*, is from the north-east, sometimes from the south-west. That this has no other cause, is clear from the times wherein these *winds* set in, viz. in April, when the sun begins to warm those countries to the north, the south-west monsoons begin, and blow during the heats till October ; when the sun being retired, and all things growing cooler northward, and the heat increasing to the south, the north-east enter and blow all the winter till April again. And it is undoubtedly from the same principle, that to the southward of the equator, in part of the Indian ocean, the north-west *winds* succeed the south-east, when the sun draws near the tropic of Capricorn. See *Tide*.

Winterana, winter's bark tree, called also *Winterana Aromatica* : the bark is called *Cortex Magellanicus*, as well as *Cortex Winteranus*. Most writers have confounded the bark of this tree with the *Cortex Cannela Alba*. But Dr. Fothergill gives a description of the *Winter's bark-tree*. See Dr. Lettsom's edition of *Fothergill's Works*, vol. ii. p. 163, &c.

Winter-green. See *Pyrola*.

Winter-berry. See *Prinos*.

Winter-green, (*Chick-weed*), *Trientalis*.

Woad, (*Wild*.) See *Luteola*.

Woad, *Isatis*.

Wolf, is a word vulgarly used to express the cancer in the breast ; which some are inclined to fancy a living creature like the voracious animal of the same name. But physicians used the word *Lupus*, to signify that kind of malignant, cancerous, or phagedænic ulcer, which, like a hungry wolf, eats away the flesh round it.

Wolf's-bane, i. e. *Aconitum*.

Woodbine, *Lonicera*.

Woodroof. See *Asperula*.

Wood-sage, *Scorodonia*.

Wood-waxen, a species of *Genista*.

Wood-forrei, (*Sensitive*), i. e. *Oralis*.

Wormiana Os, i. e. *Triquetra Os*.

Worm Bark-tree, *Geoffræa Jamaicensis Inermis*. Dris. Wright.

Worm-grass, *Spigelia*.

Worm-seed, (*Treacle*), a species of *Erysimum*.

Worm-seed. See *Santonium*.

Worm-wood. See *Absointhium*.

Wortle-berry, (*Winter-leaved*), a species of *Gaultheria*.

Wrack, (*Grass*), a species of *Zostera*.

Wrist. See *Carpus*.

Wyeh-hasel, a species of *Ulmus*, the same as *Wyeh-Elm*.



X.

XANTHIUM, i. e. *Bardana Major*.

Xanthium, lesser burdock, a genus in Linnaeus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Xanthocarpus, yellow fruit, a species of *Mespilus*.

Xeranthemum, from ξηρος, dry, and ανθος, a flower, the dry flower. Clusius calls it *Ptarmica*. It is often

often called the *Immortal Herb*, because its flowers may be preserved many years.

Xerassa, from ξηρος, dry, a species of *Alopesia*, consisting in a dryness of the hairs for want of due nourishment, whence they fall off.

Xerodes, ξηρωδης, expresses any tumor attended with the property of dryness.

Xerophthalmia, ξερωφθαλμια, is a *Lippitudo Sicca*, where the eye-lids turn out red and dry, and so of many other things from the same foundation,

Ximenia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Xiphia, ξιφιας, or ξιφος, *ensis*, a sword: whence some parts having resemblance thereunto, are compounded: as,

Xiphoides, the same as *Ensisformis Cartilago*, which see.

Xiphion, blue bulbousiris, a species of *Iris*.

Xydocca, the internal grains of the fruit of the carob-tree.

Xyrasia, hair, woolly like powder.

Xylo-Aloes, is the aloes-wood, called also *Agillochum*, from ξύλον, *lignum*; whence it is also compounded with many other things; as the

Xylo-Balsamum,

Xylo-Cinnamomum, and

Xylo-Guaiacum, are the woods of the balsam-tree, cinnamon, and guaiacum.

Xylo-Casia, i. e. *Casia Lignea*.

Xylou, the same as *Gossypium*.

Xylophilla, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Xylophia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Xylosteum, fly honey-suckle, a species of *Lonicera*.

Xyu, ξύον, the same as *συν*, is compounded with various words at pleasure, as *cum*, with, when changed into *cou*, is in many Latin compounds, particular instances of which are needless to recite here.

Xyris, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates but one species,



Y.

YAMS, a species of *Dioscorca*.

Yapon. See *Paragua*.

Yappon, a species of *Prinos*.

Yard. See *Generation*, *Parts of*, *proper to Men*.

Yarrow, (*Water*), a variety of fine-leaved water-hemlock.

Yarrow, i. e. *Achillea*.

Yaws, a dissemper frequent on the coast of Africa and the West-Indies among the negroes: see *Framboesia*. The people have it only once in their lives.

Yellow Fruit, *Xanthocarpus*.

Yellow Weed. See *Luteola*.

Yellow Weed. See *Luteola*.

Yellow Wood. *Chloroxylon*.

Yellow Root, *Hydastris*.

Yerva, is by some used for the *Contrayerva*, a root now much in esteem for its alexipharmic qualities.

Yervamora. See *Bosca*.

Yew-tree, *Taxus*.

Ypsiloglossi, the muscles called *Bassio Glossi*.

Ypsiloides Os, the *Os Hyoides*.

Yucca, Adam's-needle, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates four species.

ZAARA,

Z.

ZAARA, a name for the moribous watching.

Zaccharum, and according to some *Zuccharum*, was the ancient name of what we now write *Saccharum*, sugar.

Zacintha, wart-succory, a species of *Lapsana*.

Zafran, or *Zaffran*, signifies any thing of a yellowish colour, and anciently for that reason applied chiefly to *Ochre*: but it now obtains only in the *Crocus*, which we write commonly in English *Saffron*.

Zaffre, ore of cobalt, well torried or calcined, then reduced to powder, and mixed with twice its weight of flints or quartz, also powdered, forms the substance thus named. Beaumé.

Zafora, *Zafre*, is a mineral substance, obtained from bismuth and cobalt, used to tinge glass of a blue colour, and for the glazing of earthen vessels.

Zail. So the Ethiopians name the venereal disease.

Zalacca, a species of *Calamus*.

Zamia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Zamia, a genus of ferns in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Zannichellia, pond-weed, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Zanonia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There is but one species.

Zanthoxylum, beach-leaved fustick-wood, a species of *Morus*.

Zanthoxylum, tooth-ach-tree, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Zarnick, i. e. *Arsenicum*.

Zatta, a variety of *Melo*.

Zarutbau, a hard and unequal tumor of the breast, attended with pain, not continual, and a burning heat, much like that in a cancer, whence it is called a *Spurious Cancer*.

Zea, maize, or Indian corn, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates three species.

Zedoaria, called also *Gedwar*, *Colchicum*, *Zeylanicum*, *Heronkaba*, *Zedoary*: it is the root of an East-India plant. According to Weston, in his *Universal Botanist*, &c. it is *Costus Arabicus*, Linn. Arabian *zedoary*. But according to the *Pharmacopœia*, of the Edinburgh College, it is the *Ammomum Scaponudo*, *Berg. Mat. Med.* p. 4. Mr. Curtis, in his *Catalogue of Medicinal*, &c. *Plants*, in the *London Botanic Garden*, says, it is the *Kempferia Rotund.* Linn.

Zeocritton, long-eared barley, a species of *Hordcum*.

Zeolites. It is a particular kind of fluor, which dissolves very slowly in acids, and without any effervescence. Cronsted takes notice of it. It may be called *Zeolites Fluor*, as it belongs to the fluors. Edwards.

Zerna, an ulcerated impetigo: some express by it *Lepra*,

Zerumbet, broad-leaved wild ginger, a species of *Amomum*. See *Zedoary*.

Zeugites, a species of *Apluda*.

Zibach, quicksilver.

Zibethum, is what is now commonly wrote *Cibethum*, civet.

Zimotechnics, the art of making bread, and the different wines.

Zinc, or *tutenag*, a bluish white metal, crackling in being bent like tin, and quickly breaking; about seven times specifically heavier than water. The properties of this metal have

have been very little known till of late, nor has it as yet been employed in medicine, although its ore, the *Lapis Calaminaris*, and white vitriol, in which it is found united with the vitriolic acid, have been long used in the shops.

Zinc Flos, a genus in the order of criptometallic flosses. Edwards.

Zinc, a genus in the class of metals. It is a white semi-metal, with a cast of blue, almost malleable, and difficult to break, because it hath a degree of ductility. Beaumé.

Zinc-stone, a genus in the order of cryptometallic-stones. Edwards.

Zingiber, common ginger, a species of *Amomum*.

Zinnia, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Zizania, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are two species.

Zizipha, is the same as the *Jujeb*, the fruit of the ziziph-tree.

Ziziphora, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are four species.

Zizyphus, the jujube-tree, a species of *Rhamnus*.

Zægea, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species.

Zone. In what sense the astronomers use it, concerns us not here; but some physical writers, from its proper signification of a *belt*, have applied it to the *Waist*; and some to a species of *Herpes*, most common to that part, and vulgarly called the *Shingles*.

Zonitis. It is a sort of *Cadmia*, which is surrounded with veins, in the manner of zones, or girdles, whence it is thus named. It is also called *Placitis*. Dioscorides.

Zoogonia, signifies the generation of a perfect living foetus, from ζωον, animal, and γονη, genitura.

Zoologia, zoology, from ζωον, animal, and λογος, sermo, discourse, is any treatise upon living creatures, and is most commonly applied to that part of the *Materia Medica*, which it supplied from animals.

Zootomy, from ζωον, animal, and τεμνω, secō, to cut, is the dissection of living creatures, in *Anatomy*.

Zoster, the same as *Zote*; also an instance of the *Phlogosis Erythema* of Cullen.

Zoster, (*Erysipelas*,) i. e. *Erysipelas Phlyctænodes*.

Zoster, (*Herpes*,) i. e. *Erysipelas Phlyctænodes*.

Zostera, a genus in Linnæus's botany. There are one species and three varieties.

Zuzygium, a species of *Myrtus*.

Zygis, Spanish thyme, a species of *Thymus*.

Zygophyllum, bean-caper, a genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates of species and varieties twelve.

Zygoma, the same as *Os Malæ*, or *Jugale*. See *Cranium*.

Zygomaticus Musculus, is a muscle that comes from the zygoma, and passing obliquely, is inserted near the angle of the lips. It helps to draw the lips obliquely to a side.

Zygomaticus Processus. Both the former are derived from ζυγος, jugum, a yoke. See *Maxilla Superior*, and *Cranium*.

Zythogala, ζυθογάλα, is beer and milk, which together make what we commonly call *Posset-Drink*, a term often to be met with in Sydenham.

ZZ. The ancients signified *Myrrh* by these two letters. from ζυβερν, a name for it common amongst them; but the late writers use them only for the *Zinziber*, ginger.



